

Canadian Sociological Association Annual Conference Société canadienne de sociologie congrès annuel

June / Juin 3 - 6, 2019
University of British Columbia, Vancouver

Circles of Conversation
Cercles de conversation

congrès
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OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES





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- generates new theoretical insights through empirical research (qualitative, quantitative, historical, or other)

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- sizable piece of research (5,000-7,000 words inclusive)
- research-in-progress, smaller-scale study, or empirical findings that fill a gap in the literature

COMMITTING SOCIOLOGY (not peer-reviewed)

- short, timely piece on a current debate, controversy, or emerging issue in the discipline
- review essay of three or four books on a related topic
- symposium generated by an existing CSA research clusters

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Editor in Chief: Tracey Adams, Western University

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Canadian Sociological Association would like to thank the Congress Secretariat and staff at the University of British Columbia for their assistance in ensuring that the Conference runs efficiently and that our members have a positive experience in Vancouver.

Overall coordination

Program Coordinators 2018 - 2019 – Myrna Dawson, President and Sherry Fox, Executive Administrator
Local Arrangements Coordinators at the University of British Columbia: Emily Huddart Kennedy, Bryan Matthews, Jennifer Adkins, and Guy Stecklov.

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

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.



- Location: Henry Angus Building - ANGU 292
- Times: June 2 (5:00pm – 7:00pm); June 3 to June 6 (8:00am – 5:00pm)
- Sherry Fox can be contacted onsite by email (office@csa-scs.ca) or phone at 416-660-4378
- Association Assistants will be onsite at the session locations (ANGU, LSK, and DLAM)

The majority of our sessions will be located in the Henry Angus Building (ANGU). However, we have panels in Leonard S. Klinck Building (LSK) Room 201 and a few sessions (regular and roundtable) in David Lam Management Research Centre (DLAM) Room 005. *See map on inside back cover.*

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Official Congress Twitter - [#congressh](#)



WELCOME TO THE 2019 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

*Canadian Sociological Association President / Présidente de la Société canadienne de sociologie
Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

It is wonderful for us to meet at the 53rd annual conference of the Canadian Sociological Association at the University of British Columbia in the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the Musqueam people. The theme of Congress 2019 'Circles of Conversation' is reflective of the ongoing local, regional, national and global dialogues that often take place in sociology when we work to address societal issues and challenges, including reconciliation. Given the current political, economic, and environmental circumstances, we are reminded that the work we and our community partners do is crucial in shaping the society in which we wish to live.

As you can see, the conference will showcase the work of close to 800 delegates in 245 paper sessions, panels, and keynotes. We will have the opportunity to reconnect, share ideas, and good cheer at research cluster meetings and receptions. This year we have 35 active research clusters and affiliated sessions. The existence of these clusters along with the hundreds of delegates who will present in and contribute to sessions and other events is clear evidence of the vibrancy of sociology in Canada. It also shows the breadth, depth, and innovation of the research being conducted by our membership.

There are many special events this year to choose from only some of which I highlight here. For the first time, the CSA is hosting an all-day, pre-conference workshop on teaching experiential learning in sociology organized by the University of British Columbia Department of Sociology. On June 3, the first day of the conference, the CSA Student Concerns Subcommittee has organized a panel on post-graduate opportunities – a key concern for new and emerging scholars. Don't miss the chance to learn from others' experiences! On June 3, because the World Congress of Sociology replaced our annual conference in 2018, attendees will have the opportunity to attend two John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award Lectures. The 2017 recipient, Nathanael Lauster, will deliver his lecture at 12:15 p.m. and the 2018 recipient, Geneviève Zubrzycki, will deliver her lecture at 5:15 p.m. The first day of the conference will close with the UBC Department of Sociology Welcome Reception at 7:00 pm. They have been working hard to make our time here memorable so do not miss the chance to meet them.

On June 4 at 5:15 p.m. three recipients of the CSA Outstanding Contribution Award will come together in a special panel entitled '*Inequality and sociology: Where are we now?*' The panelists are Patrizia Albanese (2018 recipient), Robert Andersen (2017 recipient) and Simon Langlois (2017 recipient). This must-see panel discussion will be followed by the CSA Banquet and Award Ceremony at 7 p.m. On June 5, the CSA Equity Subcommittee has organized a 10:30 a.m. workshop on colonialism, racism and graduate school for Indigenous, black and racialized students as well as a panel at 3:30 p.m. on the role of the CSA in challenging anti-black racism and colonialism in Canadian sociology. These are not-to-be missed events. Finally, we hope to see all of you at our Annual General Meeting on June 6 at 12:05 p.m. which provides a great opportunity to get up to date on CSA activities and to meet the incoming CSA Executive Committee.

Meetings of any size are a challenge to organize, but one of this size is a huge undertaking involving many people with varied tasks. The members of the University of British Columbia's Department of Sociology, particularly Emily Huddart Kennedy and Bryan Mathews as well as others on the local organizing committee, have been working hard to ensure we feel welcome. There have also been ongoing contributions by members of the Association's Executive Committee, subcommittees and research cluster coordinators who have helped deliver the rich program of activities offered this year. As always, much would not be possible, including our annual conference, if not for Sherry Fox, the CSA's Executive Administrator and Conference Coordinator, whose attention to detail, extraordinary organizational skills, dedicated service, professionalism, and good sense of humour always gets us to this point. The multiple demands and deadlines that Sherry juggles annually with such aplomb deserves special recognition and ongoing thanks. Finally, we would not have any 'circles of conversation' if not for our members – you as well as those who were not able to attend this year, but who have participated in many ways to the dialogues that lead to some of the ideas and research showcased here, to papers being presented, to serving on awards committees and so on.

Our annual conference is a unique time for all of us – new, emerging, and established scholars, practitioners, policy-makers, and numerous other stakeholders – to share our knowledges and to continue the valuable dialogues that stem from, and contribute to, sociological research in Canada. The many events planned for the coming days will provide the opportunity to enhance our 'circles of conversation', to move our discipline forward and, in turn, contribute to improving the society in which we live. In doing so, it is my hope that, together, everyone will be mindful to look for ways to use our interactions to enhance the discipline of sociology as well as exchange knowledges with Indigenous and other communities during the conference and beyond.

BIENVENUE À LA CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE DE 2019

C'est un plaisir de vous revoir au 53^e congrès annuel de la Société canadienne de sociologie à l'université de la Colombie-Britannique, sur les territoires traditionnels, ancestraux et non cédés des peuples Musqueam. Le thème du congrès 2019, *Cercles de conversation*, est à l'image des nombreux dialogues locaux, régionaux, nationaux et mondiaux qui se tiennent souvent en sociologie quand nous travaillons à traiter des enjeux et défis propres à notre société, y compris celui de la réconciliation. Étant donné les circonstances politiques, économiques et environnementales actuelles, nous devons nous rappeler que le travail que nous faisons avec nos partenaires dans la communauté est essentiel pour créer la société dans laquelle nous désirons vivre.

Comme vous le voyez, cette conférence mettra en vedette le travail fait par presque 800 délégués lors de 245 séances de résumés de recherche, discussions de groupes et présentations. Nous aurons l'occasion de renouer contact, de partager des idées et de passer ensemble un moment agréable lors de nos réunions de groupes de recherche et nos réceptions. Nous avons cette année 35 groupes de recherche actifs et séances affiliées. L'existence de ces groupes de recherche ainsi que les centaines de délégués qui feront des présentations et contribueront aux séances et à d'autres événements montrent clairement que la sociologie prospère au Canada. Cela reflète également l'ampleur, l'exhaustivité et le caractère novateur des recherches menées par nos membres.

Vous pourrez participer à de nombreux événements spéciaux cette année et j'aimerais en mettre quelques-uns en évidence. Pour la première fois, la SCS accueille un atelier d'une journée complète, avant la conférence, sur l'enseignement de l'apprentissage par l'expérience en sociologie, organisé par le département de sociologie de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Le 3 juin, le premier jour de la conférence, le sous-comité sur les préoccupations des étudiants de la SCS a organisé une discussion de groupe sur les opportunités offertes aux étudiants après qu'ils obtiennent leur diplôme – une question importante pour les nouveaux étudiants. Ne ratez pas l'occasion d'apprendre des autres ! Comme le congrès mondial de sociologie a remplacé notre congrès annuel en 2018, les participants auront l'occasion, le 3 juin, de participer à deux conférences Prix du livre dans la tradition d'excellence de John Porter. Nathanael Lauster, le récipiendaire de 2017, fera sa présentation à 12h15 et Geneviève Zubrzycki, la récipiendaire de 2018, fera sa présentation à 17h15. Le premier jour de la conférence se conclura par la réception de bienvenue du département de sociologie de l'UCB à 19h00. Les membres du département ont énormément travaillé pour rendre notre expérience plus mémorable ; ne ratez donc pas cette occasion de les rencontrer.

Le 4 juin à 17h15, trois récipiendaires du Prix de contribution remarquable de la SCS se réuniront dans le cadre d'une discussion spéciale intitulée « *Inégalité et sociologie : où en sommes-nous à présent ?* ». Les membres du groupe de discussion sont Patrizia Albanese (récipiendaire de 2018), Robert Andersen (récipiendaire de 2017) et Simon Langlois (récipiendaire de 2017). Cette discussion à ne pas manquer sera suivie du banquet et de la cérémonie de remise des prix de la SCS à 19h00. Le 5 juin, le sous-comité pour l'équité de la SCS a organisé, à 10h30, un atelier sur le colonialisme, le racisme et les études supérieures pour les étudiants autochtones, noirs et racisés ainsi qu'une discussion de groupe à 15h30, sur le rôle de la SCS dans la remise en question du racisme anti-noirs et du colonialisme en sociologie canadienne. Ne manquez pas ces événements. Et enfin, nous espérons vous voir tous à notre réunion annuelle, le 6 juin à 12h05, car cela vous donnera l'occasion de vous mettre à jour sur les activités de la SCS et de faire la connaissance du nouveau comité directeur de la SCS.

Les réunions, de quelle que taille que ce soit, sont difficiles à organiser, mais une réunion de cette taille représente un travail énorme, car cela implique de nombreuses personnes et de nombreuses tâches diverses et variées. Les membres du département de sociologie de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, plus particulièrement Emily Huddart Kennedy et Bryan Mathews ainsi que d'autres membres du comité d'organisation local, ont travaillé dur pour que nous nous sentions à l'aise. De nombreuses contributions ont également été faites par les membres du comité directeur de l'Association, des sous-comités et des coordonnateurs de groupes de recherche qui ont aidé à créer le programme d'activités incroyable offert cette année. Comme toujours, rien n'aurait été possible, y compris le congrès lui-même sans Sherry Fox, la directrice administrative et coordinatrice du congrès, car son attention au détail, ses compétences d'organisation extraordinaires, son service dévoué, son professionnalisme et son sens de l'humour nous permettent toujours d'atteindre les objectifs que nous nous sommes fixés. Les nombreuses exigences et échéances auxquelles Sherry fait face chaque année avec aplomb doivent être mentionnées et nous aimerions la remercier sincèrement. Et enfin, nous n'aurions pas de « cercles de conversation » sans nos membres, les membres présents, mais aussi ceux qui n'ont pas pu venir cette année, et qui ont participé de nombreuses façons aux dialogues qui ont donné naissance aux idées, recherches et documents de travail ici présentés et qui ont officié dans les comités de remise de prix; ce ne sont cependant que quelques exemples de ce qu'ils ont accompli.

Notre congrès annuel est un moment unique pour nous tous – des universitaires, praticiens, faiseurs de politiques nouveaux ou établis et de nombreuses autres parties prenantes – pour partager nos connaissances, et continuer à entretenir ces dialogues importants qui trouvent leurs origines dans, et contribuent à, la recherche en sociologie au Canada. Les nombreux événements qui ont été planifiés pour les jours à venir nous donneront l'occasion d'améliorer nos cercles de conversation, de promouvoir notre discipline et, en retour, de continuer à améliorer la société dans laquelle nous vivons. Ce faisant, j'espère que, tous ensemble, nous ferons de notre mieux pour utiliser nos interactions dans le but d'améliorer la discipline de la sociologie et d'échanger nos connaissances avec des collectivités autochtones et d'autres collectivités pendant et après le congrès.

PRE-CONFERENCE ON TEACHING: EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING ACROSS OUR DISCIPLINE

Session Code: PRE Session Format: Workshop
Date: SUNDAY, JUNE 2 **Time: 9:00 AM – 4:30 PM**

A one-day pre-conference workshop focused exploring different ways of incorporating experiential learning in different course contexts and at different curriculum levels.

Co-sponsors: University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology and the Canadian Sociology Association

Facilitators:

- Barish Golland, University of British Columbia, Sauder Learning Services
- Kerry Greer, University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology
- Thomas Kemple, University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology
- Katherine Lyon, University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology and Vantage College
- Kyle Nelson, Centre for Community Engaged Learning
- Oral Robinson, University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology
- Guy Stecklov, University of British Columbia, Department of Sociology

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

Session Code: SON-PRE Session Format: Workshop
Date: SUNDAY, JUNE 2 **Time: 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM**

The Canadian Sociological Association's Social Networks Research Cluster invites delegates to this pre-conference workshop.

Workshop I: Theory, Concepts, Research Design and Data Collection
Workshop II: Analyzing Social Network Data Using UCINET

Organizers: John McLevey, University of Waterloo; Rochelle Cote, Memorial University

Facilitator, David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia

CIRCLES OF FEMINIST CONVERSATIONS: CONFRONTING COLONIALISM

Session Code: FEM1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 435

As feminists within and across disciplines, we will collectively explore the types of solidarities, conversations and professional practices that we might have with diverse community members and groups inside and outside academe. Presenters may articulate the particular contributions (historical and/or contemporary) that they feel their feminist approach offers to solidarities and social movements for change amidst and beyond the patriarchal past and present.

Co-sponsoring Associations: Canadian Association for Social Work Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education, Canadian Committee on Women's History, Canadian Political Science Association, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Sociological Association, Society for Socialist Studies, and Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

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

Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University and Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

Presentations:

1. Changing and interrogating women's labour within child welfare: An examination of managerialism, neoliberalism and competition

Author(s): Patricia Johnston, University of Northern British Columbia; Stephanie Bryson, Portland State University

Women in social work have more recently moved, and continue to move, into managerial positions. This is a particularly important shift given the large number of women that have always made up this field's labour force. In child welfare, state surveillance of women centres on the labour of mothers as caregivers. In North America, Indigenous mothers are over-represented among child-welfare involved mothers. As a consequence, women in child welfare often manage other women – both social workers and mothers--in ways that are classed, gendered, and racialized. In this paper, we examine the representation of women within child welfare through a critical decolonizing and intersectional feminist lens. Implications from this discussion may be relevant to other professions, particularly those that have been historically female-dominated.

2. The Colonized/Colonizer Complex: Towards theorizing immigrants within Canada's settler colonialism

Author(s): Khulud Baig, Keepers of the Circle; Maaz Shahid, McGill University

As a woman of color, an individual with a colonized ancestry, an immigrant and now, increasingly so, as an individual participating in settler-colonial institutions, in this paper I have situated my identity at the centre of the inquiry and endeavored to theorize my colonization and my participation in colonization. Using my identity as a lens to theorize immigration within the larger context of Canada's settler colonialism, this paper explores how layers of my identity produce me at once as colonized and a colonizer, at once as decolonizing, while recolonizing. Navigating complexity of colonial identities through a Fanonian framework and drawing on texts from Glen Coulthard, Sylvia R. Cusicanqui, Bonita Lawrence and Enakshi, the paper puts forth the 'colonized/colonizer complex' as a theoretical framework which recognizes immigrant identity at once as colonized through their past, and as colonizers of Indigenous peoples through settler colonialism. The colonized/colonizer complex, further, calls for an unlearning through which the immigrant is not just decolonizing from their own past, but also re-evaluating themselves as settler colonialists. The colonized/colonizer complex contributes a theoretical tool, or a lens, to view immigration in Canada as an opportunity to build a solidarity movement which calls for an unlearning of colonialism, insinuated in immigrants through the very institutions of South-to-North immigration. Advocating for such unlearning, and recognizing the complex forces of colonialisms shaping immigrating identity, the colonized/colonizer complex advocates for an unlearning through which immigrants can decolonize, not just from their own histories of colonization but - within the Canadian context- as allies of Indigenous peoples' in their decolonization struggles.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF NEOLIBERALISM II

Session Code: EDU6b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 437

The trend known as neoliberalism entails an economic, political and ideological project that is marked among other things by unfettered corporate capitalism, imposition of austerity, and attacks on unions. In educational domains, neoliberalism manifests itself in commodification and corporatization of education, credentialism, precarious educational work, union-busting, restrictions on free speech and critical engagements, among others. How are the current educational centers coping with these challenges? The session will explore this question by presenting concrete examples of neoliberalization policies and practices in the field of education and the ways in which they are resisted.

Organizer and Chair: Alireza Asgharzadeh, York University

Presentations:

1. Creating Meaningful "Educational Moments" in the Neoliberal School: Reflections from Community-University Education Initiatives in Montréal

Author(s): Jayne Malenfant, McGill University; Mitchell McLarnon, McGill University

Drawing from two ongoing and intersecting research projects in Montréal, QC, McLarnon and Malenfant explore the challenges of designing and implementing education initiatives for social justice within neoliberal university contexts. Grounded in the neoliberal drawbacks in primary and secondary schools which disproportionately impact already marginalized students (i.e. through cutting resources and mental health supports, increasingly relying on standardized testing) *as well as* the commodification of education in all levels of institutions, our work aims to create concrete interventions to support at-risk and homeless young people to learn (and teach) in meaningful ways. While our projects appreciate the political potential of informal learning contexts (i.e. our creation of a free skool), we recognize the reality of today's labour market, where at-risk and marginalized youth have to face increasingly competitive standards and an emphasis on formal (and monetized) credentials. How can we create pockets of resistance within and around educational institutions that increasingly adhere to neoliberal methods of measuring and obscuring the very work that is needed to build meaningful educational moments? And how do we ensure that young people concretely benefit from them?

We provide specific examples of our efforts to facilitate opportunities for co-learning in community gardens in and outside of McGill campus. Through our use of institutional ethnography (Smith, 2005), we fuse our projects with an analysis of the neoliberal, institutional processes that organize our work. Through better understanding the ways our education, as well as the education of the young people we work with, are organized (for example, through particular university policies) we hope to carve out important space within university structures to expand our possibility for action and resistance.

2. Austerity and Public Sector Restructuring in the Canadian Education Sector

Author(s): James Watson, McMaster University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

This research aims to contribute to the fields of political economics, labour geography and public policy by determining how public sector staffing levels and brick-and-mortar locations have evolved with provincial and municipal budgets. Specifically, this paper analyzes how changes to public expenditure in the education sector has impacted the availability of "educational resources" – broadly defined as brick-and-mortar locations and labour power at the census subdivision level. This project draws on a mixed methods approach using policy analysis, quantitative analysis and GIS software to add theoretically to the literature on family-friendly community resources by including, quantifying and analyzing the role of labour in educational sector service provision across Canada. Chronic understaffing, amalgamation and centralization have been identified as consistent features of neoliberal public sector restructuring, impacting both the workers and the service users. This paper contributes to this debate by situating education sector reform within a wider and geographically specific political economic context.

3. 'Reproductive Resistance' and Radical Necessity: How individuals reproduce, refuse and negotiate 'entrepreneurship education'

Author(s): *Kirsty Morrin, University of Liverpool*

There has been increased promotion of enterprise culture within educational policy and reform, where it seems to have become a 'common sense' to incorporate private sector principles in schooling. Although not a new phenomenon, but one regenerated in discourses of 'entrepreneurship'; such enterprising initiatives have been positioned as dominant political and ideological framings in which it is claimed that 'solutions' to 'failure' of schools of in areas of disadvantage are to be founded. Taking the Academies Programme in England as an empirical base- but considering this as a globally connected phenomenon- these 'entrepreneurial investments' in public education have come in multiple forms- from elite venture philanthropists taking over public schools, through to the introduction of 'entrepreneurial curriculums'.

This paper is based on year-long ethnographic research within (and outside) Milltown Academy, an English state funded school (11-19) that embeds an 'entrepreneurship specialism' across curriculum and ethos. In the Academy, 'the entrepreneur' is sold as 'the ideal'- in both a business and socio-cultural sense. Students have compulsory lessons in entrepreneurship, and are rewarded for displaying 'entrepreneurial behaviours' (including passion, determination and creativity amongst others). There are also a set of 'real world' businesses offices available to local and student start ups to operate from within the Academy walls. Ontologically and epistemologically this paper is predicated on the notion that social life, and social beings are complex and contradictory (Dewey, 1938, de Certeau, 1988, Brah, 1996). Empirically it lays out the ways in which individuals involved and embedded in Milltown Academy reproduce, 'refuse' and negotiate the entrepreneurial agenda. It also makes claims for the radical necessity of a connected and critical engagement with these privatized forms of schooling, one that acknowledges a growing pernicious political economy of education, and one that is also seeking potential, and possibilities for equitable and just change.

4. "Are we having fun yet?" The productive role of pleasure and joy within global citizenship education

Author(s): *Nathaniel Laywine, Ryerson University / McMaster University*

Global citizenship education (GCE) programs, including international service learning, internships and study abroad programs operating in the Global South, have become a common feature and key recruitment strategy of universities throughout Canada. My research argues that the experiential dimensions of such programs, and thus students' learning outcomes, are largely influenced through marketing materials that promote these experiences as opportunities: i) to participate in transformative community development projects that will benefit disadvantaged communities, and simultaneously ii) for students to engage in various forms of leisure-based tourism. As such, GCE programs collapse notions of labour (understood as the serious business of "doing development") and leisure (the fun of an international adventure), thereby creating expectations of transnational solidarity work as a practice of reciprocal exchange, wherein an outcome of community service is expected to produce individual effects of pleasure and joy.

This paper analyzes the discursive practice of aligning solidarity work with "fun" experiences such as recreational travel. It cautions that the pursuit of individual pleasure risks trivializing the anti-oppressive ambitions of GCE programs, while perpetuating neoliberal and neocolonial power relations within communities of practice. On the other hand, it will also adopt a recuperative strategy by speculating as to how an emphasis on fun might be incorporated into pedagogies that are explicitly concerned with social justice.

EXPLORING THE INTERSECTION OF DISABILITY AND MASCULINITY

Session Code: DIS4

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 292

This session contributes to burgeoning sociological discussions about the complex intersection between disability and masculinity. Research on masculinity and disability have constructed both categories in

opposition to each other. Most sociological scholarship presents a narrow picture of disability and masculinity. This session takes its cue from recent work in gender and disability studies that seeks to complicate and nuance this relationship between disability and masculinity.

Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University, Ben Barry, Ryerson University

Presentations:

1. Sexual Identity and Disability: Understanding Economic Disadvantage through an Intersectional Lens

Author(s): Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta; Jordan Foster, University of Toronto; David Pettinicchio, University of Toronto

Intersectional feminist scholars emphasize how overlapping systems of oppression structure inequality based on gender, race/ethnicity, sexual identity, and disability. Still, we know comparatively little about the ways in which disability intersects with sexuality to inform labour market outcomes. The few studies on the issue suggest that both disability and homosexuality are inconsistent with traditional notions of masculinity, and that identifying with both may negatively affect employment and earnings. This paper draws from feminist and disability feminist theories to shed light on patterns of economic disadvantage based on the intersection of disability status and sexual identities. Specifically, this paper uses the 2011 Canadian National Household Survey, and the 2016 Census to analyze economic disadvantage among heterosexual and homosexual men living with a disability.

2. Refashioning Disabled Masculinity: New Understandings of Disabled Men's Gender Practices Through Fashion

Author(s): Ben Barry, Ryerson University

Most research has presented a narrow understanding of disabled men and masculinity. It has primarily studied white, straight men with spinal cord injuries when they participate in sports and heterosexual sex. But how do disabled men across a range of subject positions and impairments experience and enact masculinity in traditionally feminine contexts? While framed in opposition to masculinity, fashion and appearance are principal means by which men's gender identities are established as not only different from women but also from other men. Drawing on a larger project on men and fashion, this paper centres the experiences of three disabled men across subject positions—race, class, age and sexuality—and physical impairments. I use *crip theory* to explore how these three men experience and enact masculinity through their fashion practices. I analyze interviews with these men and the contents of their wardrobes. Through their everyday fashion practices, the three disabled men in my research generated new ideas about disabled masculinity in particular and hegemonic masculinity in general. This finding provides new perspectives on disabled men and masculinity because most previous research has focused on how hegemonic masculinity confines disabled men, whereas this paper illuminates how disabled men disrupt and reimagine hegemonic masculinity.

3. The Madness of Queer Masculinities Online: Queer Attachments and the Construction of Homorationality

Author(s): Adam Davies, OISE, University of Toronto

Drawing from frameworks in queer masculinities, queer theory, and critical disability studies, this paper analyzes constructions of queer men's emotional attachments and romantic intimacies online to conceptualize the pathologization and feminization of constructions of emotional attachment and romantic intimacy in queer men's communities and sexualities. Building upon a theoretical framework of intersectional feminist disability studies and queer theory (Kafer, 2013; McRuer, 2010; Menzies, LeFrançois, Reaume, 2013; Titchkosky & Aubrecht, 2015), further work is needed to analyze constructions of emotional attachment and romantic intimacy as it pertains to the experiences of queer men online. This presentation will introduce a new theoretical framework, 'homorationality,' drawing from the work of Lisa Duggan (2003) on homonormativity and Jasbir Puar (2007) on homonationalism, to theorize how specific constructions of queer masculinities – embedded within (neo)liberal logics of individualism, self-responsibilization, and entrepreneurship – are favoured within queer men's communities as it pertains to the sexual subjectivities of men online. Through a

critical discourse analysis of qualitative data from semi-structured interviews with 20 gay, bisexual, and queer identified men who utilize gay networking applications, as well as 10 frontline social service providers who specialize in gay men's mental health and online outreach, this paper considers how homorationality, as a sexual politic, potentially forwards forms of masculinist, anti-relational, and disembodied sexualities within queer men's sexual communities. Through this presentation, further conversation will take place regarding the pathologization and construction of romantic intimacy and attachments as a 'problem' in queer men's online sexual cultures (particularly as it pertains to the specifically classed, raced, disabled, and gendered subjectivities of men who 'fail' hegemonic masculinity). This presentation will proffer an interdisciplinary and unique perspective to masculinity studies and disability studies to theorize the connections between masculinist conceptions of 'rational' sexual behaviours, the constitution of mental disability, and queerness.

OMNIBUS: HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Session Code: OMN1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 235

This session focuses on research around health and mental health.

Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chair: Andrea N. Polonijo, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Deceased organ donation and the ethics of sustainability

Author(s): Amanda van Beinum, Carleton University; Carlos Novas, Carleton University

Rosi Braidotti (2010) has proposed that attention to an "ethics of sustainability" may help shift dominant power structures away from a focus on biographical life (*bios*) towards an equitable continuum with animalistic bodies (*zoe*). We use the case study of deceased organ donation to explore whether and how this hypothesis could hold true in the optimal case in which death appears to be directly translatable into a "gift of life". Our analysis draws attention to those aspects of the donation system which continue to reinforce a traditional focus on rational, biographical life at the expense of bodies. Building on Braidotti (2010), we then offer suggestions for how organ donation and transplantation could function as an important space for the practice of an ethics of sustainability and the generation of new communities of care. This paper draws on observations of the practices and policies of deceased organ donation in Ontario hospitals, and a discourse analysis of the organ donation networks and organizations of Canada.

2. Socioeconomic Status and Mood Disorder among Canadians Aged 15 Years and Older: Evidence from the 2012 Canadian Community Health Survey

Author(s): Toufica Sultana, University of Saskatchewan; Juwel Rana, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Alhassan Yakubu Alhassan, University of Saskatchewan

Despite the improved healthcare system in the country, about three million Canadians aged 18 years old or more reported to have mood disorder in 2013, which was higher among people with low socioeconomic status (SES). This study aimed to examine the association between SES and mood disorder among people aged 15 years and older in Canada. Data were extracted from Canadian Community Health Survey 2012-Mental Health. The survey followed a multi-stage stratified sampling and collected information from 25,113 respondent aged 15 years and older using computer-assisted personal interviewing. The weighted analytic sample was 25,105. Multivariate logistic regression was used to examine the association between SES and mood disorder.

Respondents were more likely to have mood disorder if they were unemployed (AOR 1.51, 95% CI: 1.25, 1.83) and permanently unable to work (AOR 7.13, 95% CI: 5.25, 9.69). Respondents with lowest household income (HI) (AOR 1.73, 95% CI: 1.32, 2.28), low HI (AOR 1.55, 95% CI: 1.21, 2.00), middle HI (AOR 1.30, 95% CI: 1.02, 1.65) and high HI (AOR 1.03, CI: 0.80, 1.31) have the highest mood disorder compared to those in highest HI

category. The likelihood of mood disorder was higher among participants if they were female (AOR 1.70, 95% CI: 1.44, 2.01); divorced or separated (AOR 1.78, 95% CI: 1.34, 2.36), and widowed (AOR 1.26, 95% CI: 0.78, 2.05). However, elderly people aged 80 and older were less likely to have mood disorder compared to their younger counterparts.

Mood disorder is significantly associated with SES after adjusting for age, sex and marital status. This finding shows congruence with the assumptions of fundamental cause of disease theory, suggesting the importance of SES to the continuation of health inequalities in Canada. However, community interventions related to mental wellbeing should account for the socioeconomic context of Canadians.

OMNIBUS: PERSPECTIVES ON EDUCATION AND ACADEMIA

Session Code: OMN1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 434

This session focuses on research around education and academia.

Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chair: Cindy Sinclair, OISE, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Challenging Mentoring Perspectives of Graduate Students for the 21st Century Workplace

Author(s): *Cindy Sinclair, OISE, University of Toronto; Njoki Wane, OISE, University of Toronto*

Are today's graduate students prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century globalized world and workplaces? Globalization, technological advances, and competition in job market have drastically shifted the traditional workplace construct into a vigorous and ever-changing technological mosaic. Strong leadership in universities increasingly seek to expand educational curriculum, comprising of sound theoretical, scholarly and critical-thinking knowledge-base, with exploratory analytical, think-outside-box, problem-solving and team-building skills. Additionally, mentoring in a mentor-mentee relationship has become paramount in supporting students' preparation for life after graduation. The question remains: Are academic supervising and mentoring keeping pace with graduates' integration in the 21st century workforce after graduation? This discussion involves broadening the mentoring perspectives to involve early career consultation and real-life, real-time global experiences, to better prepare students for the ever-changing diverse and technological world after graduation.

2. Under Revision: The 'Hows and Whys' of Revising an Existing Open Educational Resource for Course and Program Fit

Author(s): *Rebecca Yoshizawa, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Seema Ahluwalia, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Fiona Whittington-Walsh, Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

In 2018, we received a grant from Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) and began a project to collaboratively revise and abridge an existing BCCampus Open Access textbook to improve its fit for sociology courses at KPU. In this paper, we highlight the open education movement and the possibilities it holds for transforming sociology instruction and course design, particularly through the democratization of knowledge and enhancing the financial accessibility of post-secondary education. Recognizing that the revision of open access resources is a new practice in academia, in this paper we focus on our project as a case study in experimenting with open access educational innovations. Although already widely assigned in the department, the open text in question had drawbacks that present barriers to wider adoption by faculty. We proposed to abridge the text to 1) enhance its accessibility through its ease of use for both instructors and students 2) reflect the insight of a student advisory council and 3) eliminate and/or amalgamate several chapters in order to create a text that can easily be adapted to the three-month schedule typical of 1st year sociology courses. We reflect on the design, innovations, challenges, and dilemmas of our project.

3. Secularization in Modern Religious Schools

Author(s): Fateme Ejaredar, University of Tehran

Four decades after the Iranian revolution of 1979, pro-revolutionaries still try to educate people who they consider real Muslims and decent members for Muslim society. To this end, specific private primary and high schools were founded by high-ranking individuals, both in the political and religious communities, decades before the revolution. At that time, their principal aim was to fight against what they called the immorality of the educational system of Pahlavi regime. Despite the establishment of an Islamic state after the revolution, these schools have continued to work. Now, many of these schools intertwine religious education, secular education, and the state's political ideology. They keep their community restricted to individuals who fit in their ideological and religious framework and come from peculiar families. These students are receiving this special treatment, not only for themselves to remain religious and believe in the system, but also to be influential for other members of the society. Nevertheless, the question remains unanswered; have they been successful?

This study tries to answer the question of how and why many of the graduates of these schools do not remain as religious as their schools taught them to be. In this study, 32 graduates who went through this experience were interviewed. Also, seven individuals who were among founders or teachers of these schools were interviewed to find out more about their worldviews and the policies they adopt to reach their goals. I also used Participant observation as a method of study to learn more about the atmosphere of the graduates of these schools and their view towards their previous schools.

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis and four general themes were identified: 1. Abstract ideas, theoretical challenges, readings, questions, doubts; 2. Daily life challenges, changes in lifestyle, special life events; 3. Politics and political incidents, and awareness of political circumstances; 4. Psychological and emotional pressures.

4. Running the gauntlet: a doctoral journey into academia

Author(s): Lee Hill, University of Cape Town

A doctoral education (DE) is essential to gain citizenship in academia, and as such, foundational to the "right" to knowledge production. It is akin to "running the gauntlet" in modern day perspective, coupled with depression, anxiety, insecurity and the dismantling and reconstruction of the sense of self. The process of how a DE shapes identity within a given discipline is not often challenged in the natural sciences. I'd like to offer a reflexive account of my doctoral journey in Exercise Science and Sports Medicine from my perspective as a third world researcher. I will draw on the work of Bourdieu and Wacquant in *An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology* (1992) who made efforts to consciously mix sources, theories and methodologies whilst simultaneously embracing intersectionality as a method to study sport. Through this reflexivity, I highlight the relational nature of a DE, from interactions with supervisors, exchanges with participants and relationships with data, including how we approach and present our data. These critical reflections aim to build on a growing body of knowledge that aims to address the gap in understanding the formation of academic identity and agency embedded in power structures that inform our decision processes, interactions and ultimately knowledge production.

Une formation doctorale (DE) est essentielle pour citoyen du monde universitaire et, est donc fondamentale au "droit" à la production du savoir. Comme une course à obstacles, elle est teintée de dépression, d'anxiété, d'insécurité, et de déconstruction et reconstruction du sens de soi. Le processus de formation de l'identité au sein d'une discipline donnée n'est pas souvent remis en question dans les sciences naturelles. Je présente un compte rendu réfléchi de mon parcours doctoral en sciences de l'exercice et en médecine du sport du point de vue d'un chercheur du tiers monde. Je m'inspire des travaux de Bourdieu et Wacquant (1992), qui se sont efforcés de combiner consciemment sources, théories et méthodologies tout en adoptant l'intersectionnalité comme méthode pour étudier le sport. Par cette réflexivité, je mets en évidence la nature relationnelle de l'évaluateur, des interactions avec les superviseurs, des échanges avec les participants et des relations avec les données. Ces réflexions critiques ont pour but d'accroître un corpus croissant de connaissances qui vise à combler les lacunes dans la compréhension de la formation de l'identité académique et de l'agentivité intégrées dans les structures de pouvoir qui éclairent les processus décisionnels, interactions et la production de connaissances.

POST-GRADUATE BLUES: FIGURING OUT WHAT'S NEXT

Session Code: SCS1

Session Format: Panel

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: LSK 201

Many graduate students are concerned about post-graduate job opportunities when pursuing an academic career path. Given the competitive nature of the academic job market, graduate students find themselves questioning their ability to 'make it' in the academic world and land a traditional, tenure-track job within an academic institution. This session is designed to give graduate students a window into the academic career paths available to them post-graduation. The panel will consist of speakers at various stages of their academic careers who will offer insight into the transition into, application process for, and precarity of, academic job positions.

Panelists will address key issues which include, but are not limited to, CV expectations and the weight of publications; the importance of publishing, networking, and conference attendance; the value of having a post-doc award before entering the academic job market; as well as a general discussion of the interview process and negotiating appointments.

Light refreshments will be served.

Organized by the Canadian Sociological Association Student Concerns Subcommittee: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Awish Aslam, Western University, Emma E. Kay, Dalhousie University

Panel:

- Tracey L. Adams, Western University
- Ariane Hanemaayer, Brandon University
- Matt Patterson, University of Calgary
- Yue Qian, University of British Columbia
- Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

RACE AND ETHNICITY I: COLONIAL AND RACIAL VIOLENCE

Session Code: RAE2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 335

Colonial and Racial violence permeate educational institutions, employment, the child welfare system, and the healthcare sector. This session dives into timely case studies demonstrating this form of violence around the world. The devastating and traumatic effects of government policies on racialized and Indigenous bodies are presented through papers which explore the Europeanization of race and racism in the classrooms in Norway; xenophobic fears of competition in employment in South Africa; the impact of the disproportionate number of non-Indigenous workers in the Canadian child welfare system; the intergenerational transmission of trauma dealt by residential schools in Canada; and the Motherisk hair testing scandal in Toronto's Sick Kids Hospital.

Organizers: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Esra Ari, Western University

Chair: Bonar Buffam, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Race and Whiteness as Affective Technologies in Citizenship Education: The Case of Norway

Author(s): *Kristin Eriksen, University of South-Eastern Norway*

This paper sheds light to the elusive presence of race and Whiteness in citizenship education in Norwegian primary schools. A recent report from the organization *The Norwegian Centre Against Racism* indicates that one of four children with minority backgrounds frequently experience racism in Norwegian schools. At the same time, racism as concept remains elusive in public debate as well as educational research and practice.

This epitomizes the description of an Europeanization of race and racism, where race is inherently subsumed under coverage of references to culture and religion. In the Nordic context, this can be further understood in context of the ideology of Nordic exceptionalism, where the nation-states are constructed as victim of colonialism and war, and as anti-racist, peace-loving and solidary. Such discursive patterns might function as channeling affect, projecting negative aspects onto the Other. Empirical examples from classroom observations at six schools exemplifies how race and racism are treated as taboo concepts, but nonetheless play central roles in structuring conversations on national identity and citizenship. I argue that the affective dimensions at play in classroom dialogues must be recognized, through the discussion of the idea of Whiteness as technology of affect, and in particular the concept “pedagogy of discomfort”. Although this discomfort may be applied as pedagogical tool in deconstructing Whiteness and majority students` self-images, it also carries problematic implications in terms of social justice. The empirical examples display how the classroom is always epistemologically violent and never a safe space for all students. It is thus imperative to acknowledge that the continued workings of the modern/colonial epistemology positions subjects radically different.

2. The Understanding the Racialized Consequences of Motherisk

Author(s): *Christine Ensslen, York University*

This paper explores the racialized consequences of the Motherisk hair testing scandal. The Motherisk laboratory at Sick Kids Hospital in Toronto, Ontario, conducted drug and alcohol testing on hair for children protection agencies in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories from the 1990s to 2015. This program promised that their tests were capable of showing the quantity of drugs and alcohol consumed as well as how long an individual had been consuming these substances. Ultimately, however, their faulty testing procedures resulted in false positives which led to the separation of families and even the incarceration of parents. This faulty testing had disastrous consequences for families across Canada, however, the Motherisk laboratory’s testing was disproportionately utilized on racialized and Indigenous families. This paper contextualizes the Motherisk scandal within feminist and anti-racist scholarly writing which critiques the Canadian government’s practices of separating and criminalizing Indigenous and racialized families (Lawrence 2004; Blackstock et al. 2004; Blackstock 2010; Clarke 2011). This paper argues that the disproportionate effects that the faulty hair tests had on Indigenous and racialized families cannot be understood as an anomaly and must be understood within the context of Canada and children’s services history of colonialism.

SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY I: SOCIOLOGY OF BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Session Code: STK1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 354

This session features papers with an emphasis on science and technology.

Organizer: *John McLevey, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. The multiple functionalities of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) in the online discussions of bareback sex by men who have sex with men (MSM)

Author(s): *Emerich Daroya, Carleton University*

The recent history of condomless anal sex, 'barebacking', or 'raw sex', among gay and other men who have sex with men (MSM) is claimed to be partly an effect of the development of HIV antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) beginning with the introduction of highly active retroviral therapy (HAART). With the emergence of daily oral Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), questions have emerged regarding its impacts on MSM's socio-sexual lives, specifically in relation to bareback sex. Based on data collected through a US-based online forum on barebacking, this paper aims to provide an account of how PrEP is understood, used, and constructed by HIV-negative gay men who bareback. By drawing on approaches within Science and Technology Studies (STS) known as the social construction of technology (SCOT), alongside the notion of HIV prevention as assemblage,

the paper argues that PrEP for HIV prevention is in a dynamic relation with users ('prepsters'), where both PrEP and prepsters act upon and affect each other as they are brought together in practice, producing other effects beyond the understanding of PrEP as an effective HIV prevention drug. Moreover, barebackers incorporate and co-construct medical knowledge to redefine their own meaning of risk, safety, and sexual pleasure.

2. Refracting, Reframing and Reconfiguring Public Health Problems: A qualitative examination of public health apps as policy

Author(s): *Carmen Lamothe, University of Toronto*

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 paper critically examines the emerging use of mobile apps by public health agencies and aims to investigate the ways that public health apps form and frame public health problems. There is often a difference between accessing a website on your phone and clicking on an app. As Lupton and Jutel argue, the content and technical affordances that end up on these apps serve to restrict their scope (2015). Accordingly, I argue that it is useful to think about the version of policy that ends up on the pages of the app as a different entity, and one that could benefit from its own critical examination. A critical discourse analysis was conducted on two apps from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Actor Network Theory (ANT) as a tool, was employed to examine key human actors as well as non-human actants that constituted the social network of the app focusing on a CDC apps contest webpage. This paper aims to bring forward both the way that these problems are represented in unique ways as well as how we are governed through what I call "mini-policies" as it is represented on these apps. The findings highlight how apps can reframe public health problems when policies are refracted and reconfigured through actors, both human and non-human within the social network of the app.

3. Mutual Shaping of Tele-Healthcare Practice: Exploring Users' Experiences in the Northern Saskatchewan Telehealth Context

Author(s): *Joelena Leader, University of Saskatchewan*

Telehealth is offered as an innovative solution to physician and staffing shortages, travel costs associated with vast distances, and problems accessing care across Canada's rural and northern communities. Despite the promise of telehealth for bridging these gaps, notable utilization barriers and structural constraints remain that challenge sustainability. This research captures a snapshot of community perspectives (n=24) from northern Saskatchewan, drawing attention to users' experiences in relation to the social-cultural and technical factors shaping telehealth use. This paper highlights the importance of community collaborations and identifies the strengths and barriers for utilizing telehealth within northern and Indigenous contexts. Drawing on Science and Technology Studies (STS), it is argued that understanding the context in which telehealth technologies are situated and experienced will be increasingly critical as technological systems play greater roles in service delivery. Analysis reveals how users and technologies mutually shape healthcare practices and care experiences. Emerging themes demonstrate that technologies shape patients' and local/remote providers' use of the system in enabling/constraining ways and users shape technologies through reconfiguration or "tinkering" practices. A mutual shaping approach following the relational/performative view of socio-technical agency serves as a pathway for examining socio-cultural factors shaping how technologies are designed, implemented and used, and alternatively how technologies shape practice and meanings of socio-technical spaces.

4. The Peculiar Biomedical Puzzle of Immunotherapy (IT) for Food Allergy

Author(s): *Stephanie Nairn, McGill University*

Immunotherapy for Food Allergy has recently (since at least the beginning of the twenty-first century) become an object of increased scientific experimentation in clinical trials across North America. IT has simultaneously been integrated into clinical and private practices across Canada and the US, although the extent to which it

has been adopted and performed in private or community practice by physicians, academicians and scientists is unknown. IT represents a peculiar biomedical puzzle, as contradictory definitions and understandings of what IT is, operate simultaneously across both community and private practice and in clinical trials for IT. Based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 40 experts and innovators in the field of food allergy research and practice across North America and observational/ethnographic research at clinical and scientific conferences for allergy and immunology, this paper explores the ambiguity that currently characterizes the field and highlights the multi-dimensional debate about IT for FA. A perceived lack of reliable diagnostic tests and procedures has amplified experts' concerns about who is receiving or who should receive IT for FA. Relatedly, debate about whether IT for FA is a "food" or a "drug", has diversified the understandings, practices and goals of IT for FA. Despite the desire to standardize the practice of IT and to bridge the "gaps" between academic research and routine care, contradictory and potentially incompatible understandings of IT continue to aggravate the domain of food allergy and immunology. It is evident therefore, that the uptake of IT may depend not merely on demonstrating that IT "works" in a biomedical, immunological or clinical sense but relatedly also on reconciling the ontological and epistemological ambiguities and uncertainties that pervade FA in both research and clinical/private practice.

THE SOCIAL AND JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF MOBILITY

Session Code: SPE4

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 339

Sociologists have an ontological predilection to hold space still by normalizing rootedness and dwelling. Mobility scholars critique this sedentarist metaphysics, arguing that spatially distanced flows and interconnections constitute everyday life and produce 'post-societal' realities. If contemporary social relations are configured through mobilities, then global flows (re)structure social inequalities. This insight calls for new conceptions of (in)justice that move beyond the spatial frame of the nation-state. Papers in this session employ a mobile ontology to reformulate sociological understandings of 'the social' and justice as constituted through spatially diverse networks of connection, rendering them relevant to mobile life in the 21st century.

Organizers: Nancy Cook, Brock University, David Butz, Brock University

Chair: Nancy Cook, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Mobilising Sociology in an Age of Flow and Connection: Exploring the Implications of a Mobile Metaphysics for Conceptions of 'Society' and 'Social Justice'

Author(s): *Nancy Cook, Brock University; David Butz, Brock University*

A sedentarist metaphysics structures a broad range of sociological theorising, from conceptions of territorially-bounded societies to notions of social inequality and injustice. This 'a-mobile' ontological position overlooks the broad range of contemporary mobilities – of people, consumer goods, information, pollution, etc. – that shape multiple scales of human existence and constitute spatially distanced social relations. As critical mobilities scholars have demonstrated, these mobilities problematise dominant sociological understandings of 'rooted' and static social structures, systems of governance and power relations.

In this paper we argue that rendering sociological theorising relevant to its 21st century social context will involve replacing its outdated sedentarism with a mobile ontology, which conceptualises societies as edgeless entities constituted through relations of flow and chains of interconnection. Mobilising this ontological shift toward 'post-societal' social conditions also has important implications for sociological understandings of social (in)justice, which presuppose the territorial frame of the nation-state as the entity that structures and mitigates dimensions of social inequality. Our goal in critiquing the discipline's sedentarist conceptions of 'society' and 'injustice' is to open up interpretive space for describing mobile social processes and operations of injustice, and to render these concepts more analytically useful and appropriate to contemporary social relations.

2. The Displacement of Syrians during the War: Border Crossing and Struggles for Migrant Justice

Author(s): *Suzan Ilcan, University of Waterloo*

This paper focuses on migrant and refugee movements from Syria to nearby host states, which are not linear but highly fluid social and political processes that involve migrant demands to move and leave, to negotiate bordering practices at military checkpoints and territorial borders, and to mobilize their membership for inclusion or recognition in host states. Even in the face of state migration policies, massive conflicts, and bordering and containment practices, migrants and refugees engage in what I call struggles for *migrant justice*. The term migrant justice refers to demands for justice by those on the move who seek access to freedom of movement, safety, protection, rights or citizenship. It is not merely a means to achieve political ends but is itself a power relation and a way of challenging border and state authority during migrant journeys. I argue that the struggle for migrant justice is an element of 'mobility justice', an umbrella concept used to conceive the relations of power that shape the movements of people, resources, and information at local, regional, national, and international scales. My analysis of migrant and refugee movements draws on policy and program documents and in-depth, qualitative interviews with Syrian refugees that foreground their struggles to negotiate militarized checkpoints and territorial borders in an effort to access the safety and protection of host states. The analysis contributes to the scholarly work on mobility and justice by concentrating on Syrian refugees' encounters with unjust bordering practices during their migrant journeys, their challenges to those state mobilities, and the social and political implications of those struggles and challenges.

3. Aquamobility Justice

Author(s): *Sharon Roseman, Memorial University*

Sedentary preconceptions of the 'rural' are often dominated by a focus on 'the land' and a simplistic rootedness/abandonment dichotomy, subsuming long histories of inequalities continually shaped by mobile processes that cut across, into, and out of localities, regions, and states. The daily flows of dispossessed working-class rural inhabitants into cities has been less of a focus in examinations of a mobility ontology than has been research about international migration and commuting within large metropolitan areas. This paper discusses how I organized a study of the emergence of a language of aquamobility justice in Bell Island where the closure of iron ore mining in the mid-1960s forced residents to move or begin commuting by ferry to reach jobs on the island of Newfoundland in and around the provincial capital city of St. John's. For six decades, Bell Islanders engaged in rural-to-urban commuting have spoken against the injustice of enduring conditions of marked "transport inequity" (Sheller 2011) that have stymied their "right to the city" (Lefebvre 1968, 1991). In defending this right, grassroots ferry advocacy committees have made a strong case for counter-spaces such as rural islands and, correspondingly, counter-mobilities afforded by fair access to public ferry transportation (Lefebvre 1991).

4. Queer urban mobilities and justice

Author(s): *Catherine Nash, Brock University; Heather Maguire, Brock University; Andrew Gorman-Murray, Western University*

In this paper, we draw on our ongoing research on new gender and sexual landscapes emerging in both Toronto, Canada and Sydney Australia. As we have argued elsewhere, new urban mobilities and motilities are available for some queers, arising from social, political and legislative change, and are transformative of some urban locations including gay villages. Here, we consider whether these new mobilities have resulted in greater 'mobilities justice' for queer people in their experiences of inner-city public spaces. While some queers may now have greater opportunity to be visible, as queers, across a wider spectrum of urban public spaces than in the past, it is important to consider whether such new queer mobilities are giving rise to more 'just' urban public space. To address this question, we draw on Low and Iveson's (2016) research on evaluating 'the justice of public spaces' to analyse whether new queer mobilities might be contributing to more just urban public spaces and for whom.

5. Community-Led Mobility Infrastructure and Just Transportation Futures

Author(s): Denver Nixon, University of Oxford; Tim Schwanen, University of Oxford

This paper explores community-led walking and cycling infrastructural innovations in London and São Paulo and their potential to embody a more socially just alternative, or complement, to mainstream infrastructural interventions. Mainstream attempts to resolve transportation sustainability challenges and inequalities in the distribution of mobility often involve changes in physical infrastructures that are predicated upon dominant conceptions of justice, such as the rights of individuals or universal principles of fairness. These may, however, ignore the importance of the 'soft' dimensions of infrastructure, such as social networks and processes, and the weaknesses associated with popular notions of justice, such as the paradox of freedom, the top-down imposition of rules that are not open for debate, or limited spatio-temporal frameworks. We discuss findings from research on community-led initiatives aimed to render active transportation more feasible and attractive for disadvantaged communities. Examples of these 'grassroots innovations' include cycle repair workshops for refugees, or collective walking activities for women and gender variant people in low-income and culturally diverse communities. We argue that these initiatives may offer particularly *just* sustainable mobility infrastructures because of their unique spatial and temporal practices whereby: (a) their small size and interpersonal nature sensitizes them to the intersecting disadvantages faced by all who participate in them, and (b) their extemporaneous and experimental modus operandi facilitates ongoing adaptations and collective decisions on what is just in any particular moment.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY I: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND MIGRATION

Session Code: VLS2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 347

Although immigrant and refugee women experience similar rates of violence compared to Canadian-born women, their precarious legal status prevents disclosure of violence to formal supports. Immigrant and refugee women also experience barriers accessing and navigating health care, social services and the legal system. As a result, immigrant and refugee women are at greater risk for repeated violence and homicide. This session discusses the ways in which the state is complicit in violence against migrant women and children through legal, political, social practices.

Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chair: Andrew Dawson, York University

Presentations:

1. Criminalizing the Precarious, System Avoidance and Bare Life: The Effect of State Migration Policy and Policing on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Author(s): Natalie Delia Deckard, Davidson College

This article studies the effects of the growth of immigration control systems over migrants with precarious legal status on the prevalence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), using the United States as a case study. Understanding CSEC to be an example of bare life, this research works to delineate the relationship between increased carcerality and marginalization. It expands the extant literature by in three ways. First, I use rates of missing children and juvenile HIV to create and test a measure of the prevalence of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children at the level of the US metropolitan area. Second, I explore interactions between CSEC and the criminalization of immigration control systems. I conduct structural equation model analyses to estimate the degree to which more arrests, more deportations, and more detention are related to more vulnerable children. Results confirm existing theory that more intense criminalization is associated with greater marginalization and exploitation of the vulnerable. Controlling for demographic and socio-economic variables also posited to be relevant to CSEC, models exhibit positive correlations between the variables of interest. I argue that the increase in CSEC associated with increased immigration control systems can be understood as a manifestation of the increase in bare life that results from an increasingly carceral state. In attempting to exercise control over migrant bodies through mechanisms of state violence, policies increasing criminalization result in more violence in precarious communities.

2. Domestic abuse under the shadow of patriarchy

Author(s): *Shila Khayambashi, York University*

Iran's long history of patriarchy, coupled with the devaluation of women's rights after Iran's Islamic revolution of 1979, has subjected Iranian women to different forms of domestic abuse. Upon their migration, however, many Iranian women end their abusive relationship and file for divorce. In many instances, leaving the abusive environment exposes these Iranian women to more dangerous circumstances. Iranian diasporic community has been the witness to a few domestically-charged fatalities in the past few years after the abused wives either ended their violent marriages or attempted to establish some control in their marital relationships. While the casualties have been recurrent in Iranian new media, the Canadian media failed ever to report any of these cases. In this paper, I examine the post-migratory factors that encourage the abused Iranian women to leave their abusers after years of endurance. Additionally, I indicate the roles of organizational and governmental support for minority women who decide to terminate their violent relationships. I will also explore how the Canadian media outlets circumvent and ignore the cases of these minority victims.

3. Tales of Murder, Tears of Blood - Understanding Crimes of Violence Against Second-generation Coconuts

Author(s): *Veronica Sudesh, Simon Fraser University*

This paper examines brutal incidents of violence committed against second-generation South Asian Canadian youth. Emphasis has been put on the youth (within the age bracket of 12-30 years) as the youth in any society or community are more vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and violence. Moreover, according to Statistics Canada the median age of second-generation immigrants is less than that of the general Canadian population. This paper attempts to highlight the increased risk of violence that second-generation South Asian Canadian youth faces due to the intersectionality of race, ethnicity, patriarchy and gender in their lives which shapes the everyday realities, interactions and experiences of this youth, complicating the process of identity formation and sense of belonging for them. The focus of the paper lies in shedding light on the different forms of and reasons behind such violence with the help of some case studies found through secondary sources: 1) inter-racial, group perpetrated violence (Reena Virks story), 2) intra-community, individual perpetrated violence (Maple Batalias case) and 3) intra-community, family perpetrated honour killing (Aqsa Parvezs story). This study also incorporates acts of resistance and activism undertaken by the individual families who suffered terrible losses and the South Asian community as a whole, making efforts to turn their grief into awareness building campaigns around issues of bullying, relationship abuse and other forms of violence. This paper does not limit the gender of the perpetrators or victims of violence, however it was discovered that mostly men were the perpetrators (exceptions existing) and women were at the receiving end of violence. Also there was little information available on violence against second-generation South Asian LGBTQIA+ youth, which was felt to be a big gap in existing literature.

VISUAL CIRCLES OF CONVERSATION I

Session Code: VIS2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 293

Visual Sociology invites us to vision the world in the new ways, to examine and explore visual circles of conversations. This session is an inclusive multidisciplinary discussion on how the visual has the potential to energize relationships across communities, make new connections and highlight ways of understanding visual sociology and visual research so that people can speak with one another, listen, learn, and see together.

Organizer and Chair: Gloria Johnston, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

1. Re-photograph to distinguish. Visual narrative of urban gentrification and memory erasure from the Emily Carr Campus case (Vancouver, BC).

Author(s): *Magali Uhl, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marie Lavorel, Concordia University*

The Emily Carr University of Art + Design was inaugurated in the Fall of 2017 in the area of False Creek Flats in Vancouver, BC. It is part of the broader wave of new "Integrated Urban Campuses" that flourish in contemporary metropolises (Mattei and Aust (eds.) 2015, Dang Vu, 2013). Architecturally ambitious, ecologically responsible, integrating increasingly innovative forms of knowledge (high-tech, art pairing) and raising issues relevant to our times (creative city, knowledge economy). Such campuses are also crossroads that, while offering researchers a new matrix to reflect upon urban development also cause controversy (especially related to the exclusion of the most vulnerable parts of society, and to the erasing of local history and memory). Integrated Urban Campuses thus highlight specific sociological issues that we wish to address in this presentation using a visual work of narrative re-photography* of such areas (Klett, 2011, Senf and Pyne, 2012).

Indeed, in order to analyze these social, spatial and memory issues, we implement an heuristic and reflective editing device that aims at unfolding the areas in order to recompose them virtually and temporally. In these montages we associate two visual sources: in situ photography and past representations obtained from the City of Vancouver Archives. We begin from the urban landscape that we photograph and, by the collage of archive images* representing human and non-human entities (animals, objects, people, plants, buildings, etc.), we aim at highlighting these places by focusing on the generative potential of visual editing (Didi-Huberman, 2009, Warburg, 2012). How can a specific case – here the establishment of the Emily Carr campus and its effects on a neighborhood – exceed the mere illustration of a general discourse on the contemporary city? In what ways can the proposed singular re-photographic narrative contribute to shifting and enriching the way we look at urban gentrification and memory?

2. Knowledge Translation through Live Theatre: Ethical, Design, and Audience Considerations

Author(s): *Kristin Atwood, Independent Scholar*

Academic scholars often struggle to identify methods by which research findings can be disseminated broadly to a public audience. One way of reaching a public audience is through the translation of academic findings into formats that are more regularly accessed by non-academics. One such format is live theatre productions. Live theatre offers a different structure through which key themes and findings can be expressed, and its narrative and relational characteristics make it an ideal forum for the articulation of nuanced and complex concepts, grounded in the demonstration of relatable experiences.

However, moving from the style and structure of academic research and writing to that of theatrical production is not a straightforward process. There are a number of issues to consider, including privacy implications; narrative cohesion; the need to balance validity and data quality with the need for dramatic effect; and the necessary interpretation of meaning through non-text components including lighting, audio effects, costuming, and props.

This presentation will recount the process of translating academic research on military families' experiences of deployment into a documentary theatre performance. Ethical considerations will be described alongside a description of the iterative re-writing process required to move from one form of to another without losing the original intent. Issues related to staging and technical design will be discussed and audience feedback to workshop performances of "Calling Home: Stories from Military Families" will be used to assess the effectiveness of knowledge *translation* and knowledge *dissemination* through live theatre as a medium. Implications for future work will be explored, both in terms of research-based theatre projects where staged performances are intended from the outset and in terms of academic works, like this one, where theatrical presentation represents a subsequent stage of analysis and interpretation, building on more scholarly works.

3. Life in the cemetery

Author(s): *Anne-Marie Bresee, McMaster University*

Cemeteries are a municipal service. Defined by the primary function of burial site, cemeteries are also a geographic space of internment, contemplation and recreation as well as a space of emotion, commerce and community. Graveyard photography can be powerful and compelling in capturing the cultural beliefs portrayed in the artistry of headstones and sculptures as well as exposed in the behavior of those visiting the

cemetery. Dark tourism is not new. When Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery was first built in 1872, it was intended to be a tourist destination. To document the complex attraction of this geographic space, I organized a project, involving five people plus myself, to photograph the cemetery activity on a typical Saturday afternoon in spring 2018. Surprisingly, group members viewed taking images of unidentified people as an invasion of privacy, and refused to take images of people using Mount Pleasant as a mourning space, recreational space or a tourist attraction. Those images were left for me to take. There were no concerns, however, in photographing grave markers which, although privately commissioned, were perceived as public monuments. The tombstones detailed dates of birth and death as well as life experience: religious beliefs, social class, and the intersection of social roles, such as mother, daughter and wife. In honoring the lived experienced, the memorial monuments make the public statement that this loss was important to family. However, it is the spectator's past events that become significant in the present interpretation of the epitaphs. Such interpretations reflect the interplay between rationality and emotion regarding the dialectics between the past and the present. Through art, it is possible to gain new insight into the collective past. The project also provides insight as to how the archival process itself includes, discards, exhibits and even reshapes recollections and impressions.

4. Interfaith Photovoice Initiative: Amplifying Voices through Photography, Interfaith Dialogue, and Immigrant Advocacy

Author(s): *Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick*

It is quite possible that one would find more smartphones than sacred texts at the worship services of just about every religious tradition. This Interfaith Photovoice project taps into these digital realities to explore the daily experiences and challenges of being a person of faith in Fredericton, New Brunswick. During the fall term of 2018, a group of Muslim and Christian university students and young adults met regularly to discuss ideas about religion and to learn about each other's religious identities. They used mobile phone photography as a medium of exploration and conversation. The project aims to break down stereotypes about religious students and misconceptions about Muslims in order to promote better understanding and respect for diversity. The 39 photos were exhibited at the UNB Art Galleries from November 16 to December 14, 2018 and many will be featured at the Fredericton Public Library gallery in February 2019 as part of World Interfaith Harmony Week. The exhibitions engage audiences beyond the photovoice group by presenting participants' experiences, insights, and concerns through their photographs.

This exhibition is part of a larger project led by Dr. Roman Williams, a visual sociologist at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The *Interfaith Photovoice Initiative: Amplifying Voices through Photography, Interfaith Dialogue, and Immigrant Advocacy* is an international study taking place in four sites: Virginia, Michigan, and New York in the United States and in New Brunswick, Canada. The project is funded by the Louisville Institute. In each location, the project is facilitated in partnership with local academic and religious leaders.

5. 'Can I look inside your fridge?': Research Photographs, Autopoiesis and the Sociological Imagination

Author(s): *Laura Fenton, University of Manchester*

This paper addresses the auto-poetic quality of research photographs, and situates them within the wider push in Sociology to engage the visual as a means of revitalising the discipline. It draws on my experience of using visual methods in my PhD research on the place of alcohol in women's everyday lives in the United Kingdom. In addition to photo and object elicitation – techniques I had planned on using in advance -- over the course of fieldwork I also began photographing participants' kitchens. These photographs unexpectedly became a way into unpacking the complexities surrounding contemporary negotiations of moderation and excess in day-to-day life. The paper argues that as visual field notes research photographs can serve as a way into several of the empirical, conceptual and methodological issues encountered in research, and offer a productive starting point for unravelling themes and tensions emerging in the verbal accounts offered by participants. The paper further argues that their auto-poetic potential requires closer consideration.

WORK AND FAMILY LIFE

Session Code: CSF4

Session Format: Regular

Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Time: **8:30 AM - 10:00 AM**

Location: **DLAM 005**

The interface between work and family life is complex, and recent decades have brought profound changes to roles and resources within these realms. How families and couples negotiate work and family life can reinforce or deepen social inequalities, but can also contribute to change toward more equitable arrangements. Using a variety of research methods and datasets, this session critically examines the connections and challenges between work and family life, and reflects on the broader social significance of research findings.

Organizer: Sarah Knudson, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan

Presentations:

1. Parental Happiness Gap: The Role of Mismatch between Gender Role Ideology and Work Arrangements

Author(s): *Julia Ingenfeld, University of Toronto*

While previous research has shown that working full-time is negatively associated with well-being among mothers and positively associated with well-being among fathers, this research fails to consider factors that potentially mediate the relationship between work hours and well-being, such as parents' stress levels. Particularly mothers might be more satisfied with longer work hours if they were not overburdened with conflicting work-family demands. Moreover, previous studies have not sufficiently addressed how one's spouse's work hours may affect the well-being of parents. This study addresses this gap in the literature by examining how mothers' and fathers' own work hours, as well as their partners' work hours affect well-being at different stages after childbirth, while considering the mediating role of parents' stress levels. In addition to actual work hours, the relationship between preferred work hours and parental well-being is examined to specifically consider cases in which parents are not able to select into work arrangements that align with their preferences. Relying on longitudinal data from Great Britain (British Household Panel Survey), the analyses take into consideration differences in baseline satisfaction of parents vs. non-parents that were found to confound results in prior research on parental well-being.

2. Work satisfaction in a rapidly feminized profession: Assessing the intersection of gender, work and family among veterinary doctors.

Author(s): *Tom Buchanan, Mount Royal University; Jean Wallace, University of Calgary*

Women typically hold jobs in which they experience less pay and less favorable working conditions than men in comparable positions. Despite these differences, women report comparable levels of work satisfaction. Most studies of work satisfaction focus on workplace characteristics whereas less is known about the relevance of support resources both within and beyond the workplace. In addition, the resource-satisfaction relationship has not been studied in high status professions in which women have recently and quickly become a numerical majority. Using quantitative and qualitative survey data from a sample of married veterinary doctors ($N=311$), we explore the influence of support resources on the gender-work satisfaction relationship for women and men veterinarians. Specifically, we examine the relationship between work satisfaction, parenting status, and three spheres of support: co-worker support, family engagement, and spousal/partner support. We find that women are not less satisfied than men, generally. We do find that parental status interacts with gender in the association to job satisfaction. More specifically, mothers are more highly satisfied with their work than fathers. Parenthood and family engagement are strongly predictive of women's work satisfaction. Surprisingly and countering former studies of the work satisfaction paradox, co-worker support is a salient predictor of the work satisfaction of men and this relationship is even more prominent for men who are fathers. This paper concludes with a discussion of its implications for women and men working in high status feminized professions.

3. Informal multigenerational care within mixed legal status families: the case of senior Iranian women in Canada

Author(s): *Bahar Hashemi, University of Toronto*

This paper analyzes the work of informal multigenerational care within mixed legal status families by looking at the experiences of senior Iranian women, who immigrated to Canada through the “Parent and Grandparent Sponsorship Program.” This study brings into conversation scholarship on non-citizenship with the literature on gender and migration by considering how non-citizenship, a dynamic, relational process (Blomeraad 2018; Landolt and Goldring 2015), interacts with gender and generational power relations to shape the work of care in immigrant families. Through the case of senior Iranian women, the paper specifically asks, what are the negotiations that precarious non-citizen women in mixed status families engage in, with other family members, over the division of informal care work at home? My analysis draws from semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 20 senior Iranian women, who have been sponsored by their children and have lived in Toronto for at least 5 years. I conceptualize the mixed status family as a site consisting of tensions and solidarities through which migrants can negotiate rights yet also experience constraints (Luibhéid, et al., 2018; Rodriguez, 2016; Schueths 2012). The study shows how members of mixed status families engage in negotiations and develop strategies, sometimes as individuals in conflict with one another and sometimes as a unit, to access citizenship rights including the right to care (Creese et al., 2008; Espiritu, 2003; Goldring and Landolt, 2013; Menjivar, 2003). This study shows how migration policies that tie an immigrant’s entry and presence in the country to a sponsoring family member interact with gendered household strategies to shape these immigrant women’s experiences. The study contributes to broader discussions around non-citizenship that show how the erosion of citizenship is increasingly extended not only to noncitizens but also to citizens and permanent resident and can have long term effects for broader social inequalities in Canada.

4. From universal "cost" to universal "access" to childcare services: the quiet dismantling of Québec's 1997 work and family policy

Author(s): *Sophie Mathieu, Brock University*

As part of Québec's second family policy, the government introduced in 1997 a network of high-quality childcare services -the centres de la petite enfance (CPE)- offered at a universal and low cost of \$5/day. After the election of a Liberal government in 2003, a larger share of childcare services has been offered by commercial centers. In addition, since 2015, the cost for a childcare space is no longer universal and is now based on household income. This research shows that the progressive dismantling of Québec's network of CPE has been legitimised by emphasising the need for parents to have better access to childcare services.

CARE, WORK, EQUALITY, INTERSECTIONALITY REIMAGINING PARENTAL LEAVE, CHILD CARE, AND WORKPLACE POLICES FOR CANADIAN FAMILIES

Session Code: CSF5

Session Format: Panel

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

Leading scholars of work and care have identified our current epoch as one of “globalizing financialized capitalism” where “crises of care” (Fraser, 2016) have profoundly altered the ways people live, work, and care for significant others, especially young children. At this historical juncture, we maintain that Canada’s social policy architecture is failing many families. Three critical pillars of this social policy architecture – parental leave, childcare services, and employment policies – are receiving growing research and policy attention. Yet they have also moved mainly on parallel, rather than overlapping, tracks, both in terms of policy development and theoretical and academic debates. This panel aims to bridge the divide between these fields of research and advocacy through an intellectually engaging conversation and debate.

Organizers: Andrea Doucet, Brock University, Susan Prentice, University of Manitoba

Chair and Discussant: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

Panel:

- Lisa Pasolli, Queen’s University
- Susan Prentice, University of Manitoba
- Sophie Mathieu, Brock University
- Lindsey McKay, Thompson Rivers University
- Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN THE AGE OF NEOLIBERALISM I

Session Code: EDU6a

Session Format: Regular

Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Time: **10:30 AM - 12:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 437**

The trend known as neoliberalism entails an economic, political and ideological project that is marked among other things by unfettered corporate capitalism, imposition of austerity, and attacks on unions. In educational domains, neoliberalism manifests itself in commodification and corporatization of education, credentialism, precarious educational work, union-busting, restrictions on free speech and critical engagements, among others. How are the current educational centers coping with these challenges? The session will explore this question by presenting concrete examples of neoliberalization policies and practices in the field of education and the ways in which they are resisted.

Organizer and Chair: Alireza Asgharzadeh, York University

Presentations:

1. Fighting for a Better University: Lessons from the 143-day Strike at York University

Author(s): *Devin Clancy, York University*

Public divestment from post-secondary institutions in Ontario has led universities to increasingly rely on private donors and corporate partnerships for funding. Under this neoliberal model, tuition fees have drastically increased and students have been redefined as consumers (basic income units) while university administrations adopt the market-driven language of efficiencies and technical fixes in their efforts to meet cyclical review targets. While administrators tend to eschew the political nature of their authority, the emergence of this managerial class coincides with the redistribution of university monies for administrative salaries and the increased reliance on cheaper and more “flexible” precarious labour in place of traditional models of stable full-time employment.

Teacher unions like OPSEU and CUPE 3903 have challenged this redistributive shift in post-secondary education by bargaining for job security for precarious workers and access to funding for graduate students. However, both the Ontario Colleges and York University administrations refused to bargain with the unions, leading to strikes in both cases and the eventual use of unconstitutional back-to-work legislation by the provincial government to end each strike.

The 143-day strike at York University provides a unique window into the divisions between the managerial class and precarious workers currently playing out in post-secondary institutions. This presentation will examine the influence of the Board of Governors on York University’s anti-labour strategy and the university administration’s usurpation of decision-making power away from representative and democratic bodies during the strike. Notably, York’s managerial class utilized expensive public relations campaigns and private security forces in order to delegitimize and intimidate picketers, while hiding behind a discourse of liberal decorum to justify punitive attacks on union organizers.

Written from the standpoint of a rank and file union organizer, I will not only critique the corporatization of the university, but account for union mobilization against these processes and the potential for reclaiming universities as site for radical political struggle.

2. Supporting the Ivory Tower: The Impact of Teaching Assistant Duties on their Wellbeing and Academic Progress

Author(s): *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia; Shaya Golparian, University of British Columbia*

Universities across Canada have dramatically expanded their undergraduate programming over the last twenty years, with higher enrollment numbers and more diverse student populations than ever before. Hiring more teaching assistants and increasing teaching assistant duties are just two of the strategies that university administrations have used to cope with these increasing demands. However, the additional demands on teaching assistants often put them at risk for experiencing excessive stress that negatively impacts their overall wellbeing and academic progress. To better understand how TA wellbeing and academic progress is

impacted by their work conditions we conducted focus groups with 30 teaching assistants at UBC. Building on these findings we also surveyed 300+ teaching assistants (graduate and undergraduate) to better understand the wellness and academic challenges faced by different teaching assistant groups. We found that teaching assistant wellbeing and academic progress are both negatively impacted by low-wages, lack of autonomy and limited institutional support. Findings from this research are currently being used to help inform union agreements and university level teaching assistant policies.

3. Social Justice and Global Citizenship Education: Challenges and Pedagogical Strategies

Author(s): *Zabedia Nazim, Centennial College; Rosina Agyepong, Centennial College*

Social justice and global citizenship have been a primary focus of many educational institutions in recent years. Over the last decade, Toronto's Centennial College has attempted to assess the impact of global citizenship and social justice education on its students. However, the experiences of Centennial College professors who teach global citizenship and social justice education have not been explored adequately. This paper will present findings from a recent research study that explored the experiences of professors who taught a required global citizenship, equity and social justice education course at the College. Specifically, this presentation will discuss the challenges that professors encountered due to neoliberalization policies and the pedagogical strategies they employed to meet these challenges.

GENDER, HEALTH-CARE AND CARE WORK

Session Code: FEM9c

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

Some roles in health care and personal care tend to both be filled by women and hold symbolically feminine meanings, leading them to be termed "pink collar" sectors. This presents unique challenges to those working in these health and care fields in Canada and elsewhere globally. Papers in this session will consider the ramifications of feminine-gendered occupations on those that work within them, physically, socially, and economically.

Organizers: Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University, Sarah Murray, University of California

Presentations:

1. Gender, Gulf, and the Migrant Care Economy

Author(s): *Jolin Joseph, York University*

Since the 1960s, Gulf labour markets have relied on the import of care resources and workers, predominantly from Asia (Yeates 2012). Despite their vital social and economic contributions, workers in the domestic service sector remain precarious, without full access to social protection and labour rights, and stratified in a gendered-racialized, often informal, labour market (Gutierrez-Rodriguez 2010). A number of policy measures and proposed reforms to the '*Kafala*' labour management system intending to support the domestic care sector and pre-empt care deficits have recently emerged across Gulf countries (Malit Jr and Ghafoor 2014). Efforts to induct domestic workers into formal 'legal' labour markets and stimulate growth in this sector are being introduced against a backdrop of heightened regulation and securitization of the broader migrant labour populace (Shah 2012). Factors such as ageing populations, women's increasing participation in the labour market, and receding welfare states have prompted this growing recognition of carework in Gulf economies. National legislative frameworks encouraging economic engagement of women, regional policies on labour localisation, and sectoral labour shortages have further buttressed this significant demand for and attention to migrant domestic workers.

Ongoing policy shifts attempting to improve working and socio-legal conditions of domestic workers have been insufficiently articulated, inconsistently implemented, and largely lack coherent frameworks for enactment, evaluation and regional coordination. Formulation of new laws and practices around domestic work has rendered these workers exceptional while maintaining exclusion from existing labour laws. Drawing on ethnographic research, this paper considers the impacts of and ideologies underpinning the policy

architecture related to care work, migration, and women workers in the Gulf. A feminist political economy analysis of the experiences of women domestic workers and the care systems in which they are embedded, enables us to re-examine the social and institutional organization of care in Gulf economies.

2. Funding Nurse Researchers of the Future: Considering Gendered Impacts on Graduate Students in the Era of #TimesUp

Author(s): *Paisly Symenuk, University of British Columbia; Scott Beck, University of British Columbia; Aidan Albona, University of British Columbia*

In Canada there is an anticipated shortage of nursing faculty due to the ageing workforce, where the number of retirees is predicted to outpace the number of nurses who are completing graduate studies. The largest proportion of the global nursing workforce are under the age of 35 years old, and nearly 90% are women. This is also true within the Canadian context. Therefore, efforts to fill the projected need for graduate-prepared nurses must be attuned to the gendered determinants of successful graduate studies, of which research funding and financial security are integral. As the main funding body for health research in Canada, this paper explores the nature of trainee awards from the Canadian Institutes for Health Research (CIHR) over the last 21 years. Within the last decade, discourses about structural gender bias within CIHR award adjudication have led to some changes in selection processes. However, we've found that, since 1995, only 1.03% of all trainee awards were given to nurses in nursing programs. Based on our findings, we offer critical questions to consider in relation to how the gendered nature of applicants, the discipline, and research foci can contribute significantly to the disparities seen in CIHR funding for nurse trainees. This phenomena is operating within a context of health research field which is predominantly biomedical and male-led. In conclusion, we focus on how issues of funding success are linked to the hesitancy of nurses to enter the academic labour market, and offer suggestions to impact this process moving forward.

3. Social Reproduction Under Late Capitalism: An Examination of Privatization of Healthcare in Ontario (1995-2018)

Author(s): *Gizem Çakmak, York University*

Since the late 1970s, systems of social security have faced pressure to adopt market mechanisms. Policy-makers have responded to this trend by increasing managerial control, restructuring the labour process and imposing privatization in formerly protected sectors such as education and healthcare. Similarly, Canadian healthcare has been undergoing deep restructuring. Hospitals have been a major focus of healthcare reforms, and later, for arguments in favour of privatization, partly due to their high portion in public spending, as well as their highly unionized, and predominantly female workforce. Provincial governments responded to the federal funding cuts with strategies that favoured managerialization, and ultimately, budget cuts and redistribution of resources away from patient care, and towards managerial control.

The proposed research is a qualitative exploratory project that is concerned with health care workers who provide services in Ontario hospitals. It seeks to analyze the specific ways in which state restructuring, healthcare reform, and privatization are implicated in the reorganization of healthcare work, and with what consequences for the workers who navigate these changes. This includes exploring how new and existing structures, policies, discourses, and workplace practices shape the working conditions of healthcare workers, as well as their experiences of these conditions. In this paper, I take up the issue of social reproduction by analyzing the transformations in commodified forms of social reproduction by studying privatization of healthcare through a feminist political economy perspective. I aim to get at both the contextual and historical understandings of neoliberal restructuring of healthcare in Ontario (primarily through privatization), while focusing on the lived experiences of healthcare workers as providers of care. This paper is rooted in my PhD dissertation, which focuses on exploring changing structures of healthcare work and the workplace experiences of care providers between 1995-2018.

INCREASING INDIGENOUS INVOLVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT: MEETING THE DEMANDS OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Session Code: RUS2

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

This session highlights the different ways in which Indigenous communities are adapting to the many challenges they face. Increasingly, Indigenous communities are involved in management within their traditional territories through decision-making processes, partnerships and business ventures. For many, extractive industries are becoming opportunities not only to improve community viability through Impact Benefit Agreements and increased community supports and employment opportunities but also through business and investment opportunities. However, the impact of economic uncertainty, trade agreements, globalization, and climate change can adversely impact small Indigenous communities resulting in long-term instability and affecting community health and well-being. Papers will examine the ways in which Indigenous communities are developing new strategies in or are meeting the demands of the 21st century while at the same time protecting their traditional values, culture, and community viability.

Organizers: Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University; Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Chair: Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University

Presentations:

1. The Cost-Benefits of a Mine in Canada's North: The Faro Mine from a Sociological Perspective

Author(s): *Chris Southcott, Lakehead University*

While mining continues to be the most active type of economic development occurring in the Canadian North, there have been few studies that try to understand the overall cost/benefits of a mine on the people that live there. Building on the work of the Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic project this paper tries to present an overall understanding of these costs and benefits from a sociological perspective. This paper will use the example of a mine in Faro, Yukon for this purpose. Using available census and economic data, combined with archival material, we can start to see the complexities surround discussion of what are costs and what are benefits especially as concerns Indigenous peoples.

2. Reclaiming First Nation Lands and Forests: A Northern Ontario Case Study

Author(s): *Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University; Peggy Smith, Lakehead University; Sara Teitelbaum, University of Montreal; Chris Southcott, Lakehead University; Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University; Marie St. Amand, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Throughout the 21st century federal, provincial and territorial courts have increasingly ruled in favour of First Nations who have sought the court's assistance in their fight to protect their traditional lands and natural resources. As a result, governments, corporations and ENGO's have been forced to amend legislation, policies, and practices related to natural resource management, while First Nations have responded by implementing their own local land and resource management policies, establishing Indigenous-owned businesses, and forging new partnerships with corporations and ENGO's. Ontario is no exception. First Nations, who a decade ago existed on the periphery of the forest sector, are now key players in sustainable forest management. This paper examines the role of the Nawiingnokima Forest Management Corporation (NFMC), the first provincially owned Local Forest Management Corporation established in 2014 under the Ontario Forest Tenure Modernization Act, 2011, in ensuring local First Nations' involvement in sustainable forest management. Using semi-structured interviews, a northern Ontario case study was developed with information gathered from representatives from Biigtigong Nishnaabeg First Nation, Pic Mobert First Nation, NFMC, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, industry, ENGO's, and consultants. Participants discuss First Nations' involvement in the development of the NFMC; the impact the NFMC has had on local First Nations; Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification on the Big Pic, Pic River, and White River forests; the implications of obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in forestry; the role of First Nations in forest management planning; and the ways in which Biigtigong Nishnaabeg First Nation and Pic Mobert First Nation are reclaiming their lands and resources through sustainable forest management.

3. Reimagining Delivery of Health Services in Rural Communities in the 21st Century: The Power of the Politics of Belonging

Author(s): Gary Machan, Independent Researcher; Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Across Canada, many rural communities are facing “doctor shortages”. This paper critically assesses a recent strategy to address the health care needs of rural residents that is not as focused on doctors and hospitals. At its heart is a different model of community governance. To see how community governance influences health outcomes, we assess the model in use by the North Simcoe Community Health Link led by the Chigamik Community Health Centre to analyze how civic engagement is developed. The Centre has adopted a Social Prescribing approach to combat social isolation, alienation and anomie. The proponents of this model suggest that patients and citizens alike have a voice in the delivery of their health care that goes beyond empty slogans. Further, its advocates claim that the model is responsible for better levels of health and wellbeing of patients, increases community capacity through citizen involvement, and significant system impacts such as greatly reduced emergency room visits and hospital rates.

RACE AND ETHNICITY II: “PARDON ME, THAT’S MY SEAT”: NAVIGATING THROUGH RACIALIZED SPACES

Session Code: RAE2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 335

This session interrogates the politics of spatial control which maintains racial hierarchies, identities, boundaries, and exclusions within specific geographies. The presenters examine settings policed by city officials, law enforcement, and educators; and highlight the agency of racialized groups who challenge narratives and impose their sense of identity, belonging, and ownership.

Organizers: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Esra Ari, Western University

Chair: Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Educational Space and Place: Conceptualizing works surrounding racialized space in an educational context

Author(s): Erica Thomson, University of British Columbia

The organization of racial bodies within place and space has a significant influence on racial identity formation. This geographic racialization occurs in cities, as well as schools, that are situated within multicultural geographies. In these spaces, some racial identities are devalued, while others are privileged. Some scholars have noted that students often form homogeneous social groupings in educational settings based on racial identity to find a sense of security and belonging in a place that may otherwise make them feel isolated. It is critical to understand how educational spaces are racialized, and how this racialization influences students' sense of identity to further the conversation regarding race and racial identity in youth. This paper integrates Critical Race Theory with existing research on educational spaces to provide a deeper understanding of how students conceptualize race and racial identity. Particular attention will be paid to the complex ways that students internalize, refuse, and rework the labels they encounter.

2. Determinants of "appropriate" police behaviour towards citizens: Is police misconduct more likely against radicalized minorities.

Author(s): Jean-Denis David, McGill University; Jason Carmichael, McGill University; Colby Pereira, McGill University

A large body of research has examined public perceptions of police. Many of these studies have raised concerns about unequal treatment of citizens by law enforcement and the effects such disparate treatment might have on police-community relations. This scholarship has largely explored these issues by drawing on nationally representative surveys asking respondents about their global perceptions of law enforcement rather than asking about actual encounters with officers, as such interactions are rare event. This paper offers a more precise approach to measuring treatment during police-initiated encounters by assessing views by those who

had recent contact with law enforcement. We examine how police behaviour during both automobile traffic stops and stops of pedestrians might vary according to a citizen's socio-demographic background and geographic location and how such behaviour might influence perceptions of police legitimacy. Results from our multivariate analyses suggest that youth, Blacks, the poor, and those living in large urban areas are significantly more likely than others to be treated outside of the scope of acceptable police conduct and to be subject to disrespectful behaviour by those officers. Furthermore, ethnic minorities, the poor and those in urban areas are much more likely to perceive the stop as illegitimate but our results suggest that much of this might be explained by differences in police behaviour according to the size of the place and across different social groups.

3. Uneven geographies: The (un)mapping of Blackness in Education

Author(s): *Beatrice Anane-Bediakoh, York University*

In conversation with McKittrick's (2006) conceptualization of how space becomes raced through place, this paper highlights how the constitution of space reproduces racial hierarchies, exploring how spatial practices are required in the making and maintenance of anti-black academic arenas. This paper engages with the social expulsion of Black bodies and the myth of "degeneracy" that is often plagued with this particular community. By examining the realities of Black students via the We Rise Together project in the Peel District School Board, this paper aims to bring into focus networks and relations of power, resistance of the everyday, illuminating how educational spheres uphold the language of borders and belongings, and inclusions and exclusions. Despite the outright physical attempts of Black extermination in schools, Black student survival compels capitalist regimes to reconsider what it has spent centuries invisibilizing –the violent nature of its system.

4. Hidden in Plainview - The Missing Pages of the Cultural History and Knowledges of Africville

Author(s): *Kim Borden Penney, University of Toronto*

This paper examines the racial discourse that propagated the white city officials' decision to demolish Africville, Nova Scotia. Using critical race theory (CRT) and anti-colonial framework as the central point of analysis, this paper explores the complexities of interlocking systems of domination through the intersections of race, and class in Black Nova Scotian communities. Utilizing CRT, I will analyze how dominant groups mark others as racially inferior, and regulate their communities (Africville) and lives through the control of space. CRT places race at the center, rather than at the margins by employing storytelling and the expression of subjective experiences of people of colour to challenge dominant narratives that uphold and maintain colonialism and white privilege.

An anti-colonial framework is contestation of colonial domination and the legacies of colonialism. It includes an examination of the denial and erasure of Black Nova Scotian's identity, geographically displaced by colonialism, i.e., the forceful relocation of Africville residents as 'postcolonial' subjects, and incorporates the history of anti-colonial resistance with contemporary resistances to dominant Western culture. The absence of Black history in Canada is the result of colonialism concealment and obscuring social and geographic narratives, specifically the demolition of Africville. Unseen Black communities and spaces thus privilege a transparent Canada rendering the landscape as not Black, not native, but white. Black history and 'Other' geographical evidence is ploughed over, buried, renamed, forgotten, and relocated; illustrating how the practices of race and racism coalesce with racial and racist geographic demands for urban renewal. Racialized, spatial separateness and the differential values placed upon people based on normative codes (whiteness) have concrete repercussion.

Insidious racism and discrimination are features of a durable and tragic part of Canadian history that continues to plague Canadian society. Africville is a site to examine the broader interlocking narratives of race, space, and subjectivity.

SOCIAL RELATIONS IN CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS: UNCOVERING AND MEASURING DISCRIMINATION

Session Code: SPE3

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 339

Social scientists have long theorized about the ways in which social relations are organized to produce the patterns and configurations of social life. Within that, scholars have explored how and why discrimination manifests itself within and between social organizations and institutions. This session explores the new and innovative methods scholars are using to understand discrimination in all its manifestations, including covert and overt practices in employment, education, politics, government, health, and culture/arts.

Organizers: David Pettinicchio, University of Toronto, Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta, Naomi Nichols, McGill University

Chair: Naomi Nichols, McGill University

Presentations:

1. The Defence Team Diversity and Inclusion Measure (DTDIM): Exploring inclusion through intersectional diversity and workplace practices

Author(s): *Vincent Giroux-Lalonde, Director General of Military Personnel Research and Analysis*

Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) is a top priority for the Government of Canada and the Department of National Defence (DND). Within democratic societies such as Canada, issues related to D&I in the workplace are dependent on the ways in which employees participate, interact, work and commit to their organizational context. Numerous instruments exist throughout the literature that can capture employee perceptions of D&I in organizational contexts like DND. The majority of these scales, however, assess D&I from an organizational perspective only. The common indicators are robust, but do not necessarily account for the “lived experiences” of the participants. What is missing is a scale capable of explaining the variance between intersectional diversity and the core dimensions of inclusion. The Defence Team Diversity & Inclusion Measure (DTDIM) is designed to measure the gap between employee perceptions toward the organization and the experiences of inclusion in their daily work activities and practices. The DTDIM builds on common indicators of diversity in organizations by combining them with a “bottom-up approach” that grounds the process of inclusion of intersectional identity within workplace interactions. The conceptual development of the DTDIM model and the scale will be presented.

2. The Policing of Young Motherhood

Author(s): *Amber-Lee Varadi, Brock University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Christine Tardif-Williams, Brock University*

When hearing the words “youth pregnancy” and “young motherhood,” various representations that are c/overtly promoted through public health policies, the media, education, and advocacy organizations may come to mind (Cense & Ganzevoort, 2018). Within a public consciousness informed by mythological beliefs in meritocracy, postracialism, and postfeminism, youth pregnancy continues to be socially recognized as a mistake, a tragedy, and a “wrong” choice resulting from “careless” behaviour. Such representations influence young mothers by shaping and constraining their behaviour, actions, and “lifestyle choices” (Baker, 2009; Cense & Ganzevoort, 2018; Kelly, 1998, 2000; Luttrell, 2003; SmithBattle, 2007). Utilizing a Foucauldian and poststructural feminist lens, this research aims to uncover how institutions reproduce problematic discourses of young motherhood through today’s postfeminist and neoliberal ethos by examining how, where, and why young mothers experience forms of policing. Through semi-structured, one-on-one interviews with 11 young mothers, this research examines how they resist and reproduce discourses of “good” motherhood and “good” neoliberal citizenship, which may serve to encourage their policing of other young mothers and/or themselves.

3. Lived Knowledges and Data: Methodological Questions on Bridging Lived Experiences of Marginalization and Institutional "Facts"

Author(s): *Jayne Malenfant, McGill University; Naomi Nichols, McGill University*

This paper will examine the interplay between experiences of discrimination and exclusion and official, institutional structures through which these experiences become understood. Based in our research on issues of youth homelessness, we aim to focus on how researchers use particular methodologies to make the everyday experiences (or themselves or others) knowable to other scholars, research communities, and particularly the State and its institutions. How must individual experiences of marginalization, as they are based in identities and positions of privilege (or lack of privilege), be framed in order to be taken up in official bureaucratic processes and made to be recognized “facts”? And what important pieces of people’s experiential knowledge get left behind in this translation process?

Based within this current research, a participatory project with a team of academic and youth researchers, we will reflect on how new methods might complicate the divide of researcher and subject, to emphasize the importance of experiential knowledge without abstracting it beyond recognition. What responsibility do researchers hold to maintaining relevance of “data”? Simultaneously, we continue to develop participatory processes for identifying and analysing racialized, gendered and varied linguistic experiences to illuminate how experiences with institutional policies differ. This necessarily involves looking at how institutions such as schools, social assistance providers, and criminal justice services recognize or erase the different experiences of young people in order to maintain structures of power, and how our work can engage with them. In our project, institutional ethnographic approaches allow for a starting place to trace out the processes through which young people’s experiences become subsumed and transformed through both institutional narratives as well as research, in order to imagine possible alternatives in our own approaches to affect change within these processes.

4. The Discrimination of Homeless & At-risk Youth Within the Education System

Author(s): *Charlotte Smith, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*

While the USA has implemented a federal policy—the McKinney-Vento Act (MVA)—centred around protecting homeless young peoples’ right to education, Canada has no similar policy. In addition to raising school attendance rates by 17%, the MVA has also been credited with eliminating the potential for schools to ignore youth homelessness and providing these institutions with a standardized conceptualization of homelessness (Miller, 2011). In this ongoing study conducted by one university researcher and one peer researcher, we review both district and provincial policies within Ontario’s education system to identify and analyse those aimed at the pervasive issue of youth homelessness. In this presentation, we discuss the data from our interviews and focus groups with 40 homeless youth (aged 15-23) from both Ottawa and St. Catharines, as well as feedback from our Youth Team—5 homeless youth from each city who provide invaluable feedback/discussion on emergent themes throughout the project—in relation to (lack of) existing policy. We discuss the way that schools in our sample cities often fail to acknowledge youth homelessness and that when they do, their responses are uneven, and inadequate. This synthesis of youths’ narrative and policy (absence) indicates the need for urgent amendment within the Canadian education system.

5. Weight discrimination in healthcare: when well intentioned stigma reduction efforts miss the mark

Author(s): *Ekaterina (Kat) Huybregts, Carleton University*

In Canada, fat people face discrimination in healthcare, education, employment and in their everyday interactions and personal relationships. Activists and social theorists have long called attention to this problem, but recently weight stigma has also emerged as a pressing concern for those working in the field of healthcare. However, these weight stigma reduction efforts within the healthcare community often do not critically examine the foundational assumptions of medical practice that contribute to stigmatizing fat people. This paper uses a social constructionist approach to illness to analyse a recent example of this lack of critical reflection in the Canadian Obesity Network’s third weight bias summit in 2016. The summit agreed to classify obesity as a chronic disease even while it recognized that the foundation for obesity classification, the body mass index (BMI) scale, was flawed and should not be used to diagnose obesity. The summit report does not adequately explain how we can identify obesity as a chronic disease, while the foundation for classifying someone as obese is itself in question. These well intended efforts, if left unexamined, have the capacity to reproduce and perpetuate the very stigma they are trying to fight against.

SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY II: TECHNOSCIENCE, POLICING, AND SECURITY

Session Code: STK1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This session features papers with an emphasis on science and technology.

Organizer: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. Distributing "reference": Moving images and ideas in architectural education

Author(s): Arlene Oak, University of Alberta

This paper explores how buildings and images of buildings help to enable specific qualities of structures to continue, from one to another, through a chain of material and technical reference across shifting contexts: a chain of reference whereby buildings act as mechanisms for knowledge exchange, architectural innovation, and the development of social networks. Based on an ongoing, micro-sociological and ethnographic study of 'design-build' education in an American public university (wherein students plan and construct buildings alongside their professors, engineers, and others), this paper considers how participants in university-level, design-build projects engage with, assess, and integrate architecture across time, place, and technical modalities of representation and interpretation. Through drawing on instances of social interaction that happen in design meetings and educational reviews, together with images of existing buildings and renderings of possible futures, we see how discourse works with the visual to index both the materiality of previous construction and the possibility of prospective intervention. In effect, this paper explores how, in the context of the practices of architecture and engineering, references to meaningful precedents ensure that history is carried into the future: ideas of the past move through structures, images, and also through what people say. This paper contributes to both sociological research and knowledge of technology and aesthetic transfer through considering how particular buildings of the past and present may work on multiple levels: as sources of reference, pedagogic devices, and as 'real' and speculative prompts for future transformations of location and community.

2. Media Securitizer and The "China-Threat"-Ascension, Peak, and Downfall

Author(s): Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia

My research analyses media treatment of China's techno-scientific expertise as a proxy to document the conditions under which the China-Threat discourse gains momentum, peak, and subsequently retreats from the field of power. I use the concept of media securitizer to examine the active role that print media's reporting plays in the construction of China as a security threat in the political field and the public arena. I use qualitative content analysis of 250 news stories from *The New York Times* published between 1996 and 2016. My findings show the occurrence of two episodes of China-Threat cycles. The first peaked between 1999 and 2001 following Dr. Wen Ho Lee's nuclear espionage case, while the second cycle gained momentum in 2010 after Beijing perpetrated a cyber-attack against Google. The first episode reveals that *The Times* played a key securitizing part in the strengthening of the China-Threat views in the political field with their publication of Dr. Lee's case in 1999 and the specific discourse mobilized to tell the story. The second episode shows, on the contrary, a de-securitizing approach critical of Washington's and understanding of Beijing's intentions. Finally, contrary to agenda-setting scholars who argue that the shifting nature of media attention from one issue to another can explain the "end of cycles," my results indicate the effect of internal forces as well. In both cases, the declining phase of China-Threat cycles was triggered by the unintentional racist effects of over-securitizing a state's adversary. Dropped prosecutions against American citizens with Chinese heritage accused of acting as Beijing's spies showcased how sinophobic sentiments participate in the China-Threat downfall. These events operate as "reflexive trigger" that expose the fear-inducing, alarmist, and paranoid nature of the China-Threat.

3. From Iran's Cultural Revolution to the Islamic Technoscience (1980-1988)

Author(s): Ata Heshmati, University of British Columbia

This research proposes to investigate the specific symbiosis between the theocratic political culture and the active pursuit of modern science and technology in the Islamic Republic of Iran after the revolution of 1979. My hypothesis is that the roots of this symbiosis, which we may call “Islamic technoscience,” were forged in the process of the Iranian cultural revolution, 1980-1983. After some violent clashes between secular Marxist students and Islamist activists in major universities, in June 1980 the Iranian government decided to shut down all institutions of higher education. In a special announcement, Ayatollah Khomeini called for the ‘cultural revolution,’ which he described as “an Islamic concern and the demand of the Muslim nation.” Khomeini appointed seven young academics and clerics to ‘the Headquarters of the Cultural Revolution,’ with the responsibility to revise the curricula, to change the cultural policy of academia, and to hire new, faithfully committed instructors. When the universities reopened in 1983, the cultural revolution turned into its next stage: reforming scientific research and manipulating academic community towards the ideals of ‘Islamic science and university’. Khomeini upgraded the Headquarters of Cultural Revolution to the ‘Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution’ (SCCR) and gave it an extraordinary legislative authority to clean up the Islamic society from all the intellectual residuals of Gharbzadegi [Westoxicated culture]. Khomeini believed that only a cultural revolution could lay the foundation for future efforts towards Islamic technoscience.

Existing research on Iranian history and politics tends to analyze separately its fundamentalist religious ideology and its modernist ambitions in technoscience, without paying much attention to the important interaction or dialogue between these two major priorities of the regime. In a sense, Iran’s cultural revolution was an effort to revive the pride and international recognition of the Islamic Golden Age (800-1300) in the modernist world. The proposed research will require a cross-disciplinary approach and will contribute to several fields of ongoing research. For the field of Science, and Technology Studies, its main goal is to investigate the possibility and forms of modern technoscientific development in non-Western societies. For history, it will provide a meaningful comparative analysis of the effects of cultural revolution in Iran, China and the USSR. The project will also provide a new historically-informed context for analyzing the diplomatic tensions between Iran and the West concerning Iran’s technoscientific programs.

4. Mobile Data Collection in the Age of Big Data: The role of drones in contemporary surveillance assemblages and risk management

Author(s): *Ciara Bracken-Roche, University of Ottawa*

Unmanned aerial systems (UAS) are increasingly used to enhance existing security and policing practices. The surveillance capabilities of these technologies can be further enhanced and layered with big data practices which allow for pre-emptive policing and security (see Lyon 2014). “Big data” refers to the size of contemporary databases (Andrejevic and Gates 2014) as well as the “capacity to search, aggregate, and cross-reference large data sets” (boyd and Crawford 2012, 663). The collection of images by mobile, often remote, drone technologies is often followed by image processing to mine data based on machine learning and algorithmic analysis (Weber 2014). Drawing on theoretical pieces on the use of drones in the military context (such as Shaw 2016) and in the domestic space (Jensen 2016), this paper asks how drones and big data practices are used to collect data “about risk probabilities and then manage populations or eliminate network nodes considered to exceed acceptable risk thresholds” (Wall and Monahan, 2011). Using three short empirical cases of the drone in urban, border, and military operations, this paper will question how, in a big data environment, drones contribute to the digitization of space and turn the lived environment into a persistent form of data collection and risk assessment.

THE AGE OF EXTREMES: HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE RISE OF POPULISM, NATIONALISM, AND AUTHORITARIAN STATES.

Session Code: CHS2

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 235

This session will focus on contemporary debates over the resurgence of populism, nationalism, and authoritarian states. By assessing the underlying historical determinants, the papers seek, on one hand, to explore the significance of past populism, nationalism, and state authority in today’s context and, on the other

hand, to better conceptualize authoritarian power and the populist and nationalist ideology as an actual new paradigm of the 21st century.

Organizer and Chair: Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. Politicizing the Sacred, or Sacralizing the Political? Theorizing the Populism-Religion Nexus

Author(s): *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University; Efe Peker, McGill University*

The global rise of populism has attracted much attention in recent academic and public debates, with several studies focusing on the phenomenon's ideological, economic, and political stylistic dimensions. This paper addresses an understudied component of populist political formations, namely their complex relationship to religions. Drawing from social movement theory, we advance a framework for studying the populism-religion nexus that underscores the interactive role of framing processes, mobilizing structures, and political opportunities in determining whether and how populists employ religion as an affective marker of identity, as an organizational resource for movement building, and as a tool for political agenda-setting. We apply this framework to a unique comparison of populist movements in Western and non-Western countries having distinct religious traditions. Our findings point to the varying ways that populist actors in these settings deploy religion as they seek to draw clear and resonant boundaries between the real "people", a corrupt "elite", and a threatening minority "other." Such variations, we argue, derive in significant part from the nation-specific opportunities and constraints that movements face in trying to recast historical myths and memories for political gain.

2. The Colonial Roots of Ethnic Extremism

Author(s): *Matthew Lange, McGill*

This paper considers ways in which postcolonial communal extremism is rooted in historical processes. It focuses on former British colonies that had large and organized world religions prior to colonialism and explores whether colonial and missionary influence promoted reactionary and violent religious-based nationalisms that targeted and excluded minorities. To explore this possibility, it offers a mixed-methods analysis. First, it uses cross-national statistics to explore the correlates of the onset of postcolonial ethnic civil war and finds that former British colonies with large precolonial world religions were at a heightened risk of postcolonial ethnic civil war onset. Next, it provides brief case studies of Myanmar and Sri Lanka to explore processes and mechanisms potentially underlying these relations. These case studies offer evidence that colonial and missionary activities in places with large world religions created a backlash against religious minorities and contributed to religiously informed nationalism, and both contributed to nationalist violence and extremism.

3. Looking Back, and Thinking Ahead: Towards a New Understanding of (the 'New') Nationalism

Author(s): *Neil Cruickshank, North Island College; Dalibor Misina, Lakehead University*

A contemporary discourse on nationalism is centered on a distinction between 'civic' and 'ethnic' nationalism, in the context of which the latter is often posited as more acceptable (or rational, or tolerable ...) than the other. Implicit in every nationalist doctrine, whether identified as ethnic or civic, is a core set of assumptions about who belongs, who doesn't, and what group 'really' constitutes the nation. This applies in a variety of settings, in a variety of ways, and helps explain why nationalism—as a political doctrine, ideology or movement—has remained both a feature of contemporary politics and a source of continued, and continuous, social scientific enquiry. The goal of the paper is two-fold: (1) to critically examine the practice of dividing nationalism into a 'civic' and 'ethnic' variant, and to argue that such problematic bifurcation creates the illusion that one is more acceptable than the other; (2) to consider the rise of political populism in North America and Europe, and to argue that neither 'civic' or 'ethnic' nationalism are adequate conceptual frameworks for understanding the new 'tribalist' nationalist dynamic embedded in the present-day populist political rhetoric. Regarding the first argument, the paper will call into question a bifurcation between civic and ethnic nationalism, and demonstrate that, despite managing to acquire a veneer of acceptability, civic nationalism is no different than ethnic nationalism in terms of its core assumption. With respect to the second argument, the

paper will demonstrate that the populism-fuelled political tribalism is generative of a new nationalist dynamic that is neither civic nor ethnic, and that effectively redefines the notion of nationalism along a new populism-tribalism-ideology-community axis: its proper understanding and thematization, therefore, requires a new conceptual framework and vocabulary that both goes beyond the problematic civic/ethnic nationalism dichotomy and provides a greater degree of conceptual and analytical specificity than a somewhat generic notion of neo-nationalism.

THEORIES AND PRACTICES OF DISABILITY STUDIES IN EDUCATION I

Session Code: DIS2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The right of disabled people to quality inclusive education has been formally recognized by Canada within the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Yet, symbolic and institutional governance, violence, exclusion, and oppression continue to be reproduced by educational systems. Rather than education, these systems often recruit disabled students, educators and families into regimes that 'fix' disability not as a social problem, but an individual problem of broken bodies and minds. This session explores the transformative possibilities of education and seek to disrupt hegemonic psychological, medical and deficit models of disability.

Organizers: Patty Douglas, Brandon University, Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University

Chair: Patty Douglas, Brandon University

Presentations:

1. The myth of better: Transforming curriculum through disability studies and decoloniality

Author(s): *Maria Karmiris, Univeristy of Toronto*

This presentation considers the ways in which elementary school curricula pursue a taken for granted sense of improvement, progress and success that perpetuate, rather than eliminate, systemic injustices experienced by marginalized groups such as children with disabilities. Applying the work of critical disability studies scholars (e.g., Connor et al, 2016; Slee, 2008), I will explore the prominence of the promotion of learning skills such as independence, within curriculum standards and show how this serves to reinforce hierarchies of exclusion within our social structures. This paper seeks to critically examine the notion of independent learning for the ways it is taken for granted as a pathway that implicitly leads to progress and success. Of particular importance to my line of inquiry in this paper, is to trouble the taken for granted association with independence as indicative of student success. I wonder what might happen if school curricula reoriented their objectives through foregrounding the simultaneous interdependencies and fragilities of human encounters. Ultimately, I intend to situate readings of the mythic independent student within disability studies, decolonial studies and postcolonial studies. My intention is to consider the import of an intersubjective and interdependent mode of learning that thrives upon the wonder (Titchkosky, 2011)/wandering (Ahmed, 2006) of disorienting moments (Ahmed, 2006). Overall, the aim of this paper is to demonstrate how we might reconsider the current taken for granted 'myth of independence as better' while engaging in the learning process as an invitation to ourselves and our children to re-imagine our humanities alongside and with one another.

2. Sticky Disclosures: Expanding the Catchment Webs of University Leave of Absence Policies Through Mental Health Literacy Campaigns

Author(s): *Caroline Kovesi, York University*

As of June 28, 2018, if a student dared "come to class on a hot day wearing a parka" (Eaton, 2018), they immediately risked consideration under the newly approved University-Mandated Leave of Absence Policy. Allegedly enacted to protect individual and institutional health, the policy's remarkably low threshold implicates both students deemed to be a risk to themselves and/or others, as well as any student whose ability to meet the conspicuously ambiguous "essential elements of the educational activity" appears impaired (2018, p.3) – even by a parka. As increasing numbers of universities have passed similar liability policies, they have simultaneously embraced mental health literacy campaigns like "Bell Let's Talk" that disguise the "moral

policing of mental health knowledge” (White and Pike, 2013, p.249) and the disciplinary surveillance these campaigns condone in the rhetoric of anti-stigma. This paper examines epistemological and ontological relations between mental health literacy campaigns and mandatory leave of absence policies in higher education to bring to light the duplicitous and distinctly eugenic nature of the latter. I argue mental health literacy campaigns adopted by universities can be conceived of as modern-day iterations of mental hygiene projects that sought to prevent “mental disorder through public education” in service of “promot[ing] future well-being” (Aubrecht, 2014, p.63). Here, the University of Toronto’s University-Mandated Leave of Absence Policy can be seen as a tool through which ableist and sanist (and therefore racist and colonial) beliefs historically ungirding the mental hygiene movement are presently formalized (Dolmage, 2017). Ultimately, the “public” university maintains its hegemonic elitism by retaining mechanisms like mandatory leave of absence policies that facilitate and legitimize the expulsion of non-normative students who remain (constructed as) undesired in such spaces - and, most perniciously, do so in the name of their own health.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY II: INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS OF INTIMATE PARTNER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

International research demonstrates that intimate partner violence is a gendered phenomenon, primarily perpetrated by men against women to exert power and control. Women suffer severe consequences as a result of violence perpetrated by an intimate male partner including hospitalization. Globally, a greater proportion of women are victims of intimate partner homicide compared to men. The presentations examine violence against second-generation South Asian youth in Canada, how sexually prejudice beliefs and rape myths influence the prevalence of intimate partner violence in Fiji, intimate partner violence by men against women as well as honour killings in Pakistan, and sexual violence perpetrated by men against women in the context of marriage in Ghana.

Organizer and Chair: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Sexual Prejudice and Perspectives in Fiji: Examining the relationships between views on rape myths, homonegativity, and domestic violence

Author(s): *Tanya Trussler, Mount Royal University; James Johnson, University of South Pacific; Sara Amin, University of South Pacific*

Feminist theory has demonstrated that sexual prejudice and rape myths acceptance positively impact interpersonal violence. Often these are studied separately, however, they tend to be statistically associated. Using the Modern Homonegativity Scale (MHS), the Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men (ATGL) scale and the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA) scale, this research creates comparable scales using the Fijian Interpersonal Attitudes and Perceptions Assessment survey (N=1500) to identify which factors influence these attitudes. These scales have mainly been tested in Western more secular contexts. This research examines these relationships in the context of post-colonial religious societies which have experienced strong feminist movements. This analysis also delves into views on domestic violence as well as the effects of interpersonal contacts using the Interpersonal Contact (IPC) allowing for a more holistic analysis of gendered violence. This is the first systematic quantitative study on the relationships between, and the predictors of, rape myths and sexual prejudice in Fiji.

2. Intimate Partner Violence and Its Impact on Women Health: A Study of Violence Against Women Centre, Multan, Pakistan

Author(s): *Kamran Ishfaq, Bahauddin Zakariya University; Muhammad Amir Ehsan, Bahauddin Zakariya University; Muhammad Rizwan, Nanjing Normal University; Iram Bartool Awan, Bahauddin Zakariya University; Bareera Fyiaz, Bahauddin Zakariya University*

The most common form of violence faced by women is Intimate Partner Violence. The world Health Organization (WHO) defines IPV as any behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. Intimate Partner Violence is a serious issue and a global problem now days. Intimate Partner Violence is most common and is reported one in three women globally at the same time in their life. As we know the Pakistani society in which we live is a patriarchal society where girls are always taught to obey their men. The objective of the present study is to identify main causes of intimate partner violence and its impact on the health of women. The present study is conducted at Violence against Women Centre, Multan, Pakistan. The population of the study comprised on 100 married women who were reported in Violence Against Women Centre, Multan, Pakistan during 2018. Interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection. Collected data analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The main cause of violence occurs within the intimate relationship is due to low literacy rate, poor economic conditions, lack of support from authorities like social welfare, and health care services. The rigid social and cultural pattern also increases the risk of Intimate Partner Violence because women were not allowed to raise their voice in front of their men. Intimate Partner Violence has also a bad effect on the mental and physical health of women. The adverse effect of Intimate Partner is violence includes anxiety, depression, and suicide attempt. Strict laws should be implemented by the state to eliminate intimate partner violence.

3. Experience of Sexual Violence among Married Women: Qualitative Evidence from Ghana

Author(s): *Gervin Apatinga, Memorial University; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University; Paul Issahaku, Memorial University*

Previous studies suggest that globally, married women are at a greater risk of experiencing sexual violence compared to non-married or single women. Yet academic scholarship on this important topic remains very scant, especially in the sub-Saharan African context, where this form of abuse is commonplace. In particular, few studies have explored the driving forces and motivations behind the high vulnerability of married women to sexual violence. Contributing to the literature, this study examined the reasons underlying sexual violence against married women in the Eastern Region of Ghana, which is one of the areas with the highest prevalence of male partner violence in the country. A qualitative research approach, specifically, fifteen recorded in-depth interviews purposely held with women who had experienced sexual violence in their marriages were employed to better understand the research problem. Results from the thematic analysis showed that several factors exposed these women to sexual violence including community and societal factors such as cultural beliefs about sexual division of labour, some traditional marriage practices, poverty within families and traditional masculine norms, and individual-level factors comprising excessive alcohol consumption, past experiences of violence and extramarital sexual affairs on the part of husbands. While more research is needed in this critical area, it is imperative that legal and policy frameworks are enforced and strengthened to address the etiology of this pervasive form of abuse in Ghana and elsewhere.

VISUAL CIRCLES OF CONVERSATION II

Session Code: VIS2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Visual Sociology invites us to vision the world in the new ways, to examine and explore visual circles of conversations. This session is an inclusive multidisciplinary discussion on how the visual has the potential to energize relationships across communities, make new connections and highlight ways of understanding visual sociology and visual research so that people can speak with one another, listen, learn, and see together.

Organizer: Gloria Johnston, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

1. Transgender Reclamation of Gendered Childhood Through Age-Play; Emergent Narratives with Photovoice

Author(s): *Gloria Johnston, University of New Brunswick*

In his popular overview of the identity/sexual subculture of age-play, Rulof (2011) offers a range of how individuals are reliving childhood, rewriting it, practicing care, exploring different gendered childhoods, performing, and relaxing through regression. In various routines and behaviors, the notion of play in this sense does not mean “something trivial or frivolous. Rather, age players take age-play very seriously as something that is part of, or informs their ways of experiencing and making sense of themselves” (Rulof 2011, p. 7). This paper offers two examples of narrative and visual descriptions of age play by two transgender identified participants who also participate in little/big culture. Both individuals use age-play as a resource for regression, safety and rest amongst pathways to reshape and reclaim aspects of childhood denied to them based on assigned gender at birth. To understand and explore a situated trans identity, the shaping, reshaping and emergent self are common themes. This aspect of age-play emerged from a recent Photovoice study and is presented from their perspective with their voice and selected images as central.

2. Maple Leaves from Acer Saccharum to St. Cyr's pictogram: exploring the reception of the Maple leaf in Get Out the Vote campaign posters

Author(s): Ofer Berenstein, University of Calgary

The Maple leaf is one of Canada’s most prominent visual symbols. As such, it is frequently used in various public announcement campaigns. One such domain is that of the political world, and more specifically, Get Out the Vote campaigns. However, little, if at all, is known about the reception of the Maple leaf, in political contexts, by Canadians. Following an extensive photo-elicitation based audience reception study, this paper reports of the main findings regarding the reception of the Maple leaf by Canadians of voting age, and in doing so reveals interesting findings regarding Canadian citizens’ perception of national identity, culture, and politics. The paper starts by charting the more, and less, successful instances of using the Maple leaf as a national and political context provider in Get Out the Vote posters. Following that review, the paper proceeds to demonstrate how the decoding of the symbol by interviewees is directly tied with and may be explained by, two competing concepts of democracy -- the realist concept and the ideological concept. To that end, interviewees who hold a realist concept of democracy tended to consider the symbol as a marker of nationalistic context and specific physical acts of political engagement, while interviewees who hold an ideological concept of democracy considered the symbol in a non-temporal context, as an element that represents being Canadian -- as a socio-cultural reference group. In conclusion, the paper points to a growing need to reconsider the uses and misuses of the Maple leaf in public announcement campaigns. The paper also offers practical ways to use this understanding in the planning and execution of future public announcement campaigns.

JOHN PORTER LECTURE: DR. NATHANAEL LAUSTER -THE DEATH AND LIFE OF THE SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE

Session Code: JPA1

Session Format: Keynote Lecture

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: LSK 201

The single-family house dominates North American cities, but Vancouver has broken away from this pattern more completely than any other metropolis. I reveal the regulatory story behind the evolution of the continent’s “most livable city,” and talk about how people inhabit the urban landscape today.

Dr. Nathanael Lauster is the 2017 recipient of the John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award for his book *The Death and Life of the Single-Family House: Lessons from Vancouver on Building a Livable City* (Vancouver: Temple University Press, 2016)

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: FEM-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 435

The Feminist Sociology Research Cluster welcomes you to its annual meeting and suggest that you to bring your own food and drink because our time together is short. This will be the first meeting of the cluster since Ann Denis' sudden and untimely passing on February 5 amidst active organizational planning. The meeting will start with a moment of silence in her memory. A Special Session in Honour of Ann Denis is planned for Tuesday at 12:15 pm in LSK 201.

Current Feminist Sociology Cluster members, prospective members and others interested in feminist research are encouraged to attend this meeting where we will review the cluster's past work and future directions, invite future conference and cluster engagement and facilitate network-building. This research cluster provides both a communications hub and meeting places for feminist scholars within sociology to share ideas and research, to discuss common concerns within the discipline and also to connect and converse with feminists within and across geographic and disciplinary lines.

RACE AND ETHNICITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: RAE-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 335

If your research and interests fall within the Race and Ethnicity subfield, we welcome you to join us for our research cluster meeting. Your input and feedback on the future direction of the cluster are encouraged. We will share our current areas of focus, forthcoming research, publications, and events; identify potential collaborations and activities; and discuss tentative sessions for CSA 2020.

SOCIOLOGY OF DISABILITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: DIS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The Sociology of Disability Research Cluster meeting will be held during the Conference. Current and prospective members are encouraged to attend the meeting to network and discuss future directions for the research cluster.

SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: STK-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 354

The Sociology of Science, Technology, and Knowledge Research Cluster would like to invite CSA members to join us for our annual Research Cluster meeting.

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: VIS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Interested in Visual Sociology and Visual Methodologies? Please join us for the annual Research Cluster meeting to network and share your ideas and resources to develop this research cluster with the Canadian Sociological Association. We are active in creating this space to share ideas, resources, planning for upcoming conferences and to encourage networking with visual research scholars in sociology and in other disciplines.

A LOOK AT EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES: K-12

Session Code: EDU1

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

Educational inequalities are a central focus of sociological inquiry. Considering that K-12 education is mandatory in Canada, it is important to build a working knowledge of emerging and continuing forms of inequality in that sector. This session features empirical papers on early educational and family processes that generate disparities in schooling outcomes, particularly by social class.

*Organizers: Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo, Scott Davies, OISE, University of Toronto
Chair and Discussant: David Zarifa, Nipissing University*

Presentations:

1. Mathematics Self Efficacy: The Role of School Characteristics and Socioeconomic Status

Author(s): *Shahar Dangur-Levy, Western University; Robert Andersen, Western University; Anders Holm, Western University*

Utilizing data from two waves of the National Education Longitudinal Study (NELS; 1988 and 1990), this study examines the role of school characteristics in determining mathematics self-efficacy of US high-school students. Specifically, the study examines whether the school emphasis towards mathematics is associated with different levels of students' mathematics self-efficacy, and whether students from different types of schools exhibit different levels of mathematics self-efficacy. Results from OLS regression models indicate that the higher the school's emphasis toward mathematics, the higher the students' mathematics self-efficacy. In addition, findings demonstrate the importance of type of school to the students' level of mathematics efficacy, such that student from different types of schools exhibit different levels of mathematics efficacy. Finally, the findings show that the association between the school's emphasis towards mathematics and mathematics self-efficacy is higher among students from low socioeconomic status than among students from high socioeconomic status.

2. The Puzzles of Parental Involvement in Education: Mechanisms, Causes, and Contexts

Author(s): *Scott Davies, University of Toronto; Angran Li, University of Connecticut; Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo*

Most educational researchers intuit that parental involvement and aspirations for education should translate into educational success. These beliefs speak to a half century of research that has demonstrated the importance of family background for student outcomes. Parental involvement has been much-researched in education for decades, subject to several literature reviews (e.g. Henderson and Mapp 2002; Hoover-Dempsey and Sandler 1997; Jeynes 2005; Pomerantz et al. 2007). This literature illuminated various interactions between families and schools and motivated a branch of policy aimed at boosting parent engagement in education. However, despite its vitality and popularity, we contend that this literature has not clearly identified *just how* parental involvement and aspirations facilitate school success. Namely, the social mechanisms, causal pathways, and contexts by which parental involvement and aspirations generate educational outcomes have not been adequately sorted out. This problem is exemplified by the puzzling empirics that have emerged in research. Connections between parental involvement and educational outcomes thus remain a "black box" in which the exact processes by which family "inputs" are converted into educational "outputs" remain obscure. What is now needed to pry open this black box, we argue, are not piecemeal changes such as new statistical techniques, measures, or theoretical vocabularies. Instead, a new holistic and integrated framework is needed, one that can provide comprehensive explanations of how parental actions at the micro level interconnect with meso-level school processes and macro-level institutions. Our review will build a framework by re-organizing this large, multi-method and multi-disciplinary literature into three analytic concepts – *mechanisms, causation, and contexts*. Our review will be thematic, aiming to 1) identify social mechanisms, 2) infer causal links, and 3) sort out contextual effects. We will identify the most effective research designs and methods in this area, summarize their findings, and point to promising directions for future research.

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY THEORIES, DEBATES AND CONTEMPORARY CONTRIBUTIONS I: NATIONS, SOVEREIGNTY AND ECONOMICS

Session Code: CHS1a
Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Session Format: Regular
Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 235**

Comparative and historical sociology (CHS) has a vast and rich literature upon which many studies rely today. Going from the transition to capitalism, state formation, ethnic violence, and ideology, to revolutions, social movements, inequality and culture, CHS addresses historical phenomena that echoes our contemporary era. This session aims to give a general perspective of this peculiar field of research and consider theoretical issues as well as case studies within an interdisciplinary framework.

Organizer: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*
Chair: *Matthew Lange, McGill University*

Presentations:

1. Sovereignty and "the nation". Reflections on the significance of Indigenous sovereignty and Inuit sovereignty in the Arctic within the framework of a multinational and polyethnic nation-state

Author(s): *Piotr Ahmad, University of Winnipeg*

This paper attempts to explore the theme of Indigenous sovereignty and its complex and ambiguous relationship to the "nation" and to the sovereignty of the "nation-state", with a particular focus on Canada and the Inuit sovereignty in the Arctic. Looking at the historical and Eurocentric conceptualizations of sovereignty in general, I examine several aspects of Indigenous sovereignty relevant in the past and in the present day. In doing so, I also emphasize the importance and meaning of the idea of "the nation" as a vigorously contested category directly impacting the exercise of sovereignty by Indigenous peoples in Canada and elsewhere.

2. Fictional Endogeneity and Market Formation: the case of Islamic finance 1963 - 2017

Author(s): *Abdullah Shahid, Cornell University*

Financing based on Islamic scriptures (i.e., Islamic finance) is a curious modern phenomenon. Founded as small experiments in 1960s, Islamic finance institutions are now available in about 60 countries. The rise of Islamic finance cannot be solely explained by either of rational, over-socialized, or proximate-social approach of the emergence and diffusion of organizations literature. Using comparative case studies of four major Islamic finance countries (Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Malaysia, and Pakistan) I propose that a systemic, successful development of Islamic finance occurred through a process, I briefly term *fictional endogeneity*. That is, supranational entities and states initially publicized a rough, non-exclusive script of action for Islamic finance that lacked any coordination schema, concrete practices, and sanctioning mechanism. The demand-side, supply-side, intermediary, and other actors co-created and co-organized themselves. Viewed over a small cross-section of time, the market thus appears to have developed endogenously. But, supranational entities and states also critically directed market development through noninvasive experiments, occasional framing, public delegation of field creation, and contingent exogenization and endogenization of market failures and externalities. Thus, viewed over a long-period, such market appears to be a gradual enactment and reification of a fiction, whose plot is maintained and perfected by some powerful market directors.

3. Secularization and the Writing of National History

Author(s): *Ian Morrison, The American University in Cairo*

National identity, like all identity, is fundamentally riven by latent internal conflicts that may become manifest in periodic moments of crisis. The ever-present conflictual nature of identity, which may be repressed through the successful deployment of narrative devices becomes manifest when a given narrative becomes inoperative as the consequence of certain events, encounters of forces. However, crisis is not the product of the failures of a particular narrative but a fundamental feature of identity that moments of narrative failure allow us to glimpse.

The dominant narrative device deployed in accounts of transformations of national identity is secularization. It is through the narrative device of secularization that a continuous transhistorical identity can be forged between a historical nation once-defined by its essential religiosity and a contemporary society for which secularity is deemed a fundamental value and social form.

In this paper, I argue that within moments of crisis in national identity, religion and the secular prove crucial to conceptions of national identity. The centrality of the religious and the secular to historical understandings of identity, and the prominence of secularization in narratives of transformations of the nation provide a valuable entry to analyzing moments of crisis, struggle and transformation in national identity, and are revelatory of both the fragility and endurance of national identity. Thinking of the history of the nation in this way provides an alternative historical narrative of the nation, one in which crisis serves as the locus of dissolution, transformation and consolidation.

CONFLUENCES OF MADNESS: INTERSECTIONAL EXPLORATIONS

Session Code: DIS1

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

This session looks to new work that engages with Madness/Mad identity, 'mental illness', and/or psychiatrization through a critical, intersectional, sociologically informed lens. The ways that Mad experiences and identities are shaped by multiple marginalizations, in historical and contemporary contexts, is an under-researched and under-theorized area, and this session contributes toward expanding this body of work.

Organizer and Chair: Kristen A. Hardy, University of Winnipeg and Brandon University

Presentations:

1. Suicidism: A new conceptual framework for suicide in disability/crip/mad studies

Author(s): *Alexandre Baril, University of Ottawa*

Like disability, suicide has been conceptualized through three main models: medical, biopsychosocial, and social (Bayatrizi 2008; Stefan 2016). While the medical and biopsychosocial models have been criticized, the social model of suicide adopted in anti-oppressive movements/studies (e.g., disability, feminist, LGBTQ studies) is not questioned from an anti-oppressive perspective (White, Marsh, Kral and Morris 2016). Therefore, the limits of the social model arguing that systemic oppressions cause suicidality have not been documented, while the limits of the social model have been demonstrated in disability/crip studies, with alternative models emerging from those critiques (Crow 1996; Siebers 2008; Kafer 2013). The central question of this presentation is: What are the limits of the social model of suicide and what alternative models could be mobilized to conceptualize suicidality? Based on critical discourse analysis of authors adopting the social model of suicide, I argue that discourses on suicidality in anti-oppressive movements/studies reproduce forms of stigmatization, marginalization, and pathologization of suicidal people, which I call "suicidism." I contend that the social model of suicide produces forms of epistemic violence that rely on ableism/sanism and suicidism and delegitimizes the voices of suicidal subjects. This presentation, adopting crip/mad perspectives, calls for listening to suicidal people's voices and developing an accountable response to their suffering and claims.

2. Discrimination based on Family Experience and Family Support Privilege: Deepening an Intersectional Analysis

Author(s): *Andrea Nicki, Fairleigh Dickinson University*

Mad studies scholars have noted that many psychiatric survivors do not identify with the affirmative model of disability or with the concept of mad pride because they perceive their psychological and behavioural differences as problems, and as primarily related to trauma and various forms of interconnected oppression. However, another reason for this is that many who have undergone psychiatric treatment have survived families of origin that are (severely) dysfunctional and there is no significant pride movement for adult survivors of dysfunctional families. Twelve-step peer-run support groups for adult survivors of dysfunctional

families to some extent foster pride. But their value is limited as they direct people to attribute problems in social living to personal flaws, "mental illness," alcohol overuse, and intergenerational trauma with little consideration of the role of social values and factors. This paper extends PhebeAnn M. Wolframe's work on saneism and sane privilege and explores the psychiatrization of dysfunctional families and discrimination based on family experience. It provides and discusses a list of various privileges of people from functional, non-psychiatrized families with family support, building on previous work by the author.

3. Out of Place, Out of Mind: Racialized Subjectivities (and Possibilities) in Contemporary Mad Politics

Author(s): *Sarah Redikopp, York University*

How do contemporary Mad studies and Mad politics account for structures of colonialism and white supremacy? To what extent does a Mad political and theoretical framework account for the experiences of racialized subjects? In this presentation I think critical race theory and Mad studies together particularize the racial politics of madness. Drawing on works of Sherene Razack, La Mar Jurelle Bruce, and Anne McClintock, I generate a theory of racialized madness as a simultaneously spatialized phenomenon; moreover, I question the possibilities for racialized selves to (re)claim "madness" within existing Mad canons and frameworks. I begin by exploring the historically-specific inter-relationship between race and madness, where the mad are inherently racialized, and inversely, racialized selves are rendered 'mad'. This is to suggest that the category of madness itself is informed by logics of colonialism and racism. I draw on literature outlining the experiences of madness and mental illness for subjects marked by race to suggest that these experiences are contingent on and informed by histories of slavery and genocide, as well as lived realities of racism and racial violence. I consider whether Mad politics are able to satisfactorily account for the madness of racialized subjects, and question whether this account is desirable. I conclude that in failing to rigorously unpack the relations of race which define categories of madness, as well as in failing to satisfactorily challenge the implicit whiteness of the Mad Studies discipline, Mad scholars and activists perpetuate a colonial project of "othering". I conclude by suggesting that more work is needed to think 'race', colonialism, and madness together.

4. Examining the Notions of 'Mental Illness' of Immigrant Racialized Women through Foucauldian and Postcolonial Feminist Perspectives

Author(s): *Shahina Parvin, University of Lethbridge*

Since the 1980s, globalization has brought on a rapid increase in global migration and Canada has seen a large number of immigrants arrive from the Global South in the last three decades. Upon arriving in Canada, a significant number of immigrants come to be identified as having mental health issues, racialized women, in particular, are more likely to receive this diagnosis. There is an increasing interest in examining 'mental illness' of immigrant racialized women in Canada. Some argue that such women are reluctant to use mental health services, while others criticize that mental health services in Canada are not well equipped to provide services to culturally different people. Online blogs and media also encourage racialized women to speak about their mental illness and seek mental health services without fear, shame, and hesitation. However, following Foucauldian and postcolonial notions of 'mental illness', this paper argues that the approaches solely perceive and construct 'mental illness' as an individual and ontological issue and encourage individuals to be active to fix their problems, while failing to explicate how the notion of mental illness is a historical and political construct. Further, the need of fixing the structural inequality, that contributes to the distress of racialized women in Canada is unaddressed in these approaches. Therefore, this paper, first, problematizes the ways immigrant racialized women's mental health and 'illnesses' have been addressed in academic literature, online blogs, and social media. Second, it focuses on Foucauldian and the postcolonial feminist notion of mental illness to argue how these two provocative approaches could provide a more fruitful approach to examining 'mental illnesses' of immigrant racialized women.

5. Law, texts, and women's madness: Constructing women's madness in medical and legal text of involuntary psychiatric admission

Author(s): *Agnieszka Doll, McGill University*

Because the polymorphous status of being mad and bad associated with an institutional psychiatric hospitalization carries significant consequences for women as it directly interferes with regimes of femininity it is imperative to understand how such facts are produced and ratified with the context of involuntary psychiatric admission as the case moves through various decision-making agencies. Using ethnographic data and extended documentary analysis of medical and legal texts produced within the context of women's involuntary admission in Poland, in this presentation I will discuss how standardized modes of institutional functioning (professional, scientific, bureaucratic) in legal and psychiatric agencies coordinate the production of factual accounts of women as pathological subjects. My study adds to the feminist analysis of the textual representation of women in expert texts and documents of criminal case files but expands it to another context of non-criminal proceedings and non-criminal psychiatric admission. Because often seen as a lesser consequential civil or and administrative case (depending on jurisdiction), its organization and dare consequence of non-criminal psychiatric hospitalizations are understudied in contemporary feminist scholarship.

CULTURAL SOCIOLOGY: OBJECTS, EMBODIMENT, AND MATERIALITY

Session Code: SCL3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

For much of the twentieth century, social theory posited a distinction between material and symbolic culture. This dualism has, however, been challenged on many fronts by contemporary theories of embodiment and cultural assemblages (e.g. Actor Network Theory). In contemporary consumer culture, material objects have become increasingly important for processes of aestheticization and participation in particular "lifestyles." In this way, material culture has become increasingly inseparable from issues of identity, social relations, and cultural formation. The dynamic interactions between material objects and people continually create new and renewed meanings. People signify objects, but objects also possess a materiality that has the potential to ground rather than simply react to signification.

Organizers: Matt Patterson, University of Calgary, Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba, Tiffany Hall, University of Manitoba, Athena Engman, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. A Bridge in a Forest

Author(s): *Ondine Park, MacEwan University*

I would like to consider a bridge in a forest. This bridge, a suspension bridge over a deep canyon, acts as a tourist draw in what for me, when I was growing up, was essentially a neighbourhood park in my childhood suburb. This bridge seems to give the forest a particular kind of tourist meaning. Yet, this forest is also a dark abyss that seems to resist a settled, singular meaning, or that invites a proliferation of possible meanings. In this paper, I seek to theorize the spatialization of this abyss and consider what relations the bridge and the forest, envisioned as an abyss, might have to social meanings and why it might be useful to think in terms of abysses.

2. Grounding transgression, materializing ambiguity: Mundane objects and places in Purple Rain

Author(s): *Arlene Oak, University of Alberta*

Despite its uneven acting and scant storyline, the 1984 movie *Purple Rain* (*PR*) helped to catapult Prince Rogers Nelson to international superstardom and to craft his personal celebrity and notoriety. While undoubtedly a star-making vehicle, the film's massive success came at a time when popular and visual culture were increasingly intertwined (MTV launched in 1981), and so *PR* is an interesting text to explore in relation to its foregrounding of materiality and modes of spatialization as simultaneously mundane and transgressive. Through integrating a material culture lens with the work of Coegnarts & Kravanja, Garfinkel, Goffman, hooks, Lipsitz, Merleau-Ponty, and Rhodes, this paper considers how *PR*'s depictions of the particularities of dress, interiors and urban and rural landscapes make visible gendered and racialized behaviours in ways that signal both acceptance for and rejection of certain contemporary norms of social action. While this paper focuses on

the everyday objects and places of *PR*, the wider concern is to consider how film-based depictions of objects and places are a powerful means through which audiences witness identity, community, and social categorization negotiated through often silent, yet meaningful, interactions with the material world.

3. "Stolpersteine": How a micro-monument challenges Germany's understanding of public space and Holocaust remembrance

Author(s): *Ernst Hüttel, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München*

They are only 4x4 inches in size, but there are more than 70,000 of them: Since 1992, German artist Gunter Demnig has been installing so-called *Stolpersteine* ("stumbling stones") in public places all over Europe in order to commemorate people who were affected by the terror of the Nazi regime. These cobblestone-sized monuments bear gold-coloured brass plaques, which are inscribed with the names and life dates of these individuals. *Stolpersteine* are the subject of controversial public discussion in Germany due to many challenges they present to the traditional understanding of public space and (Holocaust) memorials with regard to their functions and qualities. This qualitative research project is investigating the motivations and arguments of both supporters and opposers of the *Stolpersteine*, as well as how passersby engage with these micro-monuments. The proposed presentation will illustrate the specific role which the content, size, location, quantity and material of the *Stolpersteine* play in both the success and the controversy surrounding this unusual project.

4. Embodiment in the Data Turn

Author(s): *Mickey Vallee, Athabasca University*

What is embodiment in the data turn? There are two questions in this question. The first is a question of the aesthetic, the second a question of the computational. The first has been answered using tools of affect theory and goes something like this: embodiment in the data turn is mediated by new technical objects that expand our sensory experience, our participation with and capacity to affect and be affected by others in trans-species entanglements. Meanwhile, the second, computational, question has been answered by a trope of algorithmic determinism, and goes something like this: embodiment in the data turn is uploaded onto and shared amongst algorithmic architectures that entrap desire, anticipation, and volition in the cloud of cognitive capitalism. Taken together, the answers support a commonly oscillating view of embodiment in the data turn: that it is an dual site of power that Rosi Braidotti has recently described as *potentia* (empowerment) and *potestas* (entrapment). As much as it facilitates a new modality of sensory and material affectivity, embodiment in the data turn, as it is often theorized, equally facilitates a new potential for increased control and neuropower. This presentation does not argue that such an oscillation fails the question of embodiment in the data turn. Instead, this presentation argues that, first, neither side of the oscillation is a good start to answer the question; and, second, that these answers do not truly constitute an oscillation at all. This presentation thus critiques, at once, our over-reliance on the tools of affect theory and computational theory in our understanding of embodiment in the data turn. But it optimistically proposes that new concepts, such as the concept of murmuration, are capable of capturing a gesture of oscillation will better serve future theorizations of materiality and embodiment.

FOR THE LONG HAUL WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM LONG-TERM INDIGENOUS-SETTLER ALLIANCES

Session Code: ISD3

Session Format: Panel

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

This invited panel examines how long-term Indigenous-settler alliances emerge and unfold in particular spatial and historical contexts in Canada. Using a case study approach informed by Indigenous and anticolonial research methodologies, and privileging the voices, experiences, and analyses of alliance participants, the panelists consider how such relationships of support and solidarity surface, shift, and develop, at times dissipating and resurfacing in new ways, all in response to changing social and political conditions, shifting needs, knowledges, and capacities, evolving relationships, and struggles for decolonization.

2019 Canadian Sociological Association Conference Program: Archive Version

Organizers: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University, Lynne Davis, Trent University, Dawn Lavell-Harvard, Trent University, Chris Hiller, University of Waterloo

Moderator: Lynne Davis, Trent University

Panelists:

- Lynne Davis, Trent University
- Jeff Denis, McMaster University
- Chris Hiller, University of Waterloo-Renison College

RACE AND ETHNICITY III: OH CANADA! IMMIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND THE POLITICS OF INCLUSION

Session Code: RAE2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 335

Canada has recently celebrated its 150th anniversary - and ideas of Canadian values of multiculturalism and inclusion have been at the forefront of public discourse. This session problematizes the notion that Canada is welcoming and inclusive to all refugees, immigrants, and children of immigrant parents. This session examines the shaping of a distinct middle-class multiculturalism drawn along racialized lines, through Canada's immigration policy during the post-world war II period. It also explores timely case studies of how black immigrants and refugees are received and perceived today in Canadian society.

Organizers: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Esra Ari, Western University

Chair: Laila Omar, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Making Middle-Class Multiculturalism: Immigration Bureaucrats and Policymaking in Postwar Canada

Author(s): Jennifer Elrick, McGill University

Post-World War II changes in immigration policies in Canada, which eliminated explicit ethnic, racial, and national discrimination, can be seen as representing a shift in the racial boundary of nation toward the inclusion of non-white immigrant groups. In this paper, I argue that we cannot fully understand the effect of this change for the inclusion/exclusion on non-white immigrants unless we bring together macro-level theories institutional boundary processes and micro-sociological analyses of boundary-making in everyday life. I do this by applying a discursive institutionalist framework, which focuses on the role of ideas in policy change, to an analysis of archival documents. I show how micro-level interactions among Canadian immigration bureaucrats in the 1950s and 1960s shaped the idea of "race" in Canadian immigration policy. Working with a bifurcated notion of race as both biological and a marker of social class, bureaucrats made "universal" admissions that defined race in intersectional ways, affecting individual and group-level inclusion/exclusion differently. Ultimately, the multiculturalism to emerge from these policy changes was, in demographic and policy terms, a solidly middle-class multiculturalism that includes/excludes individuals along racialized class lines. The findings are significant for theories of boundary processes, the historiography of Canadian immigration policy, as well as discussion of race and state formation in Canada.

2. What can the Reception of Haitian Asylum Seekers tell us about Race and Ethnicity in Canada ?

Author(s): Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University

The global refugee crisis has significantly impacted national and local contexts. In Canada, the reception of Syrian refugees since 2015 and the border crossing of thousands of Haitian asylum seekers following the 2016 US election of President Donald Trump have epitomized this global phenomenon. The dynamics of the reception of refugees in Canada has raised several questions related to ethnic and racial exclusion. It has also

pointed to operations of containment of undesired migrants and refugees through the state's politics of control informed by the 1951 UNHCR Convention, which operationalizes distinctions between the category of *refugee* and that of *economic migrant*. However, one hitherto unexplored area in refugee and migrant reception in Canada is the possibility of differing ethno-racialization processes employed to control who gets in and who belongs in the nation as well as who deserves the state's protection.

The processes of ethno-racialization (Brown & Jones, 2015) consist of attributing often negative social-political meanings to certain groups of refugees and migrants informed by orientalist representations of their ethnic origin and their race in the host country. Such processes often operate to politically incorporate deserving refugees by granting them access to permanent legal statuses while excluding undesired and often precarious asylum seekers from the nation-state's protection. From this perspective, this paper seeks to examine how ethno-racialization processes operate and are operationalized in the reception of migrants and refugees in Canada by specifically focusing on the reception of Haitian asylum seekers. In doing so, this paper sheds light on the ways in which the Canadian reception context operates distinctions between migrants and refugees based on ethno-racialization processes and national politics of belonging. The discussion of the findings highlights some far-reaching implications for how race and ethnicity are understood and theorized in sociology.

3. The Discourse of Immigrant Youth on their Experience in French Minority Language Schools in Canada

Author(s): *Diane Gérin-Lajoie, OISE, University of Toronto; Marianne Jacquet, University of Alberta*

Our paper examines the discourse of immigrant students on the issue of school inclusion. Our discussion is based on the analysis of preliminary results of an ongoing SSHRC 3-year program of research on immigrant youth living in Francophone minority communities in Toronto and Edmonton. Participants are first generation immigrant aged between 18 and 24 who have recently completed their high school in a French minority language secondary school outside of Québec. The study is qualitative in its nature. An analysis of existing inclusion policies in Ontario and Alberta was performed. Then, using the life trajectory approach, we have conducted two individual in-depth interviews with 16 participants (8 in Toronto and 8 in Edmonton). The first interview concerns their pre-migration life and arrival in Canada; the second discusses their experience in the Canadian school system. The objective of these interviews is to listen to participants' discourse on their immigration experience as well as their inclusion in the French minority language school. At the completion of the program of research, participants' reflection on their experience will result in a series of portraits on their life trajectories. The present paper will focus on a few participants from Toronto and Edmonton.

4. So black can't be Canadian? Where are you really from? Racial and religious discrimination towards second-generation African immigrants in Calgary.

Author(s): *Animwaa Obeng-Akrofi, University of Calgary*

Research has indicated that second-generation immigrants assimilate into the host society faster and may lose their parents' mother tongue in the process (Portes (2001). Thus, making them more similar to the people in the host society and this is argued by assimilation theorists. In this vein one will assume that second-generation immigrants especially those who were born in Canada would not experience racism and discrimination based on their colour, race or religion. This assumption is based on the fact that, second-generation immigrants are Canadians by birth, or they came into the country when they were much younger and as such they grew up with the Canadian culture and they are Canadians.

Using qualitative research methodology that employed the content analysis of 30 in-depth interviews with African second-generation immigrants, I examined the different types of racism and discrimination that second-generation African immigrants experience while they live and navigate their lives in the city of Calgary. I further explore the impact of the discrimination experienced by second-generation immigrants on their lives as immigrant children and how that affect their assimilation and transnational lives. My research is guided by multiculturalism and transnationalism theories.

STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY I: CLASS IN CANADA

Session Code: SPE2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 339

Mounting inequality and political crisis in rich Western democracies are motivating renewed interest in traditional mainstays of sociology like class and status. What does Canadian sociology have to contribute to these conversations? This session will host sociological papers on class, social stratification, work, and economic inequality based on quantitative research using survey and/or administrative data.

Organizers and Chairs: Josh Curtis, University of Calgary, Charles Plante, McGill University

Presentations:

1. Social Class and Income Inequality in Canada

Author(s): Josh Curtis, University of Calgary; Charles Plante, McGill University

In 2016, Geoff Wodtke published "Social Class and Income Inequality in the United States: Ownership, Authority, and Personal Income Distribution from 1980 to 2010" in the *American Journal of Sociology*. In this paper, we replicate his analysis for Canada using leading survey data for the same time period and using class categories developed by Plante. We find that, as in the United States, inequalities within classes have increased considerably in Canada, particularly among owners and workers. However, we also find that even though some workers are gaining ground relative to other workers, workers as a group are steadily falling behind owners and managers. We find these patterns to be similar for men and women.

2. Class and Culture in Canadian Society: Beginnings of the Great Canadian Class Study

Author(s): Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta; Zohreh Bayarizi, University of Alberta

Does "social class" still function as a useful category in diverse 21st century post-industrial societies like Canada? Although recent recessions and social movements have highlighted growing income and wealth inequality in Canada and elsewhere, questions remain as to what exactly defines social class membership and how growing economic inequality might be associated with broader class divisions in Canada. Addressing these questions, we recently embarked on a journey to create the *Great Canadian Class Study (GCCS)*. This study will include two large online surveys and a series of in-depth interviews. Drawing on lessons learned from the 2011-13 Great British Class Survey (GBCS), which had huge popular impact and recharged academic debates about social class, the GCCS will test and implement a new model based largely on Bourdieu's (1984) theory of social class and distinction. This theory brings together multiple traditions of class analysis with the central premise that economic divisions are not the only factors that constitute class divisions. Importantly, cultural savvy and social networks also matter in the fragmentation of groups of people who might have similar incomes, occupations, or educational levels. In this talk, we will share what we have learned so far in constructing the *Great Canadian Class Study*. We will discuss our model for social class, which combines aspects of economic, social, and cultural capital, along with preliminary results from a pilot online survey of 200 respondents.

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

Author(s): Gregory Hooks, McMaster University; Linda Lobao, Ohio State University; Mark Partridge, Ohio State University; Victor Iturra, Universidad Católica del Norte

We engage and build 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 disparities across U.S. regions and localities and has documented widening inequality in recent decades. But, with notable exceptions, the spatial inequality literature has not fully engaged the comparative welfare state 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) by U.S. county. Providing support for arguments advanced by Kenworthy and Hicks, our research finds that public employment impedes inequality, lessens poverty and boosts median household income. This corroborates prior research documenting that inequality is uneven, as are the impacts of neoliberal retrenchment. As such, research must take into consideration the rich and complex variation across regions and locales. Conversely, even as these findings challenge the welfare state literature's tendency to over-emphasize national policies, they lend support to arguments that public policy can be consequential in the realm of social inequality and well-being. Our empirical findings offer a reminder that the welfare state and its impact are not restricted to national-level policies and protections. To fully understand the welfare state, especially large and heterogeneous federal polities such as the United States, it will be necessary to develop measures, methods and theories that capture a distributed and heterogeneous welfare state.

4. Society made me do it: How country-level conditions affect anti-social thinking across income distribution

Author(s): *Winnifred Lee, University of Calgary*

This study examines the effects of individual and national-level conditions on anti-social thinking (AST) to provide a clearer understanding of how political and economic factors can escalate deviant and anti-social attitudes. Using pooled cross-national data from the most recent wave of the World Value Survey (WVS) that captures 52 countries, we investigate how economic inequality (GINI) and Global Peace Index (GPI) affect AST. Building from previous research, we are also interested in how one's economic position moderates the relationship between county-level conditions and AST. Our findings show that levels of AST are markedly low and similar across all income groups in equal societies, but the rise in inequality increases AST with a sharper impact among those in higher income groups, but not for those in lower ones. These findings suggest that high inequality benefit those who are economically privileged, allowing them to further exploit the power they hold in a system of stratification. Lower income groups hold a greater commitment to egalitarian values when societies are unequal. These findings hold when controlling for national-levels of crime and violence, suggesting that inequality rather than a culture of crime shapes AST.

5. Class, country and critical views towards inequality: The interplay between social class and societal-level factors in determining citizens' resentment towards inequality

Author(s): *Edward Haddon, University of British Columbia*

Rising inequality is a well-documented empirical reality. While most people do appear to take notice of inequality and are often critical of it, explanations of the degree of resentment towards inequality remain mixed. Existing research has emphasized macro level factors such as the actual-level of inequality (Gini), economic development (GDP) and regime type. However, this growing body of literature exploring perceptions of inequality has limitations. Attitudes towards inequality are also affected by an individual's social position, yet surprisingly few empirical studies have explored the interplay between individual characteristics and broader factors in determining preferences towards inequality. Drawing on data from the International Social Survey Programme over time and place, I explore how the interaction between countries' macro characteristics and differences among the economic position of individuals together shape public opinions towards inequality. The analyses indicate several inferences which can be summarized in three overarching conclusions. First, in isolation, economic development (GDP) is not a significant contributor in determining citizens' resentment towards inequality. Second, citizens of former communist regimes tend to be more critical of inequality and show less class polarization than those in liberal or social democratic regimes. Third, when it comes to critical attitudes towards inequality, people are not uniformly sensitive to different levels of the actual reality of inequality. More specifically, those who are located in the most advantaged class are more sensitive to higher levels of inequality than those in the most disadvantaged. In this way, objective inequality produces positive, but also heterogeneous consequences on critical perceptions of inequality depending on an individual's position with the social relations of production.

THE RIGHT TO BE RURAL: CITIZENSHIP OUTSIDE THE CITY

Session Code: RUS1

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

Rural communities face many demographic, social, economic, environmental and political challenges. Climate change, neoliberal social and economic policies, economic globalization, restructuring and de-industrialization, population ageing and outmigration, food security and sovereignty, and a host of other issues dramatically change small town and rural life, and in some cases threaten their very survival. Such challenges also alter the relationship between rural citizens and their states. In the face of these challenges, community resilience attracts significant attention across the contemporary world. The citizenship rights, freedoms and obligations typically enshrined in national constitutions—regarding personal security, education, health, income, and association—may only be weakly maintained in rural places with small populations, where external actors deem it too costly or inefficient to deliver a universal standard of services and amenities.

Organizers: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University, Karen Foster, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

1. Manufacturing Consent for Rural Compliance with Corporate Development

Author(s): *Mary Aspinall, University of New Brunswick*

Almost 50% of the Atlantic province of New Brunswick identifies as rural, yet a dominant ideology exists in Canada that rural communities are in decline. Common perceptions are that urbanization, inclusive of technology and greater intelligence, is inevitable yet others argue that social distance between urban and rural residents support inaction towards rural needs (Florida 2003; High 2009; Kratke 2010). As news media is considered an influential tool towards public perceptions, we performed content analysis of editorials in New Brunswick's monopoly news context, Brunswick News (BN). We coded for themes of rural communities as disappearing versus resilient, and corporate versus local community development. Results demonstrated that 87% of the editorials backed claims of rural disappearance, and 43% supported claims that corporate development of extractive industries provides the much-needed economic boost to rural regions of New Brunswick. In contrast, only 17% mentioned rural community development initiatives and only 20% portrayed rural communities as resilient and innovative. We speculate that the heavily one-sided argument of BN encourages rural residents to identify themselves as citizens aligned and compliant with corporate development. These perspectives contribute to the move to urbanization and ultimately to perceptions that community-based rural development is unsustainable.

2. Embracing (in)difference in Atlantic Canada? Rural political citizenship in a multicultural society

Author(s): *Rachel McLay, Dalhousie University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

In recent decades, Atlantic Canada has seen increased urbanization, increased immigration, and—like many regions in the West—the steady decline of formal political participation. However, in rural areas, voter turnout has consistently remained higher than in cities and suburbs. Perhaps it is the “blasé attitude” of city-dwellers, noted by Georg Simmel, which keeps them from the polls. The autonomy and anonymity of the city has been contrasted with community and greater social control in rural areas; the openness, with prejudice; the diversity, with homogeneity. The implication is that openness to difference might also lead to indifference, and prejudice to increased political engagement. These connections have interesting consequences for how we theorize and study citizenship in urban and rural places alike.

Many have mourned the loss of the collectivist spirit in contemporary “individualized” forms of political action, or have chronicled the negative consequences of this loss for political efficacy. We ask: can those living in rural Atlantic Canada maintain strong communities, exercise their political citizenship, and also embrace Canada's multiculturalist values and policy? Our telephone survey on the political views and practices of Atlantic Canadians yields new data with which to consider this important question.

3. Reproducing the rural citizen: Barriers to rural birthing and maternity care in Nova Scotia

Author(s): *Kayla McCarney, Acadia University; Lesley Frank, Acadia University; Sarah Rudrum, Acadia University*

This paper reports on empirical research conducted in Nova Scotia from July 2017 to July 2018 about pregnancy, birth, and early parenting as sites of rural resilience. Using interviews and focus groups from two distinct yet comparable rural areas (one that does not have midwifery service and one that does) the project explored the current state of maternity care from the perspective of mothers and other maternity care stakeholders, eight years after the province's regulation of midwifery. Qualitative data analysis identified issues pertaining to the failure of upholding rural citizens' rights to universal health care access. This was evident in a crisis of sustainability resulting in suspensions of the rural model sites, and in the program design from the onset, illuminating the urban/rural divide characteristic of health care access in the province. Data reveals the importance of local access to maternity care for maternal and family wellbeing, and for the reproduction of rural citizens which serve as a catalyst for building and sustaining rural life.

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ROUNDTABLES: MEDIA

Session Code: UND1b

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **DLAM 005**

This roundtable session is an opportunity to hear about the research being done by undergraduate students. The session is designed to be an opportunity for professional development, mentorship, sharing and network creation for undergraduate students. The roundtable is organized as a place for supportive as well as constructive feedback. This roundtable includes papers related to journalism and social media.

Organizers: Katherine Watson, University of the Fraser Valley, Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley
Discussant: Spencer Huesken, Queen's University

Presentations:

1. A Duty to Report: Alternative Journalism as Political Obligation to Resist and Remedy Injustice

Author(s): *Monica Lockett, University of Lethbridge*

What it means to be a journalist has changed over time, as evolving responsibilities have led to inquiries on the role of journalists in society. However, what journalists ought to do and what they owe to society is not easily defined, as their unique position of power and prestige can place a greater emphasis on political duty. Generally, as citizens, we are expected to adhere to the state's laws and fulfill our moral and political obligations in society. Journalists, as citizens, de facto share in this duty. But what remains of this duty when faced or threatened with injustice? How should they go about restoring justice to society?

I utilize a theory on political obligation put forth by philosopher Candice Delmas, who argues that a duty to obey is supplemented with a duty to resist in legitimate societies that are perpetuating conditions of injustice to its citizens. The role of journalists and their duty in this context is not to remain neutral and unbiased, I argue, but instead they must take an active part in resisting and remedying the injustice by utilizing their position of power and prestige. Citizens are expected to resist this injustice just as well, but I supplement this with an argument that journalists have a stronger obligation to resist injustice.

This paper will aim to establish the extent to which journalists can employ Delmas' theory on political obligation, through a case study on journalist Justin Brake. In 2016, Brake was charged with civil and criminal offences following his coverage of Indigenous land protectors and their controversial occupation of the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric dam project job site.

My paper aims to show that Brake's actions are supported by Delmas' argument, and that resistance to injustice expects a greater commitment from those in the journalism field.

2. How Chinese international students accommodate Chinese online media censorship

Author(s): *Ruoyu Xiao, University of the Fraser Valley*

Chinese internet environment has been shaped by media censorship for a long time (Chin, 2018). This study investigates the attitudes and behaviors among Chinese international university students in viewing and searching information on Chinese censored internet. The previous studies on Chinese internet censorship demonstrates its impact on individuals who live in Mainland China (Hobbs&Roberts, 2018; Luqiu, 2017; Wu, 2018), but only few of them focus on Chinese international students who routinely use both foreign and Chinese online media in their lives. In this study, the perspective from Chinese international students will be provided in analyzing the impact of Chinese internet censorship on individuals' media practices. This study is a qualitative study and 2 Chinese international university students who have experience of routinely using both foreign and Chinese online media will be interviewed. I expect this study would contribute to reveal the impacts of Chinese media censorship on individuals and how individuals accommodate it in everyday life.

3. Who Protects Black Girls? An Intersectional Analysis of Racialized Victimization and Gaslighting in Sexual Assault Coverage

Author(s): *Yasmin Ahmed, Western University*

This paper reviews academic and public discourses regarding gender, race and sexual violence. It investigates rape narratives and uses the contemporary cases of musician Richard Kelly ("R. Kelly") and actor/comedian Bill Cosby to explore the concept of racialized victimization. In the media coverage of those men, they referenced how these allegations against them were a form of 'public lynching'. Understanding how power, oppression and their complexities operate in the silencing and further marginalizing of certain populations is rather significant as it will help us better our society. This paper works to unpack our understanding of society as binary opposites or extremes (racism is the greatest evil vs sexism is the greatest evil), and how some inner-community discourses are more likely to protect blackness before womanness. (e.g. The dominant narrative surrounding police brutality focuses on black masculinity). This paper takes a deep dive in the significance of the phrase "public lynching" in this context, asking (1) how is this argument being taken up in these case studies; (2) what are the historical significance and the social and political implications of this standpoint; and (3) how does it operate as a form of racialized gaslighting.

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ROUNDTABLE: SEXUALITIES

Session Code: UND1a

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

This roundtable session is an opportunity to hear about the research being done by undergraduate students. The session is designed to be an opportunity for professional development, mentorship, sharing and network creation for undergraduate students. The roundtable is organized as a place for supportive as well as constructive feedback. The papers topics address queer experiences in Christian high schools, attitudes towards queer-spectrum students, and microaggressions expressed towards lesbians.

Organizers: *Katherine Watson, University of the Fraser Valley, Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley*

Discussant: *Mikayla Sherry, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Queer Experiences in Christian High Schools

Author(s): *Kelsey Block, University of the Fraser Valley*

Despite the challenges articulated by queer youth, few studies have focused on their needs in religious social contexts. I hope to conduct an exploratory study that asks: How do LGBTQ individuals experience queerness within the context of Christian high schools in the Fraser Valley? Within this broad research question, some of the areas I will focus on include how LGBTQ individuals interpret heteronormative sexual health education,

how influential the role of religion is in the formation of their sexuality, whether there were instances of bullying due to sexual/gender orientation and what impacts these had on the individuals, and whether there continues to be a code of silence surrounding queer sexualities and genders within religious high schools. To answer these questions, I will conduct 3-5 semi-structured interviews with individuals who identify as LGBTQ and have graduated from a Christian high school in the Fraser Valley between 2012 and 2017. I will ask questions around the above topics, as well as inquire about what participants felt their religious high schools did well and what could be improved for queer students. I will recruit participants for this project from within UFV through snowball sampling. My goal through this project is to bring the lived experiences and voices of queer individuals who have attended Christian high schools in the Fraser Valley to the forefront in a tangible and respectful way.

2. Queer Fear: University Students Attitudes and Perceptions Towards Queer-spectrum Students

Author(s): *Keenan Schroeder, University of the Fraser Valley*

There are a few studies coming out of Canada that investigate attitudes and perceptions toward queer-spectrum individuals in a university context. This study which is currently in progress is examining non-queer, cis-gender university student attitudes and perceptions towards queer-spectrum students. For this study, Social, Cultural and Media Studies students will be asked to complete a short survey. The survey will be administered in Anthropology, Sociology and Media and Communication studies classes at all levels. Professors will be contacted in person and through email to acquire permission to survey their class. The goal is to have 50-100 students fill out the survey, although that number may change as the research proceeds. The survey will investigate variables such as age, religiosity, the student's major, what year of their degree they are in as well as social distance to queer-spectrum individuals. The relationship between these variables and the attitudes and perceptions of queer-spectrum students is what this study hopes to discover and better understand. The goal of this study is to investigate what variables lead to positive perception and attitudes so universities can promote a positive climate for queer-spectrum students.

3. Microaggressions Directed at Lesbian Women: How Self-Esteem Influences Self-Infrahumanization

Author(s): *Emily Wiebe, University of Saskatchewan; Melanie Morrison, University of Saskatchewan*

This study aims to identify whether microaggressions against lesbian women influence their degree of self-infrahumanization, and if self-esteem may protect them from this negative outcome. The first hypothesis is that microaggressions will cause lesbian women to experience more self-infrahumanization (i.e., attribute less secondary characteristics and more primary characteristics to lesbian women). The second hypothesis is that self-esteem will moderate the effect of microaggressions (i.e., those with lower self-esteem will be more susceptible to self-infrahumanization, and those with higher self-esteem will be less affected). Participants will be recruited across Canada using means such as online forums or LGBTQ+ organizations. The experimental and control versions of the questionnaire ask about internalized homophobia, daily stressors, state and general self-esteem, and the probability that lesbian women experience primary and secondary emotions. However, the experimental version contains a vignette with a microaggression (i.e., dyke) and the control has the same vignette without the microaggression (i.e., lesbian). Data will be analyzed through SPSS. Hypothesis one will be tested using a one-way ANOVA, and multiple regression analyses will be utilized to test hypothesis two. Should the hypotheses be supported, this research would provide information that would be useful to healthcare providers, educators, researchers, and the general public.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY III: EXPLORATIONS OF SYSTEMIC VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION

Session Code: VLS2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

There are varying forms of violence and victimization occurring against individuals and groups within social, political, and legal institutions. Violence is a complex phenomena that cannot be explained by one factor alone, rather multiple factors are necessary for understanding and explaining the perpetuation of violence in society. This session explains how multiple factors at the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels

perpetuate varied types of violence. The presentations examine intimate partner violence against women in sub-Saharan Africa, homicide trends in pre-confederation Ontario, prevention strategies for secondary victimization among sexual violence victims navigating the system, and the impact of socio-economic marginalization on drug-related harm and violence for individuals receiving social assistance.

Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chair: Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

1. Exploring the diverse connections between multi-level factors and different types of intimate partner violence: Applying an ecological framework to studying IPV in sub-Saharan Africa

Author(s): *Amy Peirone, University of Windsor*

Global estimates indicate that approximately one-third of women have been raped and/or assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetimes. However, this statistic obscures the heterogeneity and patterns of intimate partner violence (IPV), and the associated risk factors for different types of violence both locally and globally. In beginning to address this gap in knowledge, the diversity of IPV experiences among women in sub-Saharan Africa is examined using an ecological approach. This analysis builds on an exploratory latent class analysis that identified qualitatively different types of IPV among an ever-married sample of women in Kenya (N=4,023), Tanzania (N=5,086), and Uganda (N=1,705). Using secondary data from the Demographic Health Survey, this research looks at the simultaneous effects of individual (micro-), relationship (meso-), community (exo-), and country (macro-) level factors on IPV, and more specifically on different types of IPV. In other words, it reveals the factors related to experiencing different types of IPV. Results suggest that individual, relationship, community, and country level risk factors for IPV do vary based on the type of IPV experienced. Implications for prevention and policy both locally and globally will be discussed.

2. Dismantling Silos and Reducing Systemic Violence: Unconventional Facilitation of Conversation, Community, and Collaboration among Sexual Violence Professionals

Author(s): *Kiara Mikita, University of Calgary*

Sexual violence and its prevention are issues that are understood and managed often very differently by the varied agencies and institutions that respond to it (Hamby & Grych, 2013). Differences between social work, police, healthcare, medical, and legal professionals — and the silos they often work in — become pronounced for people who have been sexually assaulted by other people. The disjunctures between these groups can worsen the already challenging plight of those having to navigate these complex systems (Murphy, Banyard, Maynard & Dufresne, 2011). In these ways, the harms of sexualized violence are compounded by a system that cannot or does not attend to the subtle ways in which it facilitates further experiences of violence. Our participatory research community aims to reduce this kind of systemic violence. I present preliminary outcomes of an ongoing study that works against these nuanced manifestations of violence by bringing together professionals from across the spectrum of sexual violence agencies and institutions to engage in cross-disciplinary conversation, community-building, and collaboration. I describe the unconventional learning activities and multi-level data generation methods this community of diverse and skilled professionals engages in, and the powerful and unanticipated discoveries that are emerging as our time together unfolds.

3. State Legitimacy and Violence in Upper Canada and Canada West: An Analysis of the Correlates of Homicide from 1792 to 1863

Author(s): *Andrew Dawson, York University, Glendon Campus*

This paper draws upon archival data sources to present a 71-year homicide rate data series in Pre-Confederation Ontario, providing near-continuous annual homicide rate estimates from 1792 to 1863. The analysis focuses on violence in Upper Canada and Canada West given the high volatility in the homicide rate and its relatively distinctive trajectory during this period. I conduct a deductive analysis examining the correlation between changes in the historical homicide rate and four potential explanatory factors: the “civilizing” process, economic inequality, economic development and state legitimacy. The analysis suggests that changes in perceived state legitimacy most closely correlates with changes in the homicide rate during

this period. The results lend support to the view that political cultural factors, rather than political economic factors, were the key drivers of changes in the level of lethal violence in colonial Ontario.

4. Reconfiguring social-structural pressures towards violence and drug-related harm: Experimental evidence of the unintended consequences of income assistance policy change

Author(s): *Lindsey Richardson, University of British Columbia; Allison Laing, BC Centre on Substance Abuse, Jin Cheol Choi, BC Centre on Substance Abuse; Ekaterina Nosova, BC Centre on Substance Abuse*

Violence in inner city communities has been linked to socio-economic marginalization, drug markets, policing practices and pressures toward drug-related harm. The timing of violence commonly corresponds to economic signals, including the distribution of income assistance. In this experimental study, we sought to evaluate the impacts of changing the timing and frequency of income assistance payments on outcomes related to violence and drug-related harm. In Vancouver, BC, between November 2015 and October 2018, we randomized 194 participants to the conventional government monthly synchronized schedule, a monthly desynchronized “staggered” schedule or a semi-monthly desynchronized “split & staggered” schedule. Multivariate generalized estimating equations assessed the impact of alternative income assistance payment schedules on exposure to and perpetration of violence, negative interactions with police, public disorder, illegal activity, non-fatal overdose, emergency department use and health care discontinuation. Contrary to our hypotheses, in some models, participants in both experimental arms reported increased likelihood of exposure to violence, and participants in the staggered arm additionally reported increased likelihood of negative interactions with police and non-fatal overdose. Though these findings were not consistent across all model specifications, they point to how modifying the structural conditions of income assistance receipt could have unintended negative consequences that should be mitigated to prevent the potentially negative public health impacts of policy change.

WOMEN IN GENDERED WORKPLACES

Session Code: FEM9a

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

Occupational gender segregation is a key explanation for gendered differences in labor market outcomes. Occupational gender segregation reflects deeply-ingrained, socialized gender expectations among both employers and workers. Workers enact gender while at work, but the structure of work organizations are also gendered. Both structural and cultural factors work against women in their quest for equal treatment in the labor market. The practical implications of these different labor market outcomes include pay disparity, discrimination, and sexual harassment, among others. Papers in this session consider implications for women working within both male-dominated and female-dominated sectors both inside and outside Canada.

Organizers: Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University, Sarah Murray, University of California

Presentations:

1. #MeToo, Take Two: Gender Equity Policy in the Finance Sector

Author(s): *Hazel Hollingdale, University of British Columbia*

It seems that almost no industry is untouched by #MeToo revelations, but the finance sector is a conspicuous exception. Finance firms were once infamous for their sexist antics and misogynistic cultures. 20 years ago, an apparent reckoning took place: many of the largest finance firms were found to be at-fault for rampant sexual harassment and to have condoned systemic gender discrimination. Hundreds of women were awarded millions of dollars in some of the largest settlements in U.S. history. As a result of court-mandated decisions, most large finance firms now have extensive gender equity policies and programs in place. Despite this promising policy landscape, the culture of finance firms continues to disadvantage women, and many still face discrimination and sexual harassment. Drawing on interviews with 60 finance professionals and an historical analysis of gender policy at a sample of large finance firms, I explore how gender policies in this industry have done little to upset gendered organizational cultures. I suggest reasons for why the industry has been largely insulated from allegations in the #MeToo era and suggest more promising policy initiatives.

2. "Trust us, we feed this to our kids": Women in agricultural leadership and the battle for public trust in the Canadian Agri-Food System

Author(s): *Jennifer Braun, The King's University*

Canadian consumers do not trust the agri-food system and women in leadership are being asked to help change that. Professional women in agriculture are being called on in gendered ways to advocate for the safety and legitimacy of Canada's agri-food system. This is being done particularly through the valorization of women's maternal foodwork. Throughout my research I found that professional agricultural women see a unique opportunity to use their foodwork practices as a way to distinguish themselves within the larger national effort to convince the public of the necessity and trustworthiness of conventional agriculture. The experiences women have of their own maternal foodwork are seen as opportunities to amplify their voices and be relatable to consumers like the 'millennial mom', but are also seen, in some ways, and by some women, as an asset for career development. While on the surface this may seem like a clever opportunity (or strategy) for professional agricultural women, I argue that it is problematic because it reinforces the disproportionate burden women bear to be 'good mothers' as measured through their foodwork. It implies women's contributions to their professional communities are corporeal instead of intellectual (Witz, 2000) and it reproduces the antiquated idea pervasive in on-farm gender relations that 'tough men farm and women care and nurture' (Liepins, 1998) locating their foodwork squarely in the public and professional sphere.

YOUTHFUL DEVIANCE IN MEDIATED CONTEXTS

Session Code: ITD3

Session Format: Regular

Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 354**

The internet and related technologies are nearly ubiquitous in the lives of Canadian youth. And, as several scholars have noted, such technologies are deeply integrated into their lives. Although adults sometimes distinguish between their online and offline selves, as Collier (2012, p. 2) writes, for many young people social media and other forms of technology are "not separate from or in addition to 'real life'; rather, all this activity is rooted in and part of it." Accordingly, mediated environments are a source of both prosocial and supportive interactions and a site of deviance. For example, it is estimated that about one-quarter of all young people are involved in cyberbullying as victims, offenders, or both; sexting is normalized within many young peer groups; and toxic gaming environments are rampant. This session consists of papers that examine youths' (broadly defined) participation in and experiences with deviance in mediated contexts, stakeholder and institutional responses to youthful deviance in mediated contexts, and youths' agency in resisting such responses.

Organizer: Ryan Broll, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Cyberbullying: An Analysis of 'Youthful Deviance' Among Emerging and Older Adults

Author(s): *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*

Cyberbullying is typically framed as a youthful form of deviance characterizing the harmful online interactions experienced by adolescents, which are often perpetrated among members of social networks anchored in contexts like schools (Hinduja & Patchin, 2008). However, due to the affordances of the Internet and other digital technologies to minimize communicative distances and facilitate anonymous interactions, cyberbullying represents a collection of misbehaviours that also extensively invade the lives of adults. Using data from a web-based survey of Internet users, I investigate cyberbullying experiences among subgroups of older and younger adults in terms of both perpetration and victimization outcomes while considering predictors linked to socio-demographics, internet use patterns, and personality characteristics. I extend scholarship in this area by measuring analogous bullying behaviours between online and offline contexts, including versions of trolling, flaming, etc. that are constrained to face-to-face environments. As such, I test for contextual effects by comparing the differences in perceptions of acceptability and tendencies toward such misbehaviours in each setting. With these analyses I also aim to shed light on the applicability of traditional criminological theories to online environments, as well as motivate discussions regarding context-congruent theories and measures that take into consideration the unique structural characteristics of cyberspace.

2. Media and Legal Discourses around Youth Sexting in Québec

Author(s): *Élisabeth Mercier, Université Laval*

Sexting among young people is currently a source of social concern and public indignation. In Quebec as well as elsewhere in the Western world, the practice has been the subject of intense media coverage, prevention campaigns and specific legislative measures. This presentation presents the results of a critical analysis of media and legal discourses that produce the sharing of intimate images by young people as a “social problem” requiring “solutions.” The discourse analysis is based on articles and reports published in French-language print media, as well as on the main preventive measures introduced in Quebec in 2017. Taking a feminist perspective, the presentation discusses how discourses on the sharing of intimate images by youth reinforce conventional sexual norms and the double standard they support. In particular, these discourses cast sexting as an unhealthy, bad and dangerous practice, especially for young girls. As a result, most existing prevention campaigns primarily target girls, calling on them to take responsibility and care for themselves in order to avoid the risks associated with the sharing of intimate images, starting with public sexual humiliation or “slut-shaming.” Consequently, slut-shaming is understood as a natural or unavoidable risk of sexting and not as a problem in itself.

3. Youth responses to the surveillance school: The bifurcation of antagonism and confidence in surveillance among teenaged students

Author(s): *Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary; Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University*

The recent rise of so-called ‘surveillance schools’ is often justified given the need to engender a safe and secure educational environment for students; a fusion of pedagogical and security motives. This paper contributes knowledge regarding the attitudes and lived experiences of teenagers in response to school-based surveillance. Focus groups center discussions on two areas: the effectiveness of policies regarding technology in the classroom as well as school-wide restrictions on Wi-Fi access, and the effectiveness of surveillance technologies geared to actively monitor student online activities. We explore a bifurcation of attitudes revealing both resistance to surveillance school practices as well as strong support for monitoring technologies perceived to be effective in addressing cyber-risks such as cyberbullying. Our findings point to the need for empirically assessing contexts where support or antagonism towards surveillance occurs, suggesting neither isomorphic resistance nor wholesale acquiescence.

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY THEORIES, DEBATES AND CONTEMPORARY CONTRIBUTIONS II: POWER, POLITICS AND VIOLENCE

Session Code: CHS1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 235

Comparative and historical sociology (CHS) has a vast and rich literature upon which many studies rely today. Going from the transition to capitalism, state formation, ethnic violence, and ideology, to revolutions, social movements, inequality and culture, CHS addresses historical phenomena that echoes our contemporary era. This session aims to give a general perspective of this peculiar field of research and consider theoretical issues as well as case studies within an interdisciplinary framework.

Organizer: Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta

Chair: Ioana Sendroiu, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Postcolonial Politics and Poetics in Lahore's Pak Tea House during the Zia Military Dictatorship (1977-1988)

Author(s): *Kristin Plys, University of Toronto*

In 1977, Pakistan's 9th Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was ousted by a military coup and later hanged. Protest poetry and art that was being created by regulars of the Pak Tea House, an iconic salon for Lahore's art, literary, and poetic movements, inspired resistance. But the tea house denizens framed their protest not just against the military dictatorship, but also against the hegemonic ideologies of US imperialism. In so doing, I contend, Pak Tea House regulars not only offered a counter-ideology against the hegemon, but in the process, the political subjecthood of Pak Tea House regulars was remade. To make this macro-micro link, I read Louis Althusser's concept of the Ideological State Apparatus on a global scale using Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony, Frantz Fanon's postcolonial class structure, and World Systems Analysis to show the role of development ideologies in the establishment of hegemonic ISAs which created concrete subjects to the hegemony. Then, by examining the tension between Walter Rodney and Frantz Fanon's views on the ideal role of the postcolonial artist or intellectual, along with Althusser's concept of interpellation, I show how the artistic and literary work that was created by regulars of the Pak Tea House undid what the ISA had created by offering a form of resistance but also remaking the political subjecthood of the participants in the process.

2. The Exception Confirms the Force: Worker's Strikes and State Violence in 19th Century Quebec

Author(s): *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

Canada is often regarded as a « peaceable kingdom », a place of low violence throughout history. As Judy Torrance puts it, this is a sheer myth on which most of our beliefs rely upon. Ironically, what supports this myth is the shared idea of a strong government able to maintain order. Since the state actually holds the power of coercion, the utilization of "violent capacity" has been relatively frequent during the 19th century. For this reason, strikes have become a genuine laboratory for violence in Canada, particularly in Ontario and Quebec. Whereas strikes are well documented, Canadian historians are used to analyze them individually, ignoring the inherent dynamic that bind them to each other on the *longue durée*. Using a database of all recorded Quebec strikes from 1843 to 1900, our longitudinal study shows that violence was not occasional but recurrent. The means of coercion were not random but systematic and improving over time. State violence against workers (e.g. military and police repression) has then directly supported the expansion of the capitalist economy. Drawing from Marxist and Weberian perspectives, we will argue that violence is intrinsically linked to state formation and the shaping of capitalist society and that the pacification of the social space is rather utopian. Finally, our study might face a paradox: while the means of coercion became more sophisticated, public violence tended to decrease and social inequality to widen. To answer the conundrum, we need not to analyze strikes one by one, but as a whole and over time using the theoretical frameworks historical sociology provides.

3. Failures of imagination in comparative perspective

Author(s): *Ioana Sendroiu, University of Toronto*

This paper centres on politicians in Romania and France who came to power during the post-World War Two years but failed to remain in power despite being broadly popular. Both Communists in France and anti-Communist politicians in Romania failed to adjust to the massive changes in their contexts engendered by the beginning of the Cold War. I argue that in both places, political leaders of very different ideologies were involved in failures of imagination: they failed to adjust their expectations and behaviours to the new political realities emerging in their countries, largely because they misunderstood these new contexts. This paper thus makes a historiographical and conceptual contribution by highlighting the importance of actors' intent. In turn, by looking to two cases of failure, we can derive a sociological model of imagination as a multi-temporal endeavour that occurs at the nexus of an actor's understanding of past, present, and future contexts, and the choice of behaviour that is based on this understanding. And importantly, inasmuch as the interpretation of the context can be wrong, so can the action taken in response to the interpretation fail to achieve its goals.

CONSUMPTION AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Session Code: SCL3a

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Session Format: Regular

Time: 3:30 PM – 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

For much of the twentieth century, social theory posited a distinction between material and symbolic culture. This dualism has, however, been challenged on many fronts by contemporary theories of embodiment and cultural assemblages (e.g. Actor Network Theory). In contemporary consumer culture, material objects have become increasingly important for processes of aestheticization and participation in particular “lifestyles.” In this way, material culture has become increasingly inseparable from issues of identity, social relations, and cultural formation. The dynamic interactions between material objects and people continually create new and renewed meanings. People signify objects, but objects also possess a materiality that has the potential to ground rather than simply react to signification.

Organizers: Matt Patterson, University of Calgary, Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba, Tiffany Hall, University of Manitoba, Athena Engman, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. "Enjoy Your Experience": On Becoming a State Cannabis User

Author(s): Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University; James Cosgrave, Trent University

Marihuana-produced sensations are not automatically or necessarily pleasurable. The taste for such experience is a socially acquired one, not different in kind from acquired tastes for oysters or dry martinis. (On Becoming a Marijuana User, H. Becker, 1953).

Becker wrote “On becoming a Marijuana User” during the 1950s in the United States during the height of anti-cannabis state panic. He argued that consuming marijuana is not inherently pleasurable, but rather the meaning of the experience is a social product, where peers help to define the experience. Becker’s article was aimed, at least in part, at other academics who held large government grants to study marihuana within the same interpretive frame as proffered by the government - as an individual pathology to be identified to combat cannabis use. By attacking this position, Becker points out that any influential group may shape the definition of experiencing cannabis, and the state itself is such an actor. Becker’s analysis can perhaps apply more readily to legitimate and powerful organs like the state when it turns to framing cannabis as a licit rather than illicit pleasure.

With the legalization of cannabis on October 17, 2018, much of the regulation (including taxation and profit) was ceded to the individual Canadian provinces. Some provinces allowed a mixed model, with government and private sale existing side-by-side. In Nova Scotia the province became the exclusive legal regulator and distributor of cannabis, made available to consumers only through the pre-existing provincial liquor stores and on-line sales.

How has the Nova Scotia government and the Nova Scotia Liquor Corporation framed its relationship to its citizens in terms of its selling of cannabis and the cannabis experience? How do we begin to think about the state inviting us to buy, consume, and enjoy cannabis? And how does this pleasure work toward statist ends – that is, beyond obvious benefits like revenue, how does this pleasure itself and its framing help make the state (in this province) the legitimate provider of cannabis? Put another way, as we acquire a taste for cannabis, how are we also acquiring a taste for state?

2. Morality is the Message: Cultural Intermediaries in A&E's Hoarders

Author(s): Tiffany Hall, University of Manitoba

Cultural intermediaries in media shape the tastes and practices of their audiences, but when considering the expertise and legitimacy afforded to reality television personalities it becomes evident that they also promote ideals of moral regulation. The reality television program *Hoarders*, produced by A and E, is an interesting case to demonstrate how television personalities work to influence practices of consumption in the domestic sphere. By encouraging the disposal of goods, the program promotes ideal consumer and housekeeping practices while condemning excess accumulation. While the intentions of the intervention appear under the guise of care and concern, analysis of interactions between participants and experts reveal techniques of moral regulation regarding consumption. Reality television’s tendency to blur the private and public spheres paired with the carefully crafted legitimacy of show hosts produces problematic moral messages; household accumulation and material goods become signs of danger and abnormal behaviour that require social intervention.

3. On Paper: The Evaluation of Material Affordances by Paper-Based Hobbyists

Author(s): Lance Stewart, University of Toronto

Research on the relationship between material and symbolic culture has received increasing attention in sociology, including a growing interest in understanding the role of material objects on consumption behaviour. Affordance theory addresses this relationship by grounding the perception of material qualities in what practices objects afford, directly connecting materiality to social action, and providing a means of resolving primary concerns of volunteerism and determinism in material culture studies. Affordance theorists have long argued for an improved understanding of the perception of material qualities, yet restrict perception to the *identification* of affordances, preventing a thorough examination of how material objects are *judged* in relation to their intended use in action. This paper proposes to expand the cognitive model to include the evaluation of affordances, providing a richer conception of how the perception of material qualities impacts consumption behaviour. Using a netnographic methodology to observe calligraphy, origami, and scrapbooking communities online, this paper analyses how the perception of paper's material qualities are dependent on the evaluation of affordances in relation to prospective use. Netnographic analysis of how paper-based hobbyists evaluate the quality of paper demonstrates how affordances are evaluated in relation to established and preferred consumption practices.

DATING IN THE DIGITAL AGE: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF DIGITAL SEXUAL SPACES

Session Code: ITD1

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

In our contemporary erotic sphere, digital spaces have become central sexual arenas. We have witnessed the emergence of a variety of digital sexual spaces. From Christianmingle.com to FeetFetishDating.com, digital spaces have opened possibilities for new sexual desires, practices, intimacies, exchanges, subjectivities, and identities.

Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University, Emerich Daroya, Carleton University, Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University

Chair: Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. **Swiping, Snapping and Online Stalking: Navigating Risks in the Digital Spaces of University Hookup Culture**

Author(s): Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University

This article investigates how undergraduate women are seeking partners and navigating potential risks while navigating the digital spaces of university hookup culture. Using descriptive statistics from an online survey on students' romantic lives, hookups, and use of dating apps and websites (N=221) and focus groups with undergraduate women (N=21) from a mid-sized university in Ontario, I examine how undergraduate women are navigating digital hookup spaces. I find that there are shared meanings and interpretations of online profiles and messages that signal personality traits, sexual expectations, and potential risk. I also find that there are common strategies throughout the process of swiping, matching, and messaging in digital spaces and when meeting in-person that women employ to have fun while managing risks to their safety and wellbeing.

2. **Rendezvous via Skype? Theorising Virtually Mediated Long-Distance Relationships in Modern Times Using Skype as an Example**

Author(s): Charlotte Nell, University of Toronto

Starting with a case study of the communication medium of Skype, this presentation investigates the structuring and modelling of long-distance relationships under the conditions of a contradicting, reflexive and liquid modernity (a.o. Bauman, Giddens, Berman). For this, love is sketched based on a sociology of communication and system theory (Luhmann). In order to analyze the constituting structure within virtual

space the concept of “synthetic situations” (Knorr-Cetina) is introduced to take dimensions of time and space in modeling the virtual mediations into account.

Understanding Skype conversations as located within a virtual social space (Simmel), certain structural conditions can be identified that shape love communications between actors in distinct ways and give rise to a synthetic order of interaction that is characterized by an ontological fluidity, an increased *Zugzwang* and pressing requirements of a continuous monitoring of the self and the situation (Knorr-Cetina/Goffman). In order to investigate the structural characteristics as well as the specific designing requirements of Skype for lovers, as well as the role the medium takes in the stabilization and communication of love, the presentation will draw upon findings from five semi-structured qualitative interviews. Through a phenomenological approach the medium Skype and the mediated love-experiences will be reconstructed, demonstrating that the practice of “skyping” ultimately functions as a stabilizing ritual (Turner/Illouz), which requires and constitutes specific “requirements of elasticity” in order to establish proximity over distance.

Before this background, Eva Illouz’s theory of an increasing commodification and rationalization of love relations as catalyzed by internet platforms and dating apps can be (re-)discussed. Thus, this presentation not only contributes to a sociological conceptualization of virtual media, but also to a sociology of space, culture, love and ultimately also social inequality.

3. Coming Out Online and On Campus: A Queer Analysis of Identity Work

Author(s): *Ian Callahan, University at Albany (SUNY)*

This research aims to describe the experiences associated with coming out— both on campus and online— for sexually and gender non-conforming college students. In 2014, I conducted a pilot version of this study at a public American university in the Northeast, utilizing data from semi-structured in-depth interviews and a demographic questionnaire. A thematic analysis using open and axial coding techniques found that social media interactions contributed to ‘outing’ students on campus. This finding inspired a second iteration of the study, which replicates the original research design and expands its interview script to include a more expansive series of questions related to social media use. Conceptually, I employ queer theory and bolster it with intersectional scholarship to convey participants’ negotiation of identity work. I also adopt ‘networked publics’ (boyd 2011) in my theoretical framework to relationally explore how queer individuals come out, both on social media platforms and interpersonally on campus. I pose several research questions, including: what influences one’s decision to disclose identity(s) online? Does the college campus foster a climate that is receptive to coming out and the development of nonconforming identities? Are students pressured or encouraged to come out to peers, and does this vary online? Finally, how do students navigate the coming out process across traditional and digital social networks? With a deliberate emphasis on marginalized and nonconforming identities, this analysis contributes an intersectional discussion of themes related to ‘digital inequalities’, institutional programming, and identity politics.

4. Understanding the Impact of Information Communication Technologies and the Relational Operation of Power in Commercial Sexual Fields

Author(s): *Chris Atchison, University of British Columbia*

Since the dawn of the public Internet in the mid-1990s we have witnessed the emergence and growth of a variety of digital spaces where people ‘come together’ to sell and purchase sexual services. At present, digital spaces provide the information and communications infrastructure through which the majority of the Canadian sex industry operates. Perhaps more importantly, they play a central role in mediating and mitigating vital communications between people who sell and purchase sexual services; it is through these spaces that desires, practices, boundaries, conditions, and expectations are conveyed. These communications play a central role in defining the backdrop that shapes the interpersonal relational dynamic that emerges between sexual commerce actors. In this paper I apply a relational field-theoretic approach to an analysis of interview and survey data from a sample of 95 sex workers and 322 sex buyers in order to illustrate the complex intersection between information communications technology and the relational operation of power within digital sexual fields. I conclude with a discussion of how recent changes in Canadian law and policing practices relating to transactional sex in digital spaces have impacted the relational dynamic between sex industry participants in ways that appear to have significant negative health and safety implications.

EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Session Code: EDU3

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

Schools and classrooms are being encouraged to adopt “21st century” pedagogies, policies, and practices. However, just what those pedagogies, policies and practices entail remains unclear. The time is now ripe for concretely detailing which components of education appear to be advancing, and which appear to be stalling. Participants should leave this session with a deeper understanding of the impact of educational innovations on many features of schooling experience.

Organizers: Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo, Scott Davies, OISE, University of Toronto

Chair and Discussant: Cathlene Hillier, Nipissing University

Presentations:

1. Pre-service teachers' attitudes and projections: Responding to cyber-risk in their classrooms

Author(s): *Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary; Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University*

Building on available literature on teen perceptions and experiences with online risk and harm, including cyberbullying and sexting, our work explores the views of educators (pre-service or student teachers) toward the impacts of technology (e.g., access to smart phones, social network sites) in the classroom. Drawing on interviews with pre-service teachers, we first unpack their own social media practices and experiences regulating their online presence as public figures. Next, we explore their projected concerns about the potential online risks and harm facing students and the positive versus negative impacts of technology. We turn our focus to surveillance technologies in schools and the explicit policies of school boards for declaring their “right to monitor all electronic communications” of students, who are often told their online activities are being recorded (Steeves, 2010). We argue that research exploring the positionalities of educators in training—those in a position to make use of such technologies for both pedagogical and disciplinary reasons—must precede the questioning of and responses to the prevalence of ‘surveillance schools’ in Canada.

2. How do Education Innovations Diffuse and Persist?: Strong Ties and Classroom-Integrated Robotics

Author(s): *Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo; Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo; Allyson Stokes, Memorial University; John McLevey, University of Waterloo; Robert Gorbet, University of Waterloo*

Drawing on a mixed methods study of K-8 classroom-integrated robotics across 9 Ontario school boards, this paper examines how and why educational innovations diffuse and become institutionalized. The dominant network theory of how information and innovations diffuse suggests that weak ties are the most efficient way of reducing teachers’ uncertainty around new innovations because they are exposed to, and gain support for, new pedagogical approaches through a broad social network. Our data, however, suggest more support for a less intuitive perspective: a theory of strong ties (Centola, 2018). Centola introduces the idea that the adoption of complex behaviour changes requires *complex contagion(s)*, and benefits from a network of strong ties. Drawing on Centola’s work, we argue that while simple contagions (e.g., the adoption of minor educational innovations) may only require weak ties to spread, complex contagions (e.g., major education innovations like robotics-integrated classrooms) require strong and redundant ties to succeed. Transformative changes to teaching require that teachers have prolonged exposure to multiple peers whom they trust. This evidence suggests that developing more focused and smaller clusters or ‘hubs’ of teaching innovation are more effective at diffusing and institutionalizing educational innovations over time than the more common, ‘spray and pray,’ approaches (e.g., websites, in-service model).

3. Crafting minds: the psychopolitics of Minecraft education

Author(s): *Curtis Riep, University of Alberta*

Minecraft: Education Edition is one of the most successful educational technologies in the world, currently used by over by 35 million teachers and students across 115 countries. Developed by Microsoft and Mojang, it is an educational version of the cultural phenomenon, Minecraft, one of the most popular video games of all time. Minecraft: Education Edition (M:EE) is advertised as an innovative technology designed to help students

acquire '21st century skills' necessary for future careers and life through an 'immersive digital game.' This paper focuses specifically on the 'psychopolitics' of M:EE in relation to gamification techniques, its connection to social-emotional learning, the future of work, and the psychological techniques of EdTech developers. Methodologically, this paper draws on network analysis to trace the organizational, technical, cultural, governmental, and scientific relations that are translated and encoded in M:EE, and how it relates to corporate education reform. As a globalizing educational technology that aligns with education policy agendas concerned with 21st century skills and 'innovation,' M:EE represents an emergent form of biopower and psychopolitics in education that calls for critical scholarly attention.

4. ACTIVE TEAM-BASED LEARNING: An innovative approach to education

Author(s): *Nancy-Angel Doetzel, Mount Royal University*

Active team-based Learning in the class room is one of the growing practices of teaching and learning taking place within some universities. Educators are being encouraged to adopt pedagogies, policies, and practices that encourage an alternative to lecture-based learning. The main purpose of active team-based learning is to transform the classroom experience from acquiring knowledge to applying it. The time is now ripe for acknowledging which components of education, such as active team-based education, appear to be moving forward. "Educational innovation" addresses transforming the class room experience to help students to learn better. Implementing "active team-based learning" involves being very clear to students of the purpose of such an approach. Challenges can arise from educators and students being uncomfortable with a fresh way of teaching and learning. However, such innovations, such as active team-based learning allow educators to 'do school' differently, by shifting away from lecture-based pedagogies.

5. Theorizing the Diffusion of Teaching Innovation in Higher Education

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

This paper argues that, Rogers' (2003) classic theory of the diffusion of innovation requires some modification to adequately model the diffusion of teaching innovations in higher education. Specifically, an understanding of how academics experience self-directed, internally structured time is an important aspect of theorising which faculty members are likely to adopt teaching innovations. This kind of time represents an important investment in the pursuit of educational innovation, as well as an important element of many other aspects of faculty work, including research. It is also argued that, although the same type of time is required for both research and teaching innovation, in many cases, these outcomes are not considered to have equal value in contributing to the status of academics. The paper advances a theoretical argument that it is necessary to understand both the idea of time as resource, and the question of research and teaching contributing differently to the status of faculty members in order to accurately model the diffusion of educational innovation.

RACE AND ETHNICITY IV: MACRO-SOCIOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND IDENTITY FORMATION

Session Code: RAE2d

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 335

New identities are often formulated to contest and disrupt dominant narratives, stereotypes, and racism. This session explores processes of identity-formation and group boundary-making for different ethnic groups in Canada. Some communities collectively experience false representations in the media, the escape of war and resettlement, and the differentiation of members sharing ethnic and racialized identities. Through these larger processes external to the self, ethnic, racialized, and Indigenous groups bond and create their identity based on their collective experiences.

Organizers: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Esra Ari, Western University

Chair: Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Islamophobia: An Iranian Experience

Author(s): *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University*

During my research regarding Iranian flag debate, I noticed a religious tension among the members of the Iranian diaspora. While the Iranian community is a Muslim diaspora, the members expressed an outspoken Islamophobic attitude toward their community members. During the Iranian flag debate, the discussion vehemently focused on the current flag associated with the Muslim religion rather than the religious, political climate of Iran. During my interviews, Muslim Iranians recalled a multitude of incidents, from Islamophobic microaggression to violent behaviour, committed by the members of the Iranian diaspora. In this paper, I demonstrate how the current Iranian government and its association with Islam have produced a toxic environment for Muslim members of the Iranian diaspora. Simultaneously, the dominant Western discourse of Islamophobia validates this ingroup religious tension. Simultaneously Iranian diaspora separates the Iranian community from the Muslim Arabs by referring to the Persian history before Islam. The focus on the Persian ancestry rather than Iranian nationality distances the Iranian identity from ongoing western Islamophobia and justifies the ingroup aggression toward the Muslim community members.

2. Indigenous Survivance: Media Representations of Indigenous Authenticity and the Reclamation of Indigenous Identity

Author(s): *Ferdouse Asefi, University of Toronto*

This paper argues that art and law play a profound regulatory role in manufacturing stereotypes and narratives of Indigeneity. The “West”, countries that include Canada and the United States of America, persistently engage in paternalistic actions to demonstrate that the government knows “best” when it comes to the needs and desires of Indigenous peoples. Western narratives of Indigeneity have been constructed to define Indigenous authenticity and identity; however, this paper does not serve to claim that there is a single “universal authentic” image of what Indigeneity embodies. This paper also introduces the term “regulative authenticity”, which is operationalized to illustrate how art and law regulate the identities of Indigenous peoples. The impact of this has led to a Western “authentic” phenomenon of what Indigeneity entails, whereby these perceptions, such as the myth of the “drunken Indian”, have been used as an intervening force to disrupt the lives of Indigenous peoples. The mediums of art — film and photography — alongside the impact of law, such as the Indian Act, have been adopted by broader settler culture to propagate colonial discourse, yet Indigenous filmmakers and artists have always used different modes of technologies to make manifest their survivance. Indigenous peoples across Canada and the United States contest these stereotypes by actively creating their own forms of media texts to share their own stories, as it acts as a catalyst for a cultural resurgence to disrupt colonial tales.

3. Identity and Ethnicity: Tales of War Victims who were resettled in Canada

Author(s): *Amal Madibbo, University of Calgary; Francis Apasu, University of Calgary*

This paper examines the identity construction of South Sudanese refugees who endured the Civil War in Sudan before they were resettled in Canada. Based on a qualitative research we carried out in Alberta between 2016 and 2018, we will conduct a content analysis of semi-structured interviews to explore how the trauma of war has shaped their ethnic and linguistic identity years after they left Sudan, and how their subsequent life in Canada contributed to the formation of this identity. We will also draw on theories that conceptualize the relationship between identity, ethnicity and language to incite a critical reflection on how to enhance the inclusion of former refugees and displaced in Canadian society.

4. Shifting African Immigrant Caregiver Perceptions in Vancouver, BC: Of Afropolitan Consciousness and Analysis

Author(s): *Maureen Kihika, Simon Fraser University*

For my PhD research, I employ Taiye Selasi’s (2005) contested term, ‘Afropolitan/ Afropolitanism’ in reference to the complicated ways Black African immigrant caregivers in Vancouver BC deploy narratives of what it means to be African or Black, and their articulations of their own identities and encounters – as transnational, upwardly mobile, Africans – in a contemporary global order. Respondents who framed themselves as

Afropolitans or articulated their experiences within Africa rising discourses did not perceive race and ethnicity as factors influencing their “daily” experiences. Although this group of caregivers identified as Black African, they did not draw associations between negative work-life experiences and their subjective social categories as a historically marginalized group. Instead, these caregivers identified themselves as possessing cultural values that distinguished and marked them as ‘model,’ as opposed to ‘problem’ minorities. These caregivers interpreted isolating work experiences as outside processes of racialization and ethnicization, and avoided making associations between negative work encounters, and their subjective social categories. This paper grapples with the question of ‘how, or to what extent the concept of Afropolitanism encapsulated in Africa rising discourses disrupts the associations Black African immigrants’ make between subjective social categories such as race and ethnicity, and racialized work-life encounters in Canada.

RESHAPING THE RURAL ECONOMY

Session Code: RUS3

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

This session focuses on forces reshaping rural economies. We start by exploring the importance of value change for the creation of new economic opportunities through an examination of craft developments reshaping micro-brewing, market gardens, and vineyards. Then we shift to examine the role of rural community members’ perceptions on the possibilities for rural political engagement through an analysis of fishing community responses to climate change. Continuing with the theme of the possibilities for political engagement, we explore the way that precarious citizenship frames the articulation of rural agricultural workers’ rights. Finally, we explore the interrelationships among symbolic values, environmental objects, and manual livelihoods by considering critically how young agrarians use the increased interest in microbreweries to create new economic opportunities while drawing out the challenges for the creation of decent work and upward mobility for orchard workers. Co-sponsored with the Canadian Food Studies Association.

Organizer: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Chair: Doug West, Lakehead University

Presentations:

1. Reimagining craftsmanship for community development

Author(s): *John Parkins, University of Alberta; Kristof Van Assche, University of Alberta; Kevin Jones, University of Alberta*

We seek to link contemporary thinking on craftsmanship to concepts in community development. We do this by contrasting craftsmanship with popular development dogmas such as innovation, planning and the knowledge economy. The main part of our paper reimagines craft as an aspect of tradesmen and blue-collar work but also blended with the creative economy, craft as a component of the innovation agenda, craft as a guild tradition but also forward-looking with attention to experimentation, learning and adaptation, and craft as a placemaking endeavour. We further illustrate notions of craftsmanship in micro-brewing, market gardens and vineyards as examples of craft-based community development. This paper is situated within a context in which development is being driven by an increasingly narrow and homogenous range of one-size-fits-all development discourses and governance practices. Our aim, in other words, is to create space for a wider array of values and strategizing about rural community development, supporting more robust and secure relationships between local endeavours and participation within wider economic geographies.

2. Climate Change and Rural Citizenship: The Case of Small fishers in Chilika, India

Author(s): *Pallavi Das, Lakehead University*

Rural communities are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood making them particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Their vulnerability is exacerbated when they live in climate-sensitive areas such as mountains, sea coasts and are engaged in climate-sensitive activities such as fishing, agriculture etc. Among these rural communities it is the poor who are most vulnerable to the impact of climate change. This paper examines the impact of climate change on the lives of one such vulnerable coastal

community of small fishers in Chilika lagoon in Odisha, one of the poorest provinces of India. Through an analysis of interviews, scientific reports and government publications, this paper discusses the challenges of climate change facing the small fisher communities and their response as citizens to the unfolding crisis in their lives. While the focus of the paper is on the everyday and local modes of experiencing climate change, it also examines the factors that ordinary people such as small fishers perceive as responsible for and contributing to climate change and its impacts. Also, the paper will analyze what macro forces (e.g. global market, population growth) and activities of the elite (politicians, officers, big entrepreneurs) do the small fishers hold responsible for climate change, and why. Finally, the paper will examine the ways in which the fishers' perception of climate change in turn influences their social-political action or response to climate change. An important research question that the paper raises is this: given that climate change is happening faster than expected and is a pressing issue affecting their lives, what steps have the small fishers of Chilika taken as active citizens to question existing political and economic systems and to change them.

3. Rural Citizenship and Precarious Status: Place-based Rights and Migrant Agricultural Workers in Canada

Author(s): *Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph*

In this paper, I will reflect on how thinking about rural challenges through the lens of citizenship can enhance our understanding of inequality and uncertainty within the larger project of citizenship formation and regulation. While acknowledging key themes from the scholarship on citizenship and spatial rights, this paper will advance a framework for understanding place-based rights as social, cultural and political entitlements, and in a way that seeks to fruitfully disarm the rural-urban binary without losing the specificity of either. As an illustration, I will consider if a place-based rights approach to understanding rural citizenship (broadly defined) can be productively applied to the case of migrant agricultural workers who already have restricted labour and citizenship rights. With reference to the substantial amount of existing research on this especially vulnerable category of temporary foreign worker in Canada, this paper will ask: can the concept of rural citizenship be meaningfully activated by those who hold precarious citizenship status in rural Canada? Specifically, to ground this discussion, I will discuss the case of migrant agricultural workers in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley.

4. Crafting livelihoods and conserving farmland: Young agrarians and hard cider

Author(s): *Anelyse Weiler, University of Toronto*

Against the decades-long trend of ageing farmers and farmland consolidation in the United States and Canada, craft cider production has been pitched as a lifeline to save small-and medium-scale apple orchards while providing meaningful livelihoods for young agrarians. Building on studies of young urban workers who reinvent traditionally low-status manual jobs as meaningful artisanal careers, this research examines how rural producers are using craft cider not only to strengthen the economic viability of their enterprises, but to fulfill a broad set of symbolic rewards. These include non-alienation from the product of their labour, a strong relationship with the natural world, and a sense of community with consumers and other craft producers. Drawing on interviews and ethnographic data in British Columbia, Washington State and Oregon, I analyze the implications of the craft cider industry for revalorizing manual and land-based livelihoods in the new economy, and how this revalorization intersects with race, gender and intergenerational wealth. In addition, I consider the effect of regional farmland and alcohol legislation across these three jurisdictions on the viability of farm-based cideries and agritourism. I conclude by identifying core interventions to support young producers, including promoting decent work and upward mobility for hired orchard workers. This study provides insight into how a broad set of actors can reconfigure symbolic value through environmental objects and manual livelihoods, along with opportunities to sustain agrarian livelihoods and farmland stewardship.

STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY II: MOBILITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Session Code: SPE2b

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Session Format: Regular

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 339

Mounting inequality and political crisis in rich Western democracies is motivating renewed interest in traditional mainstays of sociology like class and status. What does Canadian sociology have to contribute to these conversations? This session will host sociological papers on class, social stratification, work, and economic inequality based on quantitative research using survey and/or administrative data.

Organizers: Josh Curtis, University of Calgary, Charles Plante, McGill University

Presentations:

1. Pathways for the intergenerational transmission of permanent income in Canada

Author(s): Xavier St. Denis, Statistics Canada; Gaelle Simard-Duplain, University of British Columbia

We investigate the role of children's education and work skills in the intergenerational transmission of income. Consistent with the existing literature, we find a correlation between the incomes of parents and their children when they reach adulthood. Due to data limitations, the mechanisms that underlie this relationship in Canada are still poorly understood. Much of the existing work has relied either on small-n survey data, characterized by shorter panels that rarely include the income of both the parents and the children, or on large administrative datasets, which informs few of the likely determinants of intergenerational mobility. We overcome this issue by exploiting rich survey data from the Longitudinal and International Study of Adults (LISA), which we link through probabilistic record linkage to a panel of administrative data for both parents and children covering 1982 to 2013. We estimate that the education level of children accounts for approximately one third to one half of the correlation between their income and their parents'. Furthermore, we find that part of that association in incomes also arises through the sorting of children into high-skill jobs, permanent jobs, and unionized jobs. Finally, we highlight the role of horizontal stratification among Bachelor graduates that contribute to the intergenerational transmission of income among university graduates. This work contributes to a better understanding of the role of parental resources in the career of their children.

2. Intergenerational Mobility in the US: The Role of Accessible Education

Author(s): Robert Andersen, Western University; Anders Holm, Western University; Mike Hout, New York University

Does increase in income inequality reflect in increased inequality in access to higher classes. In this paper we address descriptively how access to higher and lower classes has developed over birth cohorts born between 1920 and 1980. We demonstrate that access to higher classes by class origin has developed inversely u-shaped, such that for lower classes there is increased access to the service class for cohorts born from 1920 to 1955. Here after access decreased. We further demonstrate that controlling for having a college degree there does not seem to be any change at all across cohorts. Hence all change happens between class members with different levels of education and access to education explains all change in class mobility across cohorts. Finally, we offer some speculation about the relationship between decreasing mobility, decreasing access to education for lower classes and the increase in tuition and housing costs.

3. Income is the Symptom, Wealth is the Cause: A critical comparison of which is the better measure of socioeconomic inequality using the Luxembourg Wealth Study (1995-2016)

Author(s): Taylor Davison, University of Calgary

Income inequality is a transient phenomenon typically limited to a portion of an individual's lifespan. Wealth, however, acquired for capital investment, emergencies, and/or retirement reasons, by a foresightful, and yes, fortunate few, can cross generations. This can, in turn, lead to endemic, structural inequality that favours the lucky few with inherited cultural, social, and economic capital, ultimately undermining even the most socially democratic of societies. Using both mathematical and statistical modelling (via the Luxembourg Wealth Study database), we will explain why wealth develops only for the few, and demonstrate, both within and across a number of OECD countries, that wealth, not income, should best be viewed as the default indicator for relative inequality.

4. Bonus or Burden? Care Work, Inequality and Job Satisfaction in Eighteen European Countries

Author(s): Naomi Lightman, University of Calgary; Anthony Kevins, Utrecht University

Paula England (2005) provides two contrasting theoretical frameworks to conceptualize the relationship between care work and job satisfaction: the Prisoner of Love framework, suggesting that the intrinsic benefits of caring provide “psychic income” for workers and lead to greater job satisfaction; and the Commodification of Emotion framework, suggesting, instead, that care work leads to additional stress and/or alienation resulting in job dissatisfaction. This article empirically tests this relationship in 18 countries using European Social Survey data and incorporating national-level factors. The results provide support for the Prisoner of Love framework, with variation based on the degree of professionalization. Although we find broad evidence of a care work bonus, non-professional care workers experience a substantively larger bonus than their paraprofessional and professional counterparts. However, national-level economic inequality is also found to play a role in this relationship, with higher inequality amplifying the care work bonus at all levels of professionalization.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF FOSSIL FUELS: A GLIMPSE INTO POWER, POLITICS AND INEQUALITY IN CANADA

Session Code: UBC1

Session Format: Panel

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

Contentious politics plague the fossil fuel industry in North America. The Coastal GasLink pipeline in Northern British Columbia has met with opposition from Indigenous communities and many others in civil society, and the United States court system blocked the Keystone XL pipeline. Yet in both countries the federal governments continue to stand behind these projects. In the case of the Coastal GasLink project, our government is describing a \$40 billion private investment to produce Canadian Liquid Natural Gas (to displace coal in Asia) as a boon to the environment.

What are the social and environmental costs of fossil fuels? How do different actors in society bear the burden of these costs? How did we arrive at this moment, when private, fossil fuel companies have so much power over our governments? In this panel, Debra Davidson, a University of Alberta sociologist and recent co-editor (along with Matthias Gross) of *The Oxford Handbook on Energy and Society*, will provide an overview of the social and environmental costs of fossil fuels. Angele Alook, from the Alberta Union of Provincial Employees, University of Victoria sociologist, William Carroll, and Shannon Daub, the Director of the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, will use data from their SSHRC-funded Corporate Mapping Project to engage us in a conversation about power, inequality, democracy and the fossil fuel industry in Canada today.

This panel has been organized by the Sociology Department at the University of British Columbia.

Panelists:

- Debra Davidson, University of Alberta
- Shannon Daub, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives
- Angele Alook, Alberta Union of Provincial Employees
- William Carroll, University of Victoria

THEORIES AND PRACTICES OF DISABILITY STUDIES IN EDUCATION II

Session Code: DIS2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The right of disabled people to quality inclusive education has been formally recognized by Canada within the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Yet, symbolic and institutional governance, violence, exclusion, and oppression continue to be reproduced by educational systems. Rather than education, these systems often recruit disabled students, educators and families into regimes that ‘fix’ disability not as a social problem, but an individual problem of broken bodies and minds. This session brings together papers that innovate theoretical and methodological approaches to disability at the intersection of disability studies and the sociology of education. More specifically, this session explores the transformative possibilities of education and seek to disrupt hegemonic psychological, medical and deficit models of disability.

Organizers: *Patty Douglas, Brandon University, Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*
Chair: *Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*

Presentations:

**1. "When You Have A Physical Disability, You Become A Magnet For Other People's Stories.":
Thinking About the Social Position of Disability, When You're the Professor and Disabled.**

Author(s): *Samantha Walsh, OISE, University of Toronto; Arley Cruthers, Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

"My disability is a bridge. It softens me but doesn't erase me". - Arley Cruthers The call to action for this conference highlights the human rights of people with disabilities to both access and be included within education. This paper seeks to complicate the discussion of how disability is included in education, by reflecting on the experiences of two professors who identify as disabled. The paper explores the social position of disability and its intersection with the dissemination of knowledge. Further, themes of vulnerability and power are also discussed. The paper is animated by the work of Rob Michalko, and Tanya Titchosky, and relies on a methodology informed by Dorothy Smith's Standpoint Theory. In thinking about disability and teaching, the two authors are called to interrogate how disability invites vulnerability and curiosity from their students. The two authors will juxtapose their own lived experience of working as disabled professors, reflecting on times when students have understood them as disabled and times when they have passed as able bodied.

2. The Astonishing Absence of Disability Studies in Education in Canada: A Call to Critical Conversation

Author(s): *Patty Douglas, Brandon University; Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*

In this paper, we assert that Disability Studies, with notable exceptions, is an oft-missing but urgently needed conversation partner within education in Canada (for exceptions, see the work of Tanya Titchkosky, Jay Dolmage, Gillian Parekh, Kathryn Underwood and Chris Gillam, among others). Disability studies offers new possibilities for belonging and learning by centering the difference of disability and structuring teaching according to the needs and desires of persons with disabilities. We first offer a brief overview of disability studies in education (DSE) as a field of study. We then provide context for the paper, which emerged out of faculty conversations about a name change from "Special" to "Inclusive" (but not "Disability Studies") education in a graduate education program where we work as an assistant professor and research assistant. Next, we share preliminary findings from a comprehensive literature review we conducted to more deeply understand the current landscape of DSE in Canada. We identify several themes we argue constitute the current practice of, urgent need for and unique promise of DSE in Canada: 1) a focus on the lived experience and uniquely situated knowledge of disabled persons within DSE research and practice; 2) a critique of the normative human as able-bodied/minded at the centre of traditional educational research along with a critique of its corollary - the educational imperative to remediate non-normative bodies/minds; 3) the inclusion of intersectional analyses of disability as inextricably intertwined with multiple systems of oppression, and therefore with multiple liberatory movements; and, 4) the taking seriously of relationships of care as untapped sites of knowledge about radical inclusion and disability that have yet to be integrated into educational research and praxis. We conclude with a call for further critical conversations toward transforming the astonishing absence of disability studies within educational research and practice.

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ROUNDTABLES: APPLIED THEORY

Session Code: UND1d

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **DLAM 005**

This roundtable session is an opportunity to hear about the research being done by undergraduate students. The session is designed to be an opportunity for professional development, mentorship, sharing and network creation for undergraduate students. The roundtable is organized as a place for supportive as well as constructive feedback. The topic of this roundtable is applied theory. The papers cover a variety of topics including racialized victimization, child labour, food insecurity and the relationship between low income and academic performance.

Organizers: Katherine Watson, University of the Fraser Valley, Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley
Discussant: Laura Funk, University of Manitoba

Presentations:

1. Child Labour in Ghana: A Contextual Focus on an Intersectional Practice

Author(s): Sarah O'Toole, Trent University

The present paper reviews the practice, perception, and prohibition of child labour, using Ghana as a case study, in order to evaluate the efficacy of international pressure for policy change in this arena. Child labour in Ghana is defined, critiqued, and outlawed using a Western lens; further, it is international actors who cultivate the conversation and lead the discourse on the topic, omitting intersecting pressures, motivations, and outcomes that are absolutely central to any understanding of, or intervention in, the practice. For their part, media and educational outlets perpetuate an uncritical engagement that feeds into the longstanding habit of defining Africans as "Other". Only when the perceptual lens is re-ground to incorporate local, relational understandings can the economic and social context be accurately mapped and resources effectively harnessed to eliminate the necessity of child labour. This contextual perspective unveils the root of child labour in Ghana as embedded in an intersection between an exploitative history, traditional practice and the persistence of economic inequality. The paper will conclude that, given this fundamental flaw in international framings of child labour in developing countries (and in Ghana specifically), the international agenda for change is both inaccurate and ineffective, and cannot provide more than a surface 'fix' for a foundational problem.

2. Postsecondary Food Insecurity: The Individualization of a Public Issue

Author(s): Mario Koepfel, Lakehead University

In 2016, the non-profit organization Meal Exchange published the "Hungry for Knowledge" report which revealed that nearly 40% of Canadian post-secondary students surveyed in the study experienced some degree of food insecurity (Silverthorn 2016). Historically the dominant response to food insecurity has been the emergence of food banks and other charitable initiatives (Dachner and Tarasuk 2017).

In this paper, I will explore the tensions of post-secondary institutions to address rising rates of student food insecurity in a holistic way rather than following the dominant societal approach of responding through a charitable model. I will use C. Wright Mill's (1959) conceptualization of private troubles and public issues as the basis of my analysis and illustrate how these concepts relate to the neoliberal approach of charity to address student food insecurity. I will discuss how university administrations, who by and large, operate within a neoliberal framework and are increasingly run like businesses seem to be unable to respond to food insecurity in a way other than the charitable model because of their existing structure and the way they operate. Furthermore, I will draw on my experience as an undergraduate student in Ontario, who is actively engaged in campus food activism, to illustrate how focusing on the charitable approach distracts student unions and other not-for-profit organizations to address the root causes of food insecurity. Lastly, I will offer an alternative way of looking at food insecurity outside the dominant neoliberal paradigm by framing it as a social justice and human rights issue which requires collective action.

3. Making Meaning Count: A Phenomenological Approach to Understanding Student Meaning-Making Processes and Academic Performance

Author(s): Laura Tang, Queen's University

The income-gap between Canadian families has widened in recent years. Students from low-income households often start their educational careers behind their peers. This gap in educational attainment and advantage often follows them throughout the duration of their educational development (Davies and Guppy 2010). While these systemic inequalities continue to perpetuate social processes resulting in the limitations of student capabilities, this paper works towards establishing a phenomenological lens which may be used to mitigate the disparity in the academic performance of students from low-income households compared to those of their peers – in particular, the ways in which poverty impacts self-concept and, ensuingly, academic performance amongst students. To establish this framework, this paper explores the phenomenological concepts of the life-world and the theory of embodiment.

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH ROUNDTABLES: GENDER/FAMILIES

Session Code: UND1c

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: **MONDAY, JUNE 3**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **DLAM 005**

This roundtable session is an opportunity to hear about the research being done by undergraduate students. The session is designed to be an opportunity for professional development, mentorship, sharing and network creation for undergraduate students. The roundtable is organized as a place for supportive as well as constructive feedback. Papers at this table address topics related to masculinity and mental health, women without children, and online dating preferences.

Organizers: Katherine Watson, University of the Fraser Valley, Chantelle Marlor, University of the Fraser Valley
Discussant: Larissa Kowalski, Western University

Presentations:

1. Competing Discourses: Masculinity and Seeking Mental Health Assistance in Canadian Policing

Author(s): *Maria Cruz, University of Saskatchewan; Scott Thompson, University of Saskatchewan*

In light of recent findings that mental illness persists in over 30% of municipal/provincial police, and 50% of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Commissioner Brenda Lucki has publicly spoken about the need to “foster a culture” that supports those affected by mental health issues. Although the research on the socio-cultural barriers that officers face to seeking mental health assistance is limited, studies of police culture have consistently identified that masculinity is reinforced throughout an officer’s career. Due to the persistence of both mental illness and culture of masculinity in policing, this study aims to determine whether the dominance of masculine discourse is a barrier for officers to seek mental health assistance. This study used a mixed methods approach, including an online survey and semi-structured interviews with active and retired members of the Vancouver Police Department and RCMP. The survey assessed conformity to masculine gender norms and willingness to seek health-related help, to determine whether there is a negative correlation between these measures. The interview gathered perspectives on the dominance of masculinity within the workplace. Findings could be used to contribute to other scholarly publications to initiate the necessary cultural shift within policing to support those affected by mental illness.

2. How women navigate the stigma associated with voluntary child-free.

Author(s): *Esther Jimenez Atochero, University of the Fraser Valley*

Increasingly, Canadian women are making the decision to be child-free and identifying as such (Shaw, 2011). Research has primarily addressed the experiences and social perceptions of heterosexual, middle-aged women who are child-free (Blackstone & Stewart, 2012). However, there appears to be little research explaining which the strategies are to navigate the stigma associated with voluntary child-free. The current study presents the results from data of two qualitative interviews with women who identify as voluntarily child-free. The study makes an important analysis of the use of language in social interactions and the microaggressions associated with voluntary childlessness. Furthermore, the study contributes the understanding of connections between the methods of accountability, the gender roles and the stigmatization of voluntary child-free.

3. The Morality of Suicide

Author(s): *Rita Metwally, University of the Fraser Valley*

Western society values a freedom to think, speak, and most importantly, live. However, for a society so engrained in its maintenance of that core right, we are notorious for denying citizens the freedom to the one guarantee in life, and that is death.

The incorporation of medically assisted dying into healthcare systems sparked worldwide debate. As with many other arguments, such as abortion, we’ve seen two primary sides: the religious insistence that humans

do not try to assume the position of God, and the non-religious avocation for the right to die on their own terms. But even many advocates for assisted dying attach terms and conditions to their fight for the freedom – someone seeking to end their own life must have a terminal illness and be suffering in great pain. But if you take a step back, what separates the suffering of a 90-year old cancer patient from that of a suicidal, chronically depressed 30-year old? In the event that we had the medical technology to bring people back from the dead, would it be morally correct to revive someone who has committed suicide without medical assistance?

I do not wish to argue for or against a side on this topic; neither do I wish to advocate for or against suicide. I simply seek to understand our society's moral relationship with suicide. Why are we so against it, and what does it mean for the future of medically assisted suicide? I will be conducting a literature review and interviews in order to answer my research question. My sources of interviews will be people of various backgrounds, including medical professionals, religious leaders, and the general public. The research will be primarily qualitative, but some methods of retrieving the data may be quantitative in practice, such as surveys.

UNRESPONSIVE PLACES: INTERROGATING POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS' STAGNATION IN DEALING WITH VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS5

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

Canadian postsecondary institutions routinely fail to provide meaningful and much needed assistance to students subjected to sexualized, racialized and homo/transphobic violence. Armed with patchwork policies and procedures, most universities continue to lack sufficient resources for eliminating various forms of violence on campuses. Perplexingly, postsecondary campuses, have access to decades of scholarship, especially research and recommendations by feminist, critical race and queer theory scholars, but this access point in 'higher learning' has not translated into meaningful responses.

Organizers: Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University, Hijin Park, Brock University, Corrine Mason, Brandon University, Margot Francis, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Violence, Activism and Complicity: Faculty Perspectives on Anti-sexual Violence Initiatives and Policies

Author(s): *Margot Francis, Brock University; Hijin Park, Brock University*

This paper critically assesses sexual violence initiatives and policies at Brock University in St. Catharines, a comprehensive university in southern Ontario. Focusing on faculty perspectives, it explores 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. "We're going to hold them accountable": Explaining Attrition Among Black Students in Undergraduate STEM Programs

Author(s): *Tianna Follwell, McMaster University; Karen Robson, McMaster University*

The lack of diversity in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) is a widespread concern. In Canada, this has prompted early intervention initiatives for underrepresented groups (DeCoito, 2016); however, STEM diversity has predominantly been analyzed on the basis of gender and failed to engage a more critical reflection on the dimensions of race.

A growing body of research demonstrates an intricate relationship between racism and STEM culture in academia, highlighting several systemic barriers faced by Black students (McGee, 2016; McCoy et al., 2017). In

addition to academic pressures, STEM environments can be particularly stressful and psychologically harmful for Black students facing persistent forms of racism that challenge their STEM identity (Brown et al., 2016; Ong et al., 2017). These negative experiences leave Black students less likely to graduate with a STEM degree than their white counterparts (Lott et al., 2009).

Using semi-structured interviews conducted with undergraduate Black students previously enrolled in STEM programs (n=3), this pilot study explores the associated personal and systemic factors that contribute to their decision to withdraw before degree completion. The paper developed from this research seeks to better understand the academic experiences of Black students in STEM, while interrogating the consequential violence of institutional colourblindness.

3. The possibilities and limitations of intersectional approaches to sexual violence at Canadian universities

Author(s): *Emily Colpitts, York University*

Grounded in my community-based anti-violence organizing experience and the findings of my doctoral research, this paper critically analyzes the ways that sexual violence is conceptualized in policies and prevention efforts at three Ontario universities. This paper highlights the importance of approaching campus sexual violence through an intersectional framework that addresses violence at both the individual and structural levels and the inseparability of sexual violence from other systems of oppression. It also reflects on the myriad ways that contemporary neoliberal institutional cultures and the broader political climate limit the possibility of intersectional approaches to campus sexual violence. This paper concludes that in the absence of an intersectional approach, efforts to prevent and address sexual violence on Canadian university campuses risk not only ineffectiveness, but also the potential to reproduce systems of oppression and marginalization by valorizing certain experiences of violence and obscuring others.

4. 60 days in the life of a student: A daily e-dairy study into unwanted sexual contact and mental health on a Canadian campus

Author(s): *Katelin Albert, University of Toronto; Erik Schneiderhan, University of Toronto; Amanda Couture-Carron, University of Toronto*

Experiences of sexual assault and harassment are particularly common among post-secondary students. Most research in this area, however, is confined to retrospective accounts which may limit the analytic scope of the findings. Offering an alternative methodological approach, this paper documents incidents of unwanted sexual contact as close to when it occurs as possible using a 60-day daily survey of 145 post-secondary students. In so doing, this study demonstrates the pervasiveness of both sexual assault and harassment among students and the typical characteristics of these incidents (i.e., type of contact, location, perpetrator, witnesses, use of substances, etc.). Qualitative data from these daily surveys offer further, rich insight into the nature of the specific incidents as well as their implications for the survivor.

4. Theorizing the Gap: Exclusion of Feminist Knowledge from Campus Sexual Violence Responses

Author(s): *Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University; Corinne Mason, Brandon University*

Prompted by an international resurgence of activist Taranka Burke's #metoo movement, there is talk of an unprecedented 'cultural shift' in societal understanding and attitudes towards sexualized violence, encouraging more women and men coming forward about their own experiences. Following the popularity of #metoo, scholars and students began to share their experiences of sexualized violence at academic institutions. For instance, a Lakehead University student went to the media after several unsuccessful attempts to lodge a formal complaint of assault against another student (Poisson & Mathieu, 2014). At Brandon University, a student sought media assistance to expose the university's 'gag order' on victims of sexualized violence, which was instituted under threat of expulsion (Laychuk, 2016).

Canadian news media is saturated with examples of PSIs failing to adequately respond to sexualized violence (CBC News, 2013; Global News Videos, 2013; The Canadian Press, 2018; Sherlock, 2015; Montreal Gazette, 2019). This news is consistent with scholarly literature that indicates that PSIs do not provide timely

assistance, resources, or information to students in need (Garcia et al., 2011; Gonzales, Schofield & Schmitt, 2005; Gunraj et al., 2014; Orchowksi, Meyer & Gidycz, 2009). Perplexingly, PSIs house decades of feminist scholarship on sexualized violence, but this access point in 'higher learning' has not translated into meaningful policies and practice (Magnussen and Shankar, forthcoming; Senn et al., 2014; Shankar, 2017). For instance, while the emerging policies and procedures invoke some language from feminist sexual violence research (e.g. intersectionality, survivor-centered, I-believe-you campaigns), the complaint procedures often do not reflect research recommendations (e.g. reporting continues to be required to obtain services, and the use of 'gag orders' is still rampant). Most importantly, the roots of sexualized violence on campuses remain untouched. Perplexingly, PSIs house decades of feminist scholarship on the issue, but this access point in 'higher learning' has not translated into meaningful policies and practice (Magnussen & Shankar, forthcoming; Senn et al., 2014; Shankar, 2017).

Feminist researchers have contributed to knowledge creation on sexualized violence by investigating structural, systemic, and intersectional facets of the issue. In this paper, we ask: why isn't this knowledge effectively mobilized by Canadian universities? Using Sara Ahmed (2012) and Nirmal Puwar's (2004) conceptualization of 'other others' and somatic norm that inform institutional formations, we will deconstruct some of the structural barriers that prevents meaningful engagement with and utilization of feminist knowledge on sexualized violence.

WOMEN, GENDER, WORK, AND LABOUR MARKET POLICIES

Session Code: FEM9b

Session Format: Regular

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

This session brings together research studies exploring women in various professions and their gendered experience dealing with labour market policies. Women's experiences in the labour market are varied and further complicated by their gender identity, yet labour market policies are supposedly gender-neutral, designed to structure work for all equally. Papers in this session question the current approach to labour market policies in Canada and beyond. It also investigates recommendations for new policies and amendments to current policies to rectify inequality for diverse women in organizational, public, and social policies.

Organizers: Leslie Nichols, Ryerson University, Sarah Murray, University of California

Presentations:

1. From Good Jobs to Precarious Employment

Author(s): *June Corman, Brock University*

This paper examines the fragmented nature of work available to women in the Niagara labour market. This qualitative research, based on interviews, contributes to the field of labour market research by tracking experiences of women who had held good jobs but due to factory closure and a dismal labour market confronted self-employment, precarious employment, under employment and successive jobs. The paper also explores the factors that work against these women in their search for another "good" job in the manufacturing sector. The territorial transformation of employment opportunities available in the Niagara labour market dramatically changed the working trajectories and the life chances of these people who had envisioned 30 years in the same plant and guaranteed retirement. The interviews reveal that not only did they cope with less pay, less benefits and poor, if any pensions, many, in fact, battled becoming tumble weeds ---sporadically depending for an income on factors such as seasons, exchange rate of the dollar, trade agreements and so on. In addition, for some, the hours of employment were broken within a 24-hour period, creating havoc with their ability to organize their personal, family and social life.

2. The gender gap in market work hours among Canadian parents: Examining essential(ist) linkages to parenting time and domestic work across the family life cycle

Author(s): *Tom Buchanan, Mount Royal University; Adian McFarlane, King's University College at Western University; Anupam Das, Mount Royal University*

Using 2015 Canadian time diary data, we analyse how the gender gap in market work hours is linked to gender inequality in childcare and household labour hours ($N=10,573$). We examine the traditional family life cycle, namely married with children, and extend our analyses to include two stages prior to parenting: single without children and married without children. For those married with children we consider four stages: 1 child aged 0-4, more than 1 child with youngest aged 0-4, at least 1 child youngest aged 5-9, and at least 1 child youngest aged 10-14. We find that the gender gap in market work is smallest for single without children. The gender gap in market work for those married without children is much larger. The gap decreases markedly when we account for household labour hours. This suggests the gender gap in household labour is linked to the gender gap in market work prior to the onset of children. This link becomes even more salient with the onset of the first child and the gap reaches its peak in the more than 1 child with the youngest aged 0-4 stage. In every family life cycle stage, household labour and childcare have the largest relative impact on market work hours, explaining roughly half of the gap. Our study shows that domestic inequality is an often referred, but rarely empirically connected, factor in explaining women's inequality in market work. The gendered arrangements of labour are less linked to essential biological differences. Policy implications for impacting changes in these arrangements are discussed.

3. **BB See: How Transparency at the BBC Affects Public Discussions of Wage Inequality**

Author(s): *Christina Treleaven, University of British Columbia; Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia*

Gendered wage disparities persist despite decades of research examining pay gaps. Wage transparency has been touted as one potentially important tool for redressing such inequalities. We consider the implications of public wage transparency on media discourses about the gender wage gap using the case of salary publication by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in 2017. We explore how widespread dissemination of information about employee compensation – and the explicit demonstration of gendered and racialized wage inequality – can transform public discourses about gendered pay differentials. Thematic analysis of media discourses in Britain before and after the release of the BBC wage data reveal a shift from choice-based explanations to those emphasizing structural inequality and discrimination. Our findings suggest that wage transparency, when coupled with media attention, can create space to discuss discriminatory practices and offers the potential to empower individual workers to recognize and seek redress for inequitable pay in firms.

JOHN PORTER LECTURE: DR. GENEVIÈVE ZUBRZYCKI - BEHEADING THE SAINT: NATIONALISM, RELIGION AND SECULARISM IN QUEBEC

Session Code: JPA2

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: LSK 201

This award-winning book analyzes the discursive, ritual and visual genesis of a Catholic French-Canadian ethnic identity in the 19th century, and its transformation into a secular Québécois nationalism in the second half of the 20th century. In this lecture, Geneviève Zubrzycki will discuss how that trajectory informs current debates about the place of religious symbols in Quebec's public sphere.

Dr. Geneviève Zubrzycki is the 2018 recipient of the John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award for her book *Beheading the Saint: Nationalism, Religion, and Secularism in Quebec*. University of Chicago Press. 2016

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CHS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 235

The Comparative and Historical Sociology Research Cluster (CHSRC) will hold its annual meeting at the 2019 CSA conference. The meeting will focus to increase communication and networking. All scholars interested in comparative, historical, and comparative-historical research are welcome to join and help building a stronger research community among comparative and historical researchers in Canada.

INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS AND DECOLONIZATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ISD-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 335

The Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization Research Cluster invites you to join us at our annual meeting. Our cluster aims to promote dialogue and action, and to connect academics, activists, artists, and others who are engaged in the study of Indigenous-settler relations and the struggle for decolonization and Indigenous resurgence. We seek to facilitate the sharing of decolonial research and teaching information and to highlight members' research through coordinated CSA conference sessions. At our meeting, we will review our mandate, procedures, and future directions.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: RUS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 434

The cluster brings together like-minded individuals whose research interests encompass a broad range of topics relating to Rural Sociology. Members of this cluster examine how rural communities are affected by and respond to phenomena such as urbanization, climate change, food security, natural resources development, employment shifts, global economics, poverty, and immigration. You are invited to attend our third Rural Sociology networking event, which will provide and share ideas on the future direction of the CSA Rural Sociology research cluster.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: EDU-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 437

On behalf of the Education Research Cluster, we invite scholars interested in the area of sociology of education to attend our annual research cluster meeting at the CSAs in Vancouver. The meeting will serve to connect researchers working within and outside of Canada.

WELCOME RECEPTION

Session Code: WEL

Session Format: Reception

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 7:00PM – 9:00 PM

Location: LIU 130

The Sociology Department at the University of British Columbia invites Canadian Sociological Association Conference delegates to a reception. Meet your fellow delegates and reconnect with colleagues. Light refreshments and cash bar (The first 50 guests will receive a free drink ticket!)

Speed Meeting Opportunity

This is a chance for faculty and graduate students to meet other sociologists across the country during the reception (7:30pm – 9:00pm). Space is limited – see the CSA Information Booth for details.

These events are sponsored by the Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia and the Canadian Sociological Association with additional support from the Association's Student Concerns Subcommittee.

SOVEREIGNTY AND HYPOCRISY IMPEDING RECONCILIATION ON CAMPUSES IN CANADA

Session Code: CSSPE

Session Format: Panel

Date: MONDAY, JUNE 3

Time: 7:00PM – 8:30 PM

Location: NEST 2309

This panel aims to shine the light of truth on reconciliation in universities. Reconciliation requires truth; but, historical truth is not enough. Reconciliation requires honesty in the present. Talk about reconciliation, when you are still making decisions for Indigenous people, is hypocritical. To reconcile with Indigenous peoples, universities must decolonize - to stop constraining Indigenous people's sovereignty.

This session is sponsored by the Canadian Society for the Study of Practical Ethics (CSSPE), Canadian Sociological Association (CSA), Canadian Political Science Association (CPSA), and Society for Socialist Studies (SSS).

Panelists and Indigenous scholars:

- Lee Maracle, University of Toronto
- Lorraine Mayer, Brandon University
- Chaw-win-is Ogilvie, University of Victoria

Moderator: Sandra Tomsons, University of Winnipeg

CIRCLES OF FEMINIST CONVERSATIONS: ECOFEMINISMS

Session Code: FEM1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 347

As feminists within and across disciplines, we will collectively explore the types of solidarities, conversations and professional practices that we might have with diverse community members and groups inside and outside academe. Presenters may articulate the particular contributions (historical and/or contemporary) that they feel their feminist approach offers to solidarities and social movements for change amidst and beyond the patriarchal past and present. This sub-session on Ecofeminisms is hosted by the Canadian Sociological Association.

Co-sponsoring Associations: Canadian Association for Social Work Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education, Canadian Committee on Women's History, Canadian Political Science Association, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Sociological Association, Society for Socialist Studies, and Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa; Elaine Coburn, York University

Co-Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University and Jolin Joseph, York University

Discussants: Ana Isla, Brock University and Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

Presentations:

1. The Decolonizing Power of Ecofeminism: An Ecofeminist Reading of Edward Said's Orientalism

Author(s): *Rezvaneh Erfani Hossein Pour, University of Alberta; Ken J. Caine, University of Alberta*

Whether situated in the ideational sphere as an ecological philosophy or described as a social movement that should be taken up by activists, ecofeminism is both loved and hated by various groups since it was coined by Françoise d'Eaubonne in 1974 to direct feminists' attention to the connections between the domination of nonhuman nature and the domination of women. Highlighting the close metaphorical and material links between oppression of women and exploitation of the planet, ecofeminists demonstrate how environmental degradation deepens economic vulnerability of women that eventually leads them to experience more violence in their everyday lives. Ecofeminism, broadly speaking, describes liberatory powers of an examination of historical and symbolic connections between women and nature in the capitalist patriarchal society. However, the decolonizing potentiality of ecofeminism has remained unanalyzed. In this paper, we critically examine decolonizing powers of ecofeminism, both as a field of study and a social movement, through an ecofeminist reading of Edward Said's work. Extracting environmental resources has been one of the main goals of colonialism through its history and remained central to neocolonial and settler colonial states. Here we explore how intersections of colonization, feminism (gender), and the environment are framed and analyzed in Said's work as one of the most influential writings in postcolonial studies.

2. Imagining the End of Capitalism: Ecofeminist Imaginaries and Prefiguration for a Future of Multispecies Flourishing

Author(s): *Chelsea Power, University of Victoria*

Environmental degradation and climate change are among the most pressing issues ever faced in the course of human histories. Diverse world leaders actively acknowledge the necessity of confronting the impending ecological crises, yet fail to implement significant State based forms of action. Responses aimed to mitigate ecological crises and climate change related risks, structured by the current ruling patriarchal ontologies of neoliberal capitalism, consistently fail to implement change and instead reproduce the paradigms that continue to sustain the ecological crisis. With policies and governance ruled by 'business as usual' paradigms, Fredric Jameson's disheartening (1994) conjecture that "it is easier to imagine the end of the world than the end of capitalism" becomes increasingly accurate, and the urgency to imagine otherwise escalates. In this paper, I argue that contemporary ecofeminist scholars and feminist science fiction authors are working with alternate social imaginaries to prefigure a livable future. Utilizing a future-guided approach to political change, I demonstrate how the works of scholars Donna Haraway, Anna Tsing, and Alexis Shotwell, and science fiction authors Ursula K. Le Guin, Octavia Butler, and Ann Leckie, can be understood as prefiguring a future of multispecies flourishing and enabling possibilities for new anti-capitalist potential livable future worlds.

COURSES IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY I: IT'S ABOUT TIME!

Session Code: APS4a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 296

Undergraduate students often say that learning sociology can feel hopeless and that while the discipline talks a good talk, they rarely see it 'walk the walk'. Most undergraduate sociology students learn sociology through lectures and textbooks, without ever applying their knowledge outside the Ivory Tower. This session is intended to celebrate those teaching experiences where sociology students left the classroom and ventured into local communities or applied their work and experienced sociology beyond the classroom.

Organizers: Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria, Ashley Berard, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations:

1. Taking sociology beyond the classroom: A first step into Community Engaged Learning

Author(s): Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria; Ashley Berard, Thompson Rivers University

The inaugural fourth-year Community Engaged Learning (CEL) sociology course ran in January 2018 at the University of Victoria. The intent behind the course was to give students an experience that engaged their sociological skills while also reflecting on their positionality as students, colleagues and researchers. The course required students to apply sociology in off-campus experiences with local not-for-profit organizations. Students co-created and completed semester-long projects designed to aid their community group. Projects included comprehensive literature reviews, interviewing and surveying clients, drafting funding applications and conducting accessibility audits (to mention only a few). Weekly class meetings focused on student experiences, practical skills development and meeting various guest speakers. Students' graded submissions included peer reviews, reflective essays and their final projects. To assess the student's experience in the course, focus groups were conducted at the end of semester as well as a thorough review of the student's reflective journals (with UVic Ethic's approval). The presenters will review these results as well as how CEL courses in sociology can be truly transformational for students and teachers alike.

2. Community-Engaged Learning: One Student's Journey Beyond the Classroom

Author(s): Alexandra Haupt, University of Victoria

This study is an autoethnographic account of one student's experience participating in Community-Engaged Learning (CEL) in order to highlight the student voice in a faculty-saturated field. Over five months, the author, an undergraduate sociology student, joined a PhD researcher working with a community theatre group and high school students, who together wrote an original play and workshop exploring sexuality across the lifespan. As the project assistant, the author collected data using reflexive field notes in order to analyze what one student's journey through CEL can teach us about sociology. Findings include: how to actively build a safe intergenerational community; what tools are necessary for undergraduate students to flourish in CEL; how Applied and Public Sociology courses underscore the importance of reflexivity in community-based research. University CEL programmers and faculty teaching CEL courses may benefit from gaining insight into a student's perspective. Additionally, students interested in CEL may find another student's account useful in pursuing CEL opportunities. This research is the product of the author's honours thesis for the Department of Sociology at the University of Victoria.

3. Using Community-Service Learning to Engage the Environmental Sociological Imagination

Author(s): Ken Caine, University of Alberta

Given the importance of the environment to a healthy society, community-engaged learning is ideally situated to address social-ecological issues at the local level. In this talk I present my approach to teaching introductory environmental sociology by balancing hopefulness with critical thinking in such a way as to excite students about possibilities for environmental futures but ground that excitement with the reality of structural impediments to environmental change. Here, I present my parallel stream approach using Community Service-Learning - Critical Environmental Documentary Analysis as a way for students to share community engagement experiences and reflection with in-class research. I examine the benefits of this pedagogical

approach but temper its success with the harsh reality of ever-increasing class sizes and its impact on community engagement, and critical thinking and writing.

4. Sociological Imaginations: Alumni Interviews in a large First Year Sociology Course

Author(s): *Neil Armitage, University of British Columbia*

The sociological imagination is a threshold concept that informs the design of first year introductory courses and learning objectives. However, the tools we know that are key to developing students sociological imagination (undergraduate research, community learning initiatives, etc.) are often the preserve of smaller second and upper year courses. How then can instructors and departments provide first year students with a taste of experiencing sociology? To answer this question, this paper will explore a collaboration between UBC Arts Alumni Engagement and sociology faculty that, since 2016, has seen over 500 first year sociology students interview a UBC Alumni to explore the alumni's transition from education to work. The first half of the presentation will outline the rationale and design of this assignment, together with the logistics and ethics of unleashing groups of first year students into the local community. The second half will discuss the formal and informal benefits of the assignment on student learning, along with the benefits for alumni, alumni engagement, and myself – the instructor. Throughout, the paper will highlight the ways in which 'sociological imagination' can be introduced and experienced within large introductory undergraduate courses.

INTERNET, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIETY: GENERAL TOPICS

Session Code: ITD2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 237

This general session offers a diverse set of presentations exploring various social implications of the Internet and technology, broadly defined to include computers, social networking platforms, information and communication technologies (ICTs), digital media, etc. The papers in this session address some of these gaps along a range of theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches by focusing on the following topics: experiences of social trust, the transformed nature of criminal victimization on the Internet, algorithmic tailoring and curation of news content, and the norms underlying online dating.

Organizers: Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto, Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Chair: Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Presentations:

1. Browsing Alone, Trusting Each Other; Internet News and Social Trust in the 2013 Canadian GSS

Author(s): *Kaspars Mikelsteins, University of Toronto; Soli Dubash, University of Toronto*

Social trust is a barometer for the health of the public sphere and a valuable resource for communities in search for solutions to the social issues that affect them. To date, little research has examined the possible effects the ubiquitous use of the internet and social media as access points for news might have on social trust, especially in the Canadian context. Considering five separate measures of social trust from the 2013 reissue of the Canadian General Social Survey —trust in strangers, in people at work and at school, in people in your neighbourhood, from your neighbourhood and in people who speak a different language—this research explores the effect of the Internet as a news source, and as a social network on social trust. Controlling for common covariates, this research found that using the internet for news has a significant positive effect on trust in most response levels across the five domains of trust, allowing for the further exploration of competing explanatory roles for Internet use behaviour variables on this focal association. In doing so, this research aims to advance the discussion on the relationship between online digital activities and offline consequences. As the only year of Canadian census data to date that tracks Internet use behavior, this research begs further longitudinal work evaluating the relationship in those who use the Internet for news and social trust.

2. The Neglected Victims of Identity Fraud in the United States: The Relationship Between Demographics and Suffering Personal Financial Loss

Author(s): *Dylan Reynolds, University of Guelph*

Data collection in North America suggests that identity fraud is increasing in both the United States and Canada. Research into the demographics of identity fraud in the United States indicates that those with higher incomes and education levels have increased risk of victimization. However, very little research has been conducted into the differential effects of identity fraud on victims. Many victims of identity fraud are known to recuperate losses by contacting banks, credit card companies, or merchants. Little is known about victims who are unable to recover losses and therefore suffer personal financial losses. Using data from the United States' 2016 National Crime Victimization Survey – Identity Theft Supplement, this study examines the effects of demographic variables on the likelihood of suffering a personal financial loss. The findings indicate that lower income and educational attainment increase the likelihood of suffering personal financial losses as a result of identity fraud. This suggests that although those with higher incomes and higher educational attainment are more likely to be victimized by identity fraud, those victims with lower incomes and lower education levels suffer increased financial losses. Implications of these findings are discussed in the context of an understudied crime. Further research on victims of identity fraud is needed in Canada.

3. Facebook, News, and You: A Study of Tailored Online Content

Author(s): *Kennedy Novak, University of Calgary; Pallavi Banerjee, University of Calgary*

I seek to capture a slice of the complicated relationship between people, social media platforms, and news media corporations. Using Noble's theory of algorithmic oppressiveness and Collins' intersectionality theory, my work focuses on the news articles and "top comments" presented and shared by CBC and Global News on Facebook. What themes are present in the headlines and popular comments on news articles from traditional Canadian news companies on news media? How can sociological theory explain these patterns, if any, and how they may be affecting modern news consumption?

This study uses mixed methods. My quantitative data includes 40 news articles and their top comments along with approximately 73 400 "reactions." The qualitative portion of this study examines what language is used in the headlines, articles, and top comments. Because of the personal nature of Facebook, I approach this study from intersectional standpoint theory. I gathered information from my personal news feed which should algorithmically be tailored towards a young, white, educated, female demographic. In my preliminary analysis, I find that there is significant difference between headlines and content of news that elicits misguided reactions from readers. Another insightful finding is that my newsfeed receives news that I categorize as "non-issues" at the cost of important political and social news. My comprehensive content analysis provides a well-rounded understanding of how Facebook tailors news for specific demographics that may influence our worldviews.

4. Marriage Preferences of Online Daters in Shanghai: Why Does Education Matter?

Author(s): *Siqi Xiao, University of British Columbia*

This paper examines gender dynamics in online dating in Shanghai and aims to discover the multifaceted meanings of educational attainment in mate selection and marital choices. Existing literature has focused on the trend and variation in educational assortative mating (for review, see Schwartz, 2013), but little is known in why males and females hold certain mate preferences regarding education and to what extent education matters when individuals navigate through dating markets to realize their preferences. To fill these gaps, this paper takes an inductive approach to analyze data from in-depth interviews with 16 women and 13 men in Shanghai conducted by Qian and Shen in 2017*. This study attempts to open up discussions about the ways in which education matters when individuals evaluate potential spouses and how those seemingly personal "preferences" are shaped by broad social norms. By analyzing the data, I argue that online dating likely increases educational pairings and thus reinforces social stratification. My findings demonstrate the prestige of the university where individuals received their bachelor's degree is a marker of social status and shapes self-identity among college graduates. Hence, university prestige serves as a primary screening factor in online dating, guides personal choices of online dating platforms, and influences individuals' marriage prospects. Second, though similarities exist between men and women in terms of why they have certain preferences for education in potential spouses, the ideals around women's education held by men stem from the deep-seated expectations of gendered roles and manifest the continued gender inequality in Chinese elite households. I would like to thank Dr. Yue Qian, my honors thesis advisor, for her gracious support and

approval for me to access the data as a research assistant after I signed the consent form for confidentiality purposes.

RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY I

Session Code: RES2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 293

Relational sociology is a new field of research that opens up a middle way between top-down and bottom-up theoretical approaches (or holism and individualism respectively) by concentrating on the lived relations (interactions or transactions) between social actors and observing how these relations build up and change over time, thus shedding light on the dynamic and processual aspects of social life. Following Mustafa Emirbayer, we can thus conceive relational sociology in broad terms as a rejection of substantialism as the idea that social reality is made out of things rather than processes. Albeit very promising, the project of relational sociology raises new challenges as well, notably when it comes to research methods.

Organizers: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University, Peeter Selg, Tallinn University

Chair: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

1. Enacting objects and subjects in a neuromuscular clinic

Author(s): *Patty Thille, University of Manitoba*

In health care clinics, problems are constructed through interactions. Human and non-human actors together enact objects of concern, an insight explored in Annemarie Mol's *The Body Multiple: Ontology in Medical Practice*. Attempts to create particular objects of clinical concern also call on the humans involved to be particular types of subjects. Objectification and subjectification are, then, interrelated in the clinic.

In this analysis, we explored attempted, co-existing objectification and subjectification processes in a Canadian neuromuscular clinic across a series of 24 observed appointments with young people with muscular dystrophy. Mol's theoretical and methodological insights about ontology and objects - as well as related scholars - do not attend to the micro-details of speech in ways that can consider subjectification processes. In this presentation, I will highlight how we integrated Davies and Harré's (1990) arguments about positioning, and insights from conversation analysis about repair-oriented utterances. We did so to be able to study the interrelated, sociomaterial processes of negotiating human identities while enacting clinical objects.

2. Incredulous Onlookers and the Miracle of Social Levitation: A Relational Account of the Charismatic Performance of Donald Trump

Author(s): *Paul Joosse, University of Hong Kong*

This paper returns to the central feature of charismatic legitimacy—miraculous proof—and offers a social-interactive account of its etiology. Drawing on elements from the performative turn in social theory, and on previous work that has described “charismatic counter-roles,” the paper develops the concept of incredulous onlookers: those prominent disbelievers who, through expressions of shock, exasperation, and moral outrage, help to define societal expectations about the (seeming) impossibility of the leader's success. Equipped with an impossibilist characterization, even minor victories by the aspiring charismatic leader come to be regarded as miraculous. By performing incredulousness along both sceptical and moralistic modalities, these actors thereby create what is in essence the social-interactive negative-image of the charismatic miracle. I find that incredulous onlookers played a critical role in buoying and propelling the “Trump phenomenon.”

3. Object-Oriented Sociology: Simmelating Social Relations

Author(s): *Thomas Kemple, University of British Columbia*

In a short essay published in 1912, “On Some Contemporary Problems in Philosophy”, Georg Simmel answers a question that also drives his career-long studies in philosophical sociology and cultural metaphysics: “When

will the genius appear who will emancipate us from the spell of the subject in the same way that Kant liberated us from that of the object? And what will this third category be?" This paper takes its point of departure from my recent book *'Simmel'* (Polity 2018), in particular how Simmel's 'life-sociology' treats the forms and functions of objects primarily as relationships rather than solely as substances. In particular, I focus on his treatment of metal coins and vending machines in the *'Philosophy of Money'* (1900), jewelry and letters in *'Sociology'* (1908), and ruins and handles in *'Philosophical Culture'* (1911). With reference to some recent developments in 'the relational turn' (such as Emirbayer 2013, Dépelteau 2018), I argue that Simmel's writings are a neglected yet important classical source for addressing some contemporary problems in sociology.

4. "Let's Play" with Relational Sociology: Autoethnographically Exploring the Resolution of Alienation through Participation in Video Game Culture.

Author(s): *Sonja Sapach, University of Alberta*

Due to a series of anecdotally perceived connections between sociological conceptions of alienation (Seeman, 1959) and my own experiences with Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (C-PTSD), I have adopted an autoethnographic methodological approach in my dissertation research. I have found that the relationships that I have formed with others, as well as with myself, through video game culture, have allowed me to largely resolve the symptoms of C-PTSD that most closely resemble symptoms of sociological alienation - described by Jaeggi (2014) as an explicit relation of relationlessness between the self and the self, others, and the environment.

I intend to take up your challenge to share research strategies deployed in the spirit of relational sociology. To best understand how my various relationships with other people, with video games, and with myself, evolved throughout my life, I adopted two methods of data gathering. The first involved standard journaling exploring past memories and current ongoing life events. The second involved recording myself while playing video games from various key points throughout my life. This "Let's Play" method (Sapach, 2018) is the focus of my paper. The primary benefit of this method was that it allowed me to view my memories and experiences from a range of different perspectives; providing a balance between the "subjective", individual process of remembering, the "objective", scientific process of analyzing not only the words, but the physical and emotional reactions of the participant, and the often confusing awareness that I was recording the videos for my future self.

Ultimately, my research has forced me to more deeply explore the temporal transformation of myself from isolated alienated 'victim' to empowered collective agent. My relations to myself, to others, and to the world around me have changed, and continue to change, as I continue to explore my data and experiences.

5. How talk reveals relational structures of power

Author(s): *Peter McMahan, McGill University*

This research investigates linguistic mimicry as an indicator of power relations among the primary decision-makers during the Cuban Missile Crisis in the United States. The work makes two primary sociological contributions. First, it formalizes a theory of social status as a fundamentally relational construct: social status is not determined by a person's position in a set hierarchy, but by the patterns of status relations experienced through interaction with others. Second, this research develops a statistical and computational methodology for measuring status relations through repeated conversational interactions. The model presented shows that asymmetries in stylistic mimicry constitute a reliable indicator of status relations between individuals. I apply this methodology to transcripts from the meetings of President Kennedy's Executive Committee in 1962, demonstrating that patterns of linguistic deference and domination trace out the power structures among participants in the meetings. Moreover, I find that traditional measures of social class can be recovered from the measured status relations, and that class is more important than formal positional authority in determining the outcomes of the meetings. This work underscores the substantial benefits of a relational understanding of social structure while providing a flexible framework for its measurement.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS I: INEQUALITY, EDUCATION POLICY, AND THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN

Session Code: SPE1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 437

There are different forms of social inequality in Canada and around the world. Thoughtful scholars have been actively researching how to effectively reduce inequality and improve lives of the members of vulnerable social groups. This session intends to present such studies that concerning social inequality in spheres such as income, healthcare, education, and housing.

Organizer: Weizhen Dong, university of waterloo

Chair: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Scarborough

Presentations:

1. Upgrading and high school equivalency in the Aboriginal population living off reserve: Findings from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Author(s): *Vivian O'Donnell, Statistics Canada; Paula Arriagada, Statistics Canada*

Individuals who do not complete a high school diploma often face more unfavourable labour market outcomes such as greater difficulty obtaining well-paying jobs and are more vulnerable to economic downturns. In the case of Aboriginal people, the reality is that while their educational attainment continues to improve, many First Nations people, Métis and Inuit still do not complete high school. Thus, the impact that finishing high school has on economic outcomes may be particularly important for this population.

Although there are many students who leave high school prior to completion, there is a large number that return to formal schooling as adults. This is particularly true for the Aboriginal population. There is very little research on the outcomes of participation in upgrading or high school equivalency programs in Canada; therefore, it is important to examine these issues further.

Using data from the 2017 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, this study provides a statistical profile of First Nations people living off-reserve, Métis, and Inuit who have completed an upgrading or high school equivalency program, and examines the extent to which these programs open up paths to post-secondary schooling and improve labour market outcomes.

2. Urbanization and structure of educational inequalities in China and Mexico

Author(s): *Karla Eliza Juarez Contreras, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Lukasz Czarnecki, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Since the 1980s, China and Mexico adopted market-oriented policies, which include their politics in the spheres of economic development and international economic and trade relations. What are the effects of these policies on their respective education systems? What are the main challenges their educational systems face? The objective of the paper is to analyze the development of educational sector in the two countries during last three decades, and their rural and urban population's access to education. We will pay special attention to social inclusion in educational access, since there is a growing gap between different populations' access to education, and there are regional inequalities between west and east China and southern and northcentral of Mexico.

3. It's not just helping your kid with homework anymore": Comparing Parents' and Teachers' Understanding of Parent Engagement in Ontario in Light of Educational Policy

Author(s): *Cathlene Hillier, Nipissing University; Emily Milne, MacEwan University; Janice Aurini, University of Waterloo*

Education policy is intended to be adopted by various stakeholders. Yet, high-level policies may not reflect reality at the school or classroom level. This paper draws on interviews with 127 teachers and parents to examine how their perspectives align with each other and with categories from Ontario's Ministry of Education

parent engagement policy. We demonstrate how perceptions of parent engagement differ by role (teacher and parent), by focus (school-centric and home-centric), and parents' social class background (e.g., homework help viewed as frustrating or enjoyable). We consider the challenges of promoting policies targeted at supporting "good" parenting practices.

4. Child Well-being and the Welfare State: Three Pillars of Support

Author(s): *Gregg Olsen, University of Manitoba*

Welfare states are comprised of three central pillars of support: (1) income programs, (2) social services and (3) protective legislation. Despite its centrality to our well-being, this third pillar has been largely neglected in comparative studies of social policy and welfare state modelling. Dominant welfare state typologies have been constructed with an eye fixed on the first two pillars (income and services). This paper examines all three welfare state pillars but foregrounds the third one through a cross-temporal and cross-national focus on children, a group that is also too often sidelined in the literature on social inequality and social policy. It argues that the web of proactive and preventive protective measures that constitute this policy pillar is as crucial to the well-being of children as income programs (such as child allowances) and social services (such as childcare/educare). It also suggests that the dominant social policy 'families' created almost exclusively on the basis of the first two pillars may need to be reassessed and amended.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DISABILITY II: ROUNDTABLE

Session Code: DIS3b

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: DLAM 005

This session aims to contribute to current sociological analysis of disability both theoretically and methodologically. Some possible avenues of inquiry include the experiences of disabled people in relation to sexual desires, practices, and identities, applying recent contributions from social movements theory to our understanding of the disability rights movements both in Canada and across the globe, issues related to (in)accessibility and ableism, exploring the concept of neurodiversity, and unpacking the many intersections of disability.

Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University, Sarah Margaret Campbell, Concordia University

Presentations:

1. Survival as embodied and gendered action

Author(s): *Valérie Grand'Maison, University of Guelph*

Research has demonstrated that women with disabilities are more likely to experience violence, and more types of violence, than women without a disability. They also tend to stay in situations of abuse longer due to social and structural barriers. Yet, there is a lack of literature on the resilience mechanisms used by women with disabilities experiencing violence. In this paper, I develop the concept of survival as an embodied and gendered action in the context of violent victimization of women with disabilities and situate it using the three dimensions Joas' *Theory of Creativity*, namely situationality, corporeality and sociality, in order to explain the mechanisms underlying it. To do so, I describe the significance of the dualism of mind and body as a gendered process for understanding survival as a gendered and embodied action. I further demonstrate how agency and structures, as well as their interconnectedness, can also be conceptualized as embodied and gendered processes that inform action. The relationship that women with disabilities victim of violence experience with their body, including the range of behaviours that these women have displayed in the aftermath of violence can inform us on the nature of survival as a gendered and embodied action.

La recherche démontre que les femmes en situation d'handicap sont plus susceptibles d'être victimes de violence, et de plus de types de violence, que les femmes sans limitations. Ces femmes restent généralement plus longtemps dans des situations de violence en raison d'obstacles sociaux et structurels. Pourtant, il y a un manque de littérature sur les mécanismes de résilience utilisés par les femmes en situation d'handicap victimes de violence. Dans cet article, je développe le concept de survie en tant qu'action incorporée et genrée

dans le contexte de la victimisation des femmes en situation d'handicap, et je situe ce concept selon les trois dimensions de la Théorie de la Créativité définie par Joas, à savoir la situationalité, la corporéité et la socialité. Pour ce faire, je décris la nature genrée de la relation dialectique de l'esprit et du corps afin de définir la survie comme une action genrée et incorporée. Je présente aussi comment l'interdépendance de l'agentivité et les structures doit être conceptualisée comme un processus incorporé et genré éclairant l'action. La relation que les femmes en situation d'handicap victimes de violence entretiennent avec leur corps nous renseigne sur la nature de la survie en tant qu'action sexuée et incorporée.

2. Healthism in the Fat Acceptance Movement: Insights from Critical Disability Studies

Author(s): *Ekaterina Huybregts, Carleton University*

Recently disability studies scholars and activists have been increasingly including critical discussions of fatness in their theorization of disability. However fat studies, as a very recent discipline, has yet to fully grapple with and incorporate the theorization of disability. One major approach of fat acceptance activism and fat studies scholarship is to challenge the mainstream assumptions that fat people are unhealthy, that fat people are fat because they eat too much and exercise too little and that fat people can become thin (and healthy) if they eat less and exercise more. This is particularly evident in the popular Health at Every Size movement. While this approach is understandable, it can also easily contribute to ableism by perpetuating the idea that everyone can and should pursue health as a goal and by implicitly basing the human rights of fat people on their health status or their ability to eat well and exercise. This paper will build off existing discussions in fat and disability studies and activism to examine what role challenging medical understandings of fatness should have in fat activism and scholarship and provide a framework for how these discussions can take place without inadvertently perpetuating healthism and ableism.

3. Reporting Methodology for the Proportion of Students with Disabilities at Ontario Postsecondary Institutions: A Secondary Data Analysis

Author(s): *Brittany Gottvald, McMaster University; Karen Robson, McMaster University*

This article examines the Multi-Year Accountability Agreement (MYAA) and Strategic Mandate Agreement (SMA) methodology for reporting the proportion of postsecondary students with disabilities in Ontario. We conducted a secondary analysis of the figures and methodology employed in the MYAA and SMAs. Although small-sized and Northern Ontario institutions had the highest proportion of students with disabilities, the overall average enrollment growth rate for these students over a seven-year period has been inconsequential. We argue that more thorough data collection, ameliorated methodology, and improvements to data infrastructure are necessary to accurately depict the representation of students with disabilities attending Ontario postsecondary institutions.

TRANSNATIONAL FAMILIES, GENDER, AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION

Session Code: CSF2

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 292

In the last few decades, as globalization and neoliberal restructuring intensify, we have witnessed an emergence, and subsequently a dramatic increase in the phenomenon of transnational families. This session brings together theoretical and empirical research papers which examine the experiences, agencies, and trials and tribulations of individuals within im/migrant families who are engaged in the work of social reproduction transnationally.

Organizers: Guida Man, York University, Nancy Mandell, York University

Chair: Guida Man, York University

Presentations:

1. Transnational dimensions of social reproduction: The case of Georgian migrant women in Turkey

Author(s): *Serperi Sevgur, Dalhousie University*

European countries and Turkey have both seen an influx of women after the fall of Soviet regime in 1989. Georgian women constitute one of the largest groups of migrant women who work in the domestic and care sector in Turkey. Drawing from a feminist political economy framework and using a critical transnational lens, my study aims to understand, describe, and document the daily lives of Georgian migrant domestic workers in Istanbul. In my paper, I will present on findings obtained during my fieldwork via qualitative methods in Istanbul and Georgia in 2016-2017. Acknowledging that migrant women are central to social reproduction strategies for their own families and the families that they work, I will focus on the social reproductive activities of Georgian migrants on transnational scale and the effects of historical and cultural public discourses on such work. My presentation will further center on the (re)negotiations of the position of migrant women in their families, particularly in the context of the relationship between mothers and daughters-in-law.

2. The Role of Grandparents in Multigenerational Canadian Immigrant Households

Author(s): *Laurence Lam, York University; Nancy Mandell, York University; Jana Borrás, York University; Janice Phonepraseuth, York University*

Grandparents in multigenerational Canadian immigrant families provide considerable financial, emotional and material care and support to those in the middle and younger generations. Using data from 13 focus groups and 31 in-depth interviews with immigrant seniors from a variety of ethno-racial groups in Toronto, Canada, we explore the perspectives of immigrant seniors in creating and maintaining family. We discuss the ways in which their contributions, while critical, remain largely invisible and unrecognized by family members, settlement agencies and public policy makers. We examine the reciprocal and often conflictual nature of care and support by examining generational differences in ethnic traditions and child-rearing expectations. We conclude that understandings of immigrant settlement processes need to take into account the essential role of grandparents in furthering immigrant integration.

3. Twice Migrated South Asians in Canada

Author(s): *Tania Das Gupta, York University*

Indians and Pakistanis who have immigrated to Canada via the Gulf states are “twice migrated,” where the first migration is from a South Asian country to a Gulf country and the second migration is from the Gulf to Canada. On the basis of qualitative interviews with 34 twice migrated men and women conducted between 2004 and 2014, I focus on three different types of households among them: only wife and children moving to Canada while the father/husband remains in the Gulf; male children moving to Canada for education while parents remain in the Gulf; and migration back to the Gulf for the father/husband after the family has been in Canada. The three household types result in split-household arrangements across different political, economic and sociocultural regimes. This research reveals how the twice migrated use multinational migration strategically for class mobility in both originating and receiving countries, to navigate around systemic racial/religious discrimination in the labour market and to maintain gender relations and social reproduction. In addition, by taking the family/household as the unit of analysis for theorizing multinational migrations, this paper offers an alternative approach to studying cumulative migration processes where one family member’s migration (or non-migration) to a particular destination feeds into another family member’s migration to a completely different destination.

4. Transnational Migration and Social Reproduction Within Chinese Immigrant Families in Canada

Author(s): *Guida Man, York University*

This paper is based on empirical data from a research focusing on the reciprocity of care within Chinese Immigrant Families. It explores the experiences of recent Chinese immigrant women from Hong Kong and mainland China, and examines the social reproductive work adult Chinese immigrant women do in Canada, as well as transnationally in their home country. It investigates how care work responsibilities for children and

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elderly parents exacerbates inequalities experienced by a particular group of minoritized women, i.e., Chinese immigrant women, in the context of globalization and neoliberal restructuring. The myriad ways recent Chinese immigrant women simultaneously provide carework for their elderly parents and for other family members will be examined. At the same time, the various kinds of social reproductive work elderly parents offer to their adult children's families will also be investigated.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS?

Session Code: EDU5

Session Format: Panel

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: LSK 201

The study of modern organizations, their purpose, their structures, and the varied ways they intentionally and unintentionally distribute power among people, used to make up an important branch of sociology. Marx, Weber, and Michels, Durkheim, Blau, Scott, the Chicago School, Etzioni and Kanter, were all at one time concerned with describing and analyzing modern organizations from a sociological perspective. But no one reads Michels or Blau anymore, and Scott and Kanter spent their careers in (admittedly more lucrative) business schools.

Today, "organizational studies" is a field pursued mostly by students of administration and management. Sociologists, for their part, continue to draw links between organizations (as per systems researchers), and explore institutions (like the various schools of institutionalism), but organizations themselves are not the focus of study. The result is that sociology has been ill prepared to respond to the organizational crises that are on-going in higher education, the state, and the global economy, among other places.

Organizer and Chair: Karen Stanbridge, Department of Sociology, Memorial University

Panelists:

- Scott Davies, Canada Research Chair, Educational Leadership and Policy, OISE
- Daniel Béland, Director, McGill Institute for the Study of Canada, McGill University
- Sylvia Fuller, Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia
- Martin Schulz, Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia

WHEN IS IT RACE OR RELIGION?

Session Code: RAE1

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 435

With the heated debates in Canada about reasonable accommodation in Quebec, religious arbitration in Ontario and wearing the niqab during the Canadian citizenship oath, it may be increasingly difficult for (visible) religious minorities to engage in religious and cultural practices in the public sphere. Although there is much research on the racialization of visible minorities, it becomes increasingly unclear what demographic variable is at play race, religion or both. Through different case studies, this session explores the theoretical and practical intermingled relationship between race and religion for different religious (and ethnic) groups in Canada.

Organizer: Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto

Chair: Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University

Discussant: Neda Maghbouleh, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Racism and religious discrimination: commonalities and differences

Author(s): *Xavier Scott, Seneca College*

This paper proposes a method for categorizing cases of racial and religious discrimination in order to better guide individuals and institutions in navigating cases of religious difference. It begins with a brief overview of

the ways in which religious discrimination overlaps with racial discrimination and raises several of the ways that religious discrimination is said (often by secularists) to be conceptually distinct from racism. It then seeks to lay out a spectrum of cases that increasingly make religious discrimination distinct from more standard instances of racism. They are: standard racism (e.g. a person is assumed to be a member of a religion because of their perceived racial identity); cultural racism (e.g. discriminating against the religious cultural symbols of a religious group); political intolerance of religion (e.g. worry that a religious culture will subvert the laws or customs of the state); and intolerance of religious intolerance (e.g. pressuring a religious person who is doing something unlawful/unjust on the basis of a religious principle to abandon that action/principle). This paper argues that only the last of these positions makes religious and racial discrimination distinct and ends by offering ways to navigate between relativist and discriminatory approaches to religious difference in such instances.

2. Race, Martyrdom and the Public Memorialization of Mewa Singh in British Columbia

Author(s): *Bonar Buffam, University of British Columbia*

Since 2015, several civic organizations in Metro Vancouver have participated in a public campaign to commemorate the centenary of Mewa Singh's execution by local state authorities in 1915. Earlier that year, Singh had pled guilty to the murder of William C Hopkinson, an immigration agent and court translator who led the state's surveillance of local anti-colonial groups like the Ghadar Party. At a parade in 2016, the Ghadar Party Centenary Celebration Committee mounted a billboard with a petition that called on the Government of Canada to overturn Singh's conviction and declare him a 'martyr and Canadian hero'.

This paper draws on fieldwork and archival research to explicate the complex political processes that have framed how Singh is positioned and remembered as a criminal, martyr, and national hero. Situating Singh's case in the region's broader histories of race state power, this paper tracks how law has shaped the political circumstances of local Sikh and South Asian populations. Drawing on critical secular studies, it explores the political conditions of martyrdom and sacrifice to consider how Sikh populations have been governed as religious and racialized minorities across different historical periods.

3. Collective Memory and the Boundaries of Jewish Whiteness

Author(s): *Joshua Harold, University of Toronto*

Are Jews white or of color? Are they mainstream or marginal? Are Jews “model minorities” or eternal “strangers” in Simmel’s sense? The relationship between Jews and whiteness in North America is far from simple. The decades following the Second World War brought about significant changes in the acceptance and integration of Jews into mainstream American and Canadian society, and today Jews are among the most successful ethnic groups in Canada. Yet, social integration, acceptance, and claims to whiteness are tempered by histories of exclusion and persecution, and by rising levels of antisemitism and white nativism in many parts of the world. This makes Jewish identity in multiethnic Canada complex and contradictory. Drawing on semi-structured interview data, this paper examines how collective memory shapes the boundaries of Jewish whiteness. It contributes to understandings about groupness and ethnic boundary work by exploring how Jews navigate an ever-shifting color line and how whiteness is both mobilized and jeopardized in the lives of Canadian Jews.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CIRCLES I: EXPERIENCES AND NARRATIVES

Session Code: HEA2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 335

The WHO has firmly established the importance of women in improving health across the globe, even describing women as “the backbone” of the health system. Yet, gender inequalities in many regions mean that women have a difficult time accessing the health care that they need. In North America, where women generally enjoy longer lives than men, women are still more likely to have their concerns dismissed by medical professionals, are less likely to receive medication for pain, and often experience the medicalization of a wide

range of processes over the life course, including menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and menopause, among others. In this session, we bring together four presenters who explore how women navigate a range of health-related issues, including abortion, menopause, childbirth, and fat-phobia in the healthcare system.

Organizer and Chair: Darryn Wellstead, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

1. Fostering Empathic Solidarity: Destigmatizing Abortion in Canada

Author(s): *Jaime Nikolaou, University of Toronto*

In my forthcoming article on Canadian pro-choice leadership, I argue that today's movement is cultivating the power of ordinary people versus movement elites to foster social change. Recognizing destigmatization as the pro-choice battle yet to be won, activists are telling ordinary abortion stories—of those who seek it and those who provide—to complicate an overly-simplified narrative about why women seek abortion and how they feel about it afterward (Stettner 2016). This narrative turn within pro-choice activism supports Mansbridge and Flaster's (2007) claim that activists pursue social change through "everyday talk" and that they storytell to "elicit empathy across chasms of difference" (Poletta 2011: 115). In this presentation, I assess whether the pro-choice movement is accomplishing its aims by analyzing the content of three publications—Stettner's (2016) anthology *Without Apology: Writings on Abortion in Canada*, Solomon and Palmateer's book of portraiture *One Kind Word: Women Tell Their Abortion Stories* and Connell's play *The Supine Cobbler*. In so doing, I offer the concept of "empathic solidarity", which addresses Poletta's (2011: 115) claim that movement success might stem from telling stories that are less rather than more coherent.

2. Fatphobia in health care: An exploration of women's experiences with primary care providers

Author(s): *Kelsey Ioannoni, York University*

Fat Studies academics and activists, among other critical scholars, argue that obesity and fatness are not biological conditions, and much like social and cultural values around weight, are constructed categories (Ellinson, McPhail, & Mitchinson, 2016). The biomedical language around size, such as 'overweight', 'obese', and 'morbidly obese' are not neutral, nor are they value free. This pathologization of weight and fatness results in the reading of fat bodies as lacking will power, as lazy, and overall, fatness is seen to impact moral character. This fatphobia – the process of othering fat people – is rooted in the deeper ideology of healthism. These processes result in fat people being seen as bad, failures and as being immoral, as they have failed to take responsibility for their health (Ellison et al., 2015; Gailey, 2014; Oliver, 2006; Murray 2009).

The impacts of fatphobia and healthism on the lives of fat women are immeasurable, but in this paper I explore the ways in which fatphobia in interactions with primary care providers impacts the ability of fat women to access care. This is the central question to my PhD dissertation, where I have interviewed fat women in the Toronto area, discussing their experiences with health care professionals.

3. "Dear Magnolia.....Nobody Really Understands....What Can I Do?": Reflections on a Perimenopausal Blog as Social Support

Author(s): *Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University*

Sociologists have not empirically examined online menopause support groups, not to mention perimenopausal blogs. This lack of scholarly attention is surprising considering the ubiquitousness of social media, recent research which suggests individuals are increasingly inclined to seek out health related information and advice online (Statistics Canada, 2010; Tonsaker, Bartlett and Trpkov, 2014), and a number of studies of online support groups dedicated to women's health issues (see for example Eichorn, 2008; Elder and Burke, 2015; Kotliar, 2015). This chapter offers qualitative content analysis of a North American perimenopause blog (Anderson forthcoming). Narrative analysis of select blog entries (N=86) archived between June 2014 and March 2016, contribute to the "talk among women" (Dillaway and Mortensen). Blog entries embody a metanarrative that centres women's desire for a "supportive community" during perimenopause. A number of narrative themes or types of "perimenopausal talk" are further embedded in this supportive space, including women's participation in "transitional talk", their discussion of symptoms or "symptom speak", and their give and take of social support or "support speak". These data are analysed not only to illustrate how the sharing of women's personal narratives and experiences may enhance our understanding of the perimenopausal

transition, but to also explore the significance of personal blogs as an under researched and yet potentially important means of social support for perimenopausal women's socio-emotional well-being.

4. Failure to Feed: Women's Experiences of Unsuccessful Breastfeeding and the Implications for Health Promotion Practice

Author(s): *Lauren Harrison, University of Waterloo; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Due to the health benefits of breastfeeding, there is a strong push for mothers to exclusively breastfeed for at least six months. The emphasis on breastfeeding creates a categorical and moral discourse, in which every mother is encouraged to breastfeed. While previous literature examined the construction of the breastfeeding discourse and its implication for women's experiences of mothering, little is known about women's experiences of failure to breastfeed. This paper explores how women experience success and failure in breastfeeding. Analyzing qualitative interviews with 42 Canadian women who attempted to breastfeed their newborns, we show that while successful breastfeeding produced in women a sense of empowerment, unsuccessful attempts to breastfeed prompted a variety of negative emotions and feelings of personal failure. Our study suggests that while there are a multitude of health benefits to breastfeeding, the promotion of breastfeeding should acknowledge the challenges that mothers may experience when trying to breastfeed. There is a need to change the health promotion discourse and acknowledge that failure to breastfeed is possible and to offer women various supports to deal with the disappointment.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS II: PROFESSIONS

Session Code: WPO3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 354

Papers in this session examine workers' experiences in various professions and professionalizing occupations. The following professional groups are featured: physicians, veterinarians, teachers, immigration consultants, and professionals in the financial sector.

Organizers: Tracey L. Adams, Western University, Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Chair: Nicole G. Power, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. Supportive Relations in a Feminized Occupation: How Male and Female Veterinarians Compare

Author(s): *Jean Wallace, University of Calgary; Fiona Kay, Queen's University*

Many male-dominated professions have undergone feminization, but veterinary medicine has recently undergone particularly dramatic, rapid feminization. We explore the extent to which female and male veterinarians feel socially integrated and supported by their colleagues. Coworker relations may be critical for women integrating and advancing into this traditionally male-dominated profession. Survey data from 136 male and 296 female Canadian veterinarians are analyzed. OLS regression is used to examine gender differences across three types of coworker support, controlling for organizational context, work tasks and family status. Findings show that women report more emotional and informational support from coworkers than men, while there are no gender differences in instrumental support. Men's performance of work tasks is related to coworker support -- those who report higher levels of performance or spend more time in direct animal care report more supportive relationships whereas these variables are largely unrelated to women's support. While men in positions of authority receive more support women do not. Men who are parents receive less support than men who are not, while women who are parents receive significantly more support. The benefits of task performance and authority for men's support and the benefits of motherhood status for women's support are discussed.

2. Motivations and Experience of Physicians who choose Walk-In Clinic Work

Author(s): *Kristin Atwood, Independent Scholar; Kate Ritchie, University of Victoria*

In British Columbia (BC), walk-in clinics (WIC) are physician offices that require no appointments and offer extended hours, while typically having no patient rosters. Despite having operated in BC for 30+ years, WIC are often the subject of controversy. Much of this has focused on questions such as whether WIC care is inadequate compared to care received from family physicians or whether WIC are disrupting the longitudinal relationship between family physicians and their patients by giving patients a more convenient alternative to scheduling a family physician visit. Research on WIC in Canada is sparse, but virtually all studies have focussed on patient perspectives and choices. Almost no research has been conducted on WIC work from the physician worker perspective.

This paper presents the results of an online survey of 53* WIC physicians in Victoria, BC. Results regarding work mobility; scheduling and work hours; and patient volume are interpreted in light of an ongoing physician shortage, which not only results in a high number of patients living without a family physician, but also affects WIC ability to staff clinics and provide patients with alternatives for care. Results regarding workers' motivations and the challenges they face are presented, and the paper concludes by exploring workers' intentions to leave WIC work given their perspectives on difficulties with recruitment/ retention in the primary care sector.

Findings are contextualized in the health systems environment in BC, where primary care is a concern for government, medical associations, workers, and patients; but where new approaches are in their infancy, and the best way to leverage existing resources, including WIC, remains to be seen.

*Complexities in how WIC physicians combine multiple roles make it impossible to determine the total population of WIC physicians, but a 2014 practice profile showed that 145 Victoria physicians self-reported doing any WIC work.

3. Testing the Lehman Sisters' Hypothesis: Gender, Professionals, and Risk in the Finance Sector

Author(s): *Hazel Hollingdale, Yale University*

After the 2008 global financial collapse, many hypothesized that had the Lehman Brothers been the Lehman Sisters, the crash might have been avoided. The "Lehman Sisters' Hypothesis", as it has since been coined, suggests that employing more women in the sex-segregated finance sector would create not just greater gender equity, but more stable economic markets. At the heart of this hypothesis is the belief that women handle risk differently than men. Research does suggest that on average, women make better decisions around risk than men do. While tempting to conclude that hiring more women into finance firms could be a silver-bullet solution to improving risk outcomes, more factors must be considered. Drawing on 10 years of data from 245 finance firms and their subsidiary establishments, I investigate the effect of occupational sex composition on negative risk outcomes. I find support for the Lehman Sisters' Hypothesis, but rather than the presence of women *overall*, I find occupation matters. An increase of women in professional positions is associated with a decrease in negative risk outcomes. Conversely, an increase of women in management might actually increase negative outcomes. Drawing on Kanter's theory of structural power and organizational culture literature, I discuss potential explanations for these findings.

4. The Professionalization of Immigration Consulting in Canada

Author(s): *Vic Satzewich, McMaster University*

Immigration consultants play an important role in the immigration process to Canada. Yet there is little academic research on their activities, and how they are regulated, and how they have attempted to professionalize. This paper briefly examines three interrelated issues related to the professionalization of immigration consultants: 1) what are the various pathways into the job of immigration consulting?; 2) how do immigration consultants build their businesses; and 3) how is this occupation regulated, and what are the challenges to self regulation?

5. The Changing Landscape of Teacher Professionalism: The case of Ontario

Author(s): *Theresa Shanahan, York University; Farra Yasin, York University; Ramjeet Harinarain, York University*

Between 1995 and 2017 Ontario saw an expansion of the legal framework that governs teachers' professional practice. This involved the creation of a new regulatory body, the Ontario College of Teachers (OCT) through the enactment of the Ontario College of Teachers Act, 1996 and the passing of Ontario Regulation 437/97 and 184/97 that established regulations for teacher conduct and penalties for misconduct. Statutory and case law also developed over the last two decades to extend the scope of teacher's duties and clarified teachers' standards of care in an age of digital transformation, deepened sensitivities towards civil liberties and heightened emphasis on risk management (MacKay, Sutherland, and Pochini, 2013). Using policy archeology, this research presents a policy audit of the laws and policies that emerged between 1995 to 2017 that regulate the teaching profession in Ontario. This study employs a critical textual analysis of relevant legal and policy texts to explore the changing nature of professional regulations, to illustrate how these regulatory practices shape a political understanding of misconduct, and to identify the philosophical conceptions that constitute the official view of the "professional teacher" within Ontario's regulatory regime (Ball 1993, 2003, 2008; Gale, 1999, 2007; Taylor, 2007; Vidovich, 2007).

COURSES IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY II: IT'S ABOUT TIME!

Session Code: APS4b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 296

Undergraduate students often say that learning sociology can feel hopeless and that while the discipline talks a good talk, they rarely see it 'walk the walk'. Most undergraduate sociology students learn sociology through lectures and textbooks, without ever applying their knowledge outside the Ivory Tower. This session is intended to celebrate those teaching experiences where sociology students left the classroom and ventured into local communities or applied their work and experienced sociology beyond the classroom.

Organizers: Bruce Ravelli, University of Victoria, Ashley Berard, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations:

1. Experiential Learning with a Community Partner

Author(s): *Deborah Woodman, Algoma University; Michael Graydon, Algoma University*

For our sociology program, responding to the Ontario government's emphasis on integrating experiential courses has taken some creative thinking. As there seemed a ready fit between the practice of research and experiential learning we chose to begin here. In the fall of 2018, the direction of our qualitative methods class was re-oriented to emphasize skills acquisition *and* practical application. Early in the course students began to work with staff from a local First Nation's child welfare agency, who apprised them of agency's approach and necessary cultural competencies. Working with faculty and staff, students undertook a review of the agency's internal case file audit. Here students observed staff teams reviewing files and then each student interviewed a staff member as to their experience of the process. In this presentation we explore how we prepared our students for this encounter, the critical limitations of this process and how we take lessons from this experience in developing relationships with the agency and perhaps others in our community. The act of "doing sociology" has been an important learning experience for all involved.

2. Engaged Sociology Students: Community Engaged Learning (CEL) Meets Ideas, Connections and Extensions (ICE)

Author(s): *Mavis Morton, University of Guelph*

In this session, I demonstrate the combined use of two pedagogical tools: Community Engaged Learning (CEL) and a taxonomy of learning and assessment tool called Ideas, Connections and Extensions (ICE) (Fostaty Young & Wilson 2000) which was created to improve student learning and represent and assess different domains of learning growth. I will show how they can be used together to help students engage with sociology in meaningful ways and build confidence and commitment to work toward positive social change with communities.

I have the opportunity to teach undergraduate students as they enter university (in large 1st-year courses) and at the end of their university careers (in smaller seminar 4th-year courses). CEL can offer teaching and learning opportunities to introduce or deepen students' understanding and commitment to the principles underlying successful and ethical community university engagement and thereby learn how to work with their communities on community identified contemporary social problems. Hironimus-Wendt & Wallace (2009, 76) argue that "the most successful teaching of social responsibility is intentional, and that it is best achieved when students are placed in situations that provide "real world" experiences with others".

CEL also aligns well with other pedagogical tools such as the ICE framework. Using examples from my the fall (i.e. Ontario femicide project) and winter (review of school-based gendered youth violence prevention programs) terms I demonstrate how the combined use of these tools can help to increase students' sociological imagination and their ability to use this perspective to work with community partners on contemporary social problems ways that benefit students (via personal, professional and academic learning outcomes), community partners and faculty.

3. Exploring Community Based Teaching as Pedagogical Practice through the Recipe Exchange Project and Service Learning

Author(s): *Barbara Parker, Lakehead University*

This paper explores the Recipe Exchange Project, which was designed as an integrated experiential learning opportunity for undergraduate and graduate students in two community-based learning courses on gender, health and food justice in the Sociology Department at Lakehead University. The Recipe Exchange Project involved cooking, tasting and sharing a recipe from 'home', which students were required to teach their peers to cook in the laboratory kitchen of our community partner, Roots to Harvest, a vibrant, local food justice organization. Students were encouraged to think about 'home' through an intersectional lens and as a way to frame their recipe through reflexive practices. The Recipe Exchange project asked students to make explicit the embodied aspects of their learning about gender theory, health and food. In addition, students also worked with our community partner to learn canning and preserving as an activity of their social enterprise through service learning. This aspect of the class provided students with additional food literacy skills, and an opportunity to learn about social enterprise. In this paper, I will share the successes and challenges of designing and teaching these community-based courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and through an engaged pedagogical approach and an integrated experiential learning model.

FROM THE TRENCHES: WHAT ARE THE SYNERGIES AND TENSIONS BETWEEN ACADEMIC INTERSECTIONAL FEMINISM AND GRASSROOTS WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS?

Session Code: FEM6

Session Format: Regular session

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

This session calls attention to both synergies and tensions between the women's movement and the academy. While there have often been tensions between the elitism of academe and the women's movement, many feminists would argue that academic feminism and grassroots women's movements have and should serve one another. In fact, across Canada, and elsewhere in the world, challenges are set forth for manifesting our beliefs that the human rights of all need to be respected. This often places one discriminated group against another in a potential hierarchy of who may have greater needs of accommodation. In universities, these appear as academic examinations with theoretical solutions discussed in classrooms and groups by those privileged with leisure of such study. In places where sex and gender roles are differently considered, raised voices encounter real world challenges, resulting in a variety of power struggles.

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education/Association canadienne pour l'étude sur les femmes et l'éducation (CASWE/ACEFE).

Organizer: Marcia Braundy, University of British Columbia/Journeywomen Ventures

Chair: Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

Presentations:

1. Pursuing Equity: How Female Academics are Challenging Gender Norms and Reshaping University Culture in Ghana

Author(s): *Sarah Vanderveer, Simon Fraser University*

Female academics in Ghana are challenging gender norms and expectations within their academic and social environments. This paper focuses on the gendered experiences of female faculty and PhD candidates and the methods they employ to raise consciousness about systemic gender bias and pursue gender equity. I draw on in-depth, in-person interviews with female faculty members and PhD candidates and incorporate research produced by female Ghanaian researchers on the gendered experiences of women within Ghanaian culture. Preliminary findings focus on the methods that female faculty use to sensitize the university environment to their gendered experiences and how they actively engage in formal and informal, collaborative development, enabling them to circumvent gendered labour barriers and create new networking systems.

Gender roles are deeply embedded in Ghana and women are expected to bear sole responsibility for domestic labour and child-rearing; this has negative effects on their professional development. Women academics navigate these obstacles by working to sensitize the university and its professional environment to their gendered experiences. They encourage the university, their departments and colleagues to be gender sensitive by actively raising awareness of the impacts of the double shift and the gendered privileges that male colleagues experience. Using negotiative feminist methods, they challenge cultural pressures to fulfill gender roles and obligations, while pursuing their own personal and professional fulfillment. To circumvent informal barriers, participants actively transition the collaborative culture embedded in their personal lives into the professional culture of academia. By rethinking and identifying new methods of doing academic work, women assist each other in professional development by establishing new divisions of labour that produce complex, interdisciplinary knowledge and simultaneously challenge the hyper-individualistic proclivity of professional academia.

2. Nevertheless, They Persist: Women, Anger, and Gender Roles

Author(s): *Reema Faris, Simon Fraser University*

Why — in 2019, in North America, in progressive, liberal democracies — are women and/or other marginalized groups, however defined, being told to sit down and shut up? That is, being told to stay in their place whether socially, culturally, economically, or politically. To resist such constraints is to claim one's power as a citizen and for women claiming citizenship is about making noise. Labelled as uppity, nasty, unruly, and bad, among other terms, these noisemakers are nevertheless willing to risk the consequences of speaking up and speaking out. They've accepted the risk because they are angry and they are angry because of normative, socially constructed gender roles. These gender roles have denied women agency, economic independence, social freedom, reproductive choice, safety, security, justice, voice, and power. Cultural representations of angry women who break the silence, who make noise and resist notions of place, are labels and categorizations intended to denigrate the opposition to power and justify retributive measures needed to put interlopers back into place. It is one way in which women are reprimanded for stepping into the realm of default power-holders in order to sustain the privilege and status of those already comfortably ensconced at the top of today's modern social hierarchies.

3. Academic Intersectional Feminism & Safe Spaces for Women - an Autoethnographic Case Study

Author(s): *Marcia Braundy, University of British Columbia*

Believing human rights for all need to be respected, I have fought for gay/lesbian human rights alongside my own. Within urban academic intersectional feminism, issues of class, race, age, ability and "the gender spectrum" become contentious. Who owns "Women's Safe Spaces? Every organization/individual needs to examine their bias, and their options for change as the culture evolves. These challenges must be met with dialogue, exploration and sisterhood, not steamrolled to turn women's safe spaces into homes for "all marginalized genders" without recognizing the impact upon those who came before, who worked together to establish the oldest rural women's centre in Canada. The problem is real for women who fundraised, purchased, renovated and paid for a mortgage-free Women's Centre, and for those who use, what is for them, a Safe Space for Women to gather, educate themselves, make food together, clothe themselves and their children, and share support through the challenges of being, often, abused women in rural communities.

Instead of turning outward to make change, we are finding, similarly to Sarah Ditum in the Economist (5 July 2018), “the focus of [some] trans activism has overwhelmingly been [inwards, towards] the feminist movement... and the meaning of the word ‘woman,’” resulting in a takeover of spaces/services designed for women’s safety and activism.

NATION, STATE, AND SYMBOLIC VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS4

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

If the state is able to exert symbolic violence, it is because it incarnates itself simultaneously in objectivity, in the form of specific organizational structures and mechanisms, and in subjectivity in the form of mental structures and categories of perception and thought. By realizing itself in social structures and in the mental structures adapted to them, the instituted institution makes us forget that it issues out of a long series of acts of institution (in the active sense) and hence has all the appearances of the natural.

Organizers: James Cosgrave, Trent University, Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University
Chair: Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University

Presentations:

1. Legible Effects: Constructing Good Inmates through Symbolic Violence

Author(s): *Rie Croll, Memorial University*

What role did symbolic violence play within the often physically violent context of the former state and church sanctioned Good Shepherd Magdalene laundries and reformatories of Canada? What were the consequences of such violence for their all-female inmates? This discussion draws from transnational ethnographic interviews to focus on the meaning and effects of symbolic violence on those who were child inmates of these institutions between the 1930s and the late 1960s. Therein, many forms of violence overlapped on inmates’ bodies and psyches, including corporal punishment and sexual abuse. Yet, it was the symbolic forms of domination, such as the ideologies used to justify their incarceration as bad girls and women, and the stigmas that characterized them, that proved the most difficult to dismantle, once their effects were internalized, and ostensibly naturalized. While the residue of Bourdieu’s so-called “gentle violence” continued(s) to grip former inmates as self and social estrangement long after institutionalization, the development of agency and inmates’ attempts to resist domination, even under these powerful forces, emerge as themes from their narratives.

2. Doxic Nationalism: Symbolic Violence or Social Facts?

Author(s): *James Cosgrave, Trent University; Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*

In his later work, and through the publication of his College de France Lectures, Pierre Bourdieu came to emphasize the state more strongly in his sociological thinking. For Bourdieu, the state has a monopoly on both physical and symbolic violence. The state, requiring and generating unity through doxic “common-sense,” plays an important role in his theory of social reproduction. Our discussion develops these ideas, critically: while the concept of symbolic violence is a powerful one, its weaknesses are raised when considering nationalism or nationalistic sentiment. On the one hand nationalism, as “imagined community” is doxa; on the other, in a Durkheimian vein, nationalism can be viewed as a positive source of modern identification, generating collective effervescence and certain forms of pleasure. How does symbolic violence square with Durkheim’s notion that the social (social facts) always precede us?

3. Symbolic Violence and English Education within the Eastern Townships of Quebec

Author(s): *Steven Cole, Bishop’s University*

Although many studies have examined the ways educational institutions foster symbolic violence against disadvantaged groups, the English school board in Quebec's Eastern Townships presents a unique empirical case. While choosing an English education enshrines precarious Anglophone rights vis-à-vis the state, it may simultaneously reinforce Anglophones' disadvantage; in other words, in using the state's tools to assert their identity Anglophones also reinforce ideas and perceptions that subordinate them within Quebec society. Thus, choosing an English education perfectly illustrates Bourdieu's belief that "The specificity of symbolic violence resides precisely in the fact that it requires of the person who undergoes it an attitude which defies the ordinary alternative between freedom and constraint" (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992, p. 168). This presentation uses Bourdieu's concepts of symbolic violence and habitus to outline the initial stages of my research into English education within the Eastern Townships in Quebec.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IV: MOBILIZING GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Session Code: PSM2d

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

Papers in this session consider how social movements mobilizing issues of gender and sexuality navigate opportunities and constraints in their respective political settings.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Chair and Discussant: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. The gendered politics of (un)veiling: Feminist activisms in the French and Québécois Islamic signs debates

Author(s): *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University*

Recently, Europe especially has seen a proliferation of laws that restrict Muslim women's veiling practices in public spaces and institutions. These laws ostensibly aim to combat the threat of 'radical' Islam. Yet, beneath them also lies a conversation about the meanings of gender (in)equality and its role in national boundary-drawing. This paper unpacks that conversation by comparing feminists' positioning around states' anti-veil projects in two comparable settings: France and Québec. Based on interviews with feminist activists in each location, I show that, in deciding how to approach the state in the matter of Islamic signs, activists are influenced by different historical configurations of colonialism, nation, and statehood. In France, pro-restriction feminists have succeeded in weaving a universal women's rights frame together with a state-endorsed republicanism to position their anti-restriction counterparts outside the acceptable boundaries of nationhood. In Québec, feminists on either side of the religious signs debate have attached multiple and contradictory meanings to colonial struggle, state power and nationhood, producing a far more variegated landscape of contestation. I conclude that, in treating France as a paradigmatic case, scholars outside Québec have failed to grasp the implications of nation-specific histories and institutions for feminists' responses to states' anti-veiling agendas.

2. The Impact of Changes in Government Funding on Women's Charitable Organisations in Canada

Author(s): *Emma Kay, Dalhousie University*

When Justin Trudeau explained that he chose to make half his cabinet women "because it's 2015," he positioned the new government as feminist. His statement gave women's organisations high hopes that funding to organizations lost over the past few decades may be reinstated in the near future. This funding is important given not only the contributions that women's groups made to the promotion of women's rights and interests during the re-emergence of the women's movement and second-wave feminism in the 1960s and into the late 1980s, but also given the contributions they continue to make to the well-being of Canadian women. While some scholars have explored federal-level funding for women's organisations, and others have examined provincial-level funding, there is a gap in the literature on how women's groups themselves experience government funding and, more specifically, barriers to it. This experience is significant because it

can provide insight into how and why some organisations survive periods of austerity while others do not. Using data from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and survey data, this paper examines the impact of changes in government funding for women's organizations and identifies key mechanisms that might account for perceptions of opportunities and obstacles.

3. Canadian and US Mass Media Representation of Iranian Women Social Movement Actors and Tactics since 2001 to 2018

Author(s): *Elahe Nezhadhossein, Memorial University*

Hegemonic discourses, as well as counter-hegemonic movements, can have invisible effects on mass media. Changing policies, laws and political or economic structures are the main and primary goal for social movements, however, over a longer timeframe, the achievements of social movements in a culture can be to change people's perceptions and priorities regarding a social movement's values. Drawing on theories of networks of power and social movements, and hegemony and discourse in media, I explore how the discourses, including texts, language, and images in the US and Canada's mass media, have been changed through women's activities in Iran. My qualitative research study uses qualitative content analysis of most circulated newspapers as well as critical discourse analysis to explore the changes in Iranian women's representations in the media in Canada. The data shows that participation of women in social movements can have the attention and challenge their (women) misrepresentation on the mass media. However, the tactics that SM actors use can affect their representation on mass media. This research shed light on new aspects of social movements' outcomes as global and intersectional effects of social movements.

RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY II

Session Code: RES2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Relational sociology is a new field of research that opens up a middle way between top-down and bottom-up theoretical approaches (or holism and individualism respectively) by concentrating on the lived relations (interactions or transactions) between social actors and observing how these relations build up and change over time, thus shedding light on the dynamic and processual aspects of social life. Following Mustafa Emirbayer, we can thus conceive relational sociology in broad terms as a rejection of substantialism as the idea that social reality is made out of things rather than processes.

Organizers: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University, Peeter Selg, Tallinn University

Chair: Zoltan Lakatos, Budapest University of Technology and Economics

Presentations:

1. Reflexive Politics as a Relational Approach to Democracy and the Rule of Law

Author(s): *Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University*

In his *Law and Reflexive Politics* (1998), Emiliios Christodoulidis proposes a conception of politics that keeps the revisability of political meanings always open and contested on the basis of self-referentiality, contingency and "constituent power" located in the present moment of time. I argue that Christodoulidis's approach to politics is essentially relational as it thinks of social processes as fluid and dynamic, and not in terms of concrete components such as individuals or external and solid social structures. I also argue that this theoretical approach can be useful to theorize and explain the emergence of transnational governance involving several actors, based on activism that arises beyond national states and territories, and beyond a clearly delineated sovereign people (demos). I propose that this conception of relational and reflexive politics can be the basis to insert compassion—located in the present moment—into a theory of cosmopolitan politics that takes into account the dynamic and fluid relationship between politics, democracy and the rule of law.

2. Overcoming substantialism through methodology not methods

Author(s): *Scott Eacott, UNSW Sydney*

The relational turn in social sciences has given rise to many questions as to the most appropriate methods and methodologies for engaging with relations. Often these queries are constrained by substantialist thinking and seek operational definitions of what is (and is not) a relation and how it can be measured to generate a causal explanation of social activity. Rarely do critiques and queries acknowledge that to engage with the social world relationally is a methodological as much as methods based approach and therefore it is as much about the underlying generative principles of scholarship as it is empirical techniques. In this paper I argue for a particular *relational* approach that calls for breaking with our ontological complicity with the social world, problematizing orthodox concepts and approaches to understanding, and thinking through how such concepts are shaped by and shaping the social world. Drawing on examples from empirical investigations of research expertise on Twitter, school consolidation, and supplementary education in China, it is argued that a *relational* approach does not necessarily require 'new' methods of data generation, but nor does it exclude them. It does however require moving analytical dualism (individual/holism, structure/agency, and universal/particular) to productively contribute to our understanding of the social.

3. Towards a Relational Turn in Governing Wicked Problems

Author(s): *Peeter Selg, Tallinn University*

At the very end of his "Manifesto for a relational sociology", Emirbayer points to an issue that is often overlooked, but is of utmost importance for political science and governance: "One of the most serious shortcomings of relational sociology to date is its relative neglect of normative concerns, despite the profound interpenetration (in true transactionalist fashion) of all questions of "is" and "ought" in social-scientific analysis" (p. 310). In fact, the notion of governance, as I argue in this presentation is always embedded in both the "is" as well as the "ought". Reflecting on what would be the normative consequences for governance in view of true trans-actionalist ontology is the major topic of this paper. In view of the remark by Emirbayer just quoted, it is also of equal importance for relational sociology as well, since to this date the "relative neglect of normative concerns" in relational sociology continues, although several important steps have been taken.

4. Relational sociology as medial sociology

Author(s): *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

As a tradition-in-the-making, relational sociology gravitates toward key concepts like social relation (obviously), social process and social field. In this presentation, I introduce four additional concepts – medium, form, metric and nonmetric – to strengthen the project of relational sociology. The concept of medium changes the focus from pre-identified or pre-circumscribed relations to a surplus or excess of relations. The concept of forms raises the question of which relations actors come to privilege in the course of their activities at the expenses of other relations in the medium. Forms are "bundles of relations" that actors activate and manipulate when entering in contact each other. Nonmetric forms arrange relations to mark distinct zones in a crowd of individuals: "inside" and "outside." Metric forms bring individuals in movement to create flows and then draw attention on the flows' continuous variations and instantaneous measurements. Even though relations are relations between individuals, it does not force us to accept individuals are the "smallest unit of analysis." By envisioning multiple conceptions of relations, we can show that the idea of "the individual" as autonomous agent depends on one conception (meaning one form) in particular.

SCHOOL CHOICE AND ORGANIZATIONS IN EDUCATION

Session Code: EDU4

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

This session will explore the topic of school choice and organizations in education. School choice is a contentious topic in sociology of education, and is increasingly salient force in urban setting.

Organizers: Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo, Scott Davies, OISE, University of Toronto
Chair and Discussant: Emily Milne, MacEwan University

Presentations:

1. Pierre Bourdieu in School Choice Research: New Possibilities

Author(s): *Ee-Seul Yoon, University of Manitoba*

This paper assesses the contributions, limits, and new possibilities of Pierre Bourdieu's work in school choice research. While several sociological perspectives have been articulated in the scholarship on school choice, his work arguably has been one of the most influential theories to date. The growing body of research that uses Bourdieu's insights indicates that his ideas, such as *field*, *capital*, *habitus*, and *site*, are powerful in illuminating the social dynamics of school choice. Such concepts have been essential to the studies that explain middle-class school choice patterns and practices (Ball, 2003; Gewirtz, Ball, & Bowe, 1995; Reay, 2004); moreover, his concepts have been further extended to study socially and racially marginalized families' school choice practices and patterns (Yoon, 2017; Yoon & Lubienski, 2017). This paper will thus begin with a review of the contributions that Bourdieu's ideas have made to school choice research. Following that, the paper will turn to the limits of Bourdieu's concepts and methodologies in fully understanding school choice as space- and place-based practices (Butler, 2003; Holme, 2002; Reay, 2007). In other words, one's neighborhood shapes one's dispositions and sense of belonging, which in turn informs one's choices, including school choice. However, the importance of neighborhood is under-theorized in Bourdieu's work. His work lacks a theorization of urban neighborhoods as both physical spaces with measurable attributes and meaning-laden places with symbolic values (Bell, 2009; Reay, 2007; Soja, 1996). As such, Bourdieusian school choice research seem to undertheorize *where* families choose schools. The last section of this paper thus will discuss the importance of pushing Bourdieu's concepts further. I suggest bridging Bourdieu's work with critical human geography to provide a sociologically-informed spatial understanding of where families participate in school choice in rapidly diversifying cities across the globe (André-Béchely, 2007; Gulson, 2007; Reay, 2007).

2. Where's my Earnings Advantage? An Analysis of the Early Labour Market Earnings of STEM and Bilingual University Graduates

Author(s): *Brad Seward, University of Toronto; David Zarifa, Nipissing University; David Walters, University of Guelph*

It is widely believed that today's knowledge-based economy more favorably rewards graduates with numeracy skills in areas relating to science and technology (e.g., STEM [Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math] related degree-holders). At the same time, being able to speak both English and French is deemed to be a valuable asset for job candidates navigating the Canadian job market. Students are encouraged to acquire these various types of skills, and there are more than a few instances of specific programs and schools being established to cater to these streams of learning. However, little research is available to contrast the impact of these various forms of knowledge on early workforce earnings. Drawing on Statistics Canada's 2013 National Graduates Survey, this paper examines the extent to which being bilingual, and/or receiving a degree in a STEM-related field yields higher earnings among recent university graduates in Canada, three years after graduation. The results indicate that being bilingual does not have an effect on the earnings of university graduates, nor does it provide a competitive advantage to graduates with non-STEM-related credentials. Further, the findings reveal that STEM degrees are not rewarded equally within the Canadian labour market.

3. Can Beggars be Choosers? Cultural Matching and Private Schools' Admissions Decisions

Author(s): *Jean-Francois Nault, University of Toronto*

Originally conceived as a framework for understanding the role of cultural overlap in network formation, the concept of "cultural matching" has gained importance in analyses of the role of cultural similarity in influencing selection decisions. Based on interviews with principals and admissions directors at private and independent schools across the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), this paper extends the concept of cultural matching to the question of how elite private and independent schools make selection decisions. The findings suggest that schools rely heavily on interviews with potential students and their families to make admissions decisions

based on the criterion of “fit”. In the context of Toronto’s elite private schools, this process rewards valued forms of cultural capital and the families that are able to demonstrate it. However, the capacity for schools to translate their cultural wants into successful recruitment is not equally distributed across the private school population. While most schools draw on aspects of cultural matching in describing their ideal candidate, the competitive nature of the private school market means that successfully relying on these mechanisms in making admissions decisions is a luxury often limited to elite institutions.

SEX CANADA

Session Code: GAS6

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

This session will host a variety of engagements with sex and Canada.

Organizer: Tina Fetner, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Sex in Canada: Results from a National Survey

Author(s): *Tina Fetner, McMaster University*

The sociological literature on the social organization of sexuality reveals that sexual activity is not simply the result of individual preferences, randomly distributed throughout the population. Rather, sexuality is subject to and generative of social forces that organize sexual behaviour in patterned ways. However, much of the evidence that we have used to understand the social organization of sexuality is based on data from the United States and the United Kingdom. Canadian data has been collected for targeted populations, relating to particular social problems, and in ad hoc, unsustainable ways. This paper introduces the Sex in Canada project, which consists of sexual behaviour data for a nationally representative sample of Canadian adults. I present an overview of Canadian sexual behaviour, discuss plans for storing and sharing data with researchers, and call for consistent, reliable data collection on Canadian sexual behaviour in the future.

2. Sex Behind the Closed Doors of Canada

Author(s): *Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University*

In this article on sex behind the closed doors of Canada, I investigate the “hookup” experiences of undergraduate women at a mid-sized university in Ontario, Canada. I first outline the descriptive statistics from an online survey taken by undergraduate women (N=196) to form an overview of their hookup experiences. I then use data from in-depth focus groups with undergraduate women (N=21) at the same university to examine how they are navigating their sexual encounters to maintain their safety, manage risks, and seek sexual enjoyment. Their discussions about safety measures, unequal sexual pleasure, and coerced/pressured sex demonstrate how gender beliefs and heterosexual norms shape their sexual experiences. In particular, my findings highlight the messy and complicated aspects of sexual consent, in which women who are coerced or pressured into sex ultimately articulate that the experience was their decision or their fault for giving in.

3. "What you're doing is 'Legal' Now": Exploring the interconnected regulations of Indoor-based sex work in Canada

Author(s): *Lauren Montgomery, Carleton University*

Scholars have explored the various ways that sex work in Canada is criminalized and regulated through the Criminal Code and municipal zoning and licensing regimes (Lam, 2016 ; van der Meulen and Valverde, 2003). Using Institutional Ethnography (IE), I seek to expand on these conversations by exploring the ways that indoor based sex work-more specifically body rub centre (BRC) sex work is regulated by federal, provincial, and municipal regulatory regimes, and the ways in which these regimes are deeply interconnected. This paper

is driven by the research questions: how are body rub centre bylaws and licensing regimes connected to broader provincial and federal regulatory regimes such as the Criminal Code, and how do municipal bylaws follow or depart from these broader regulations?

Based on field work in Edmonton, Alberta including: eighteen interviews with twenty participants (to date) with body rub centre workers, municipal bureaucrats, and bylaw officers; extensive textual analysis of: bylaws, provincial legislation, and the Criminal Code; and six sessions of participant observation, I argue that in Edmonton the BRC bylaws have been shaped by contradictory understandings of what is or is not legal with regards to sex work. As a result, BRC bylaws are often mobilized by municipal bureaucrats and bylaw officers in a way that further entrenches a sense of confusion around how, when, and if BRC sex work is legal. Sex workers and bureaucrats have different understandings of what can and cannot be done in BRC, which shapes who can engage in this work, and how workers engage in this work. Further, I argue that in addition to the Criminal Code and the municipal bylaw, provincial regulations such as: the Employment Standards Act play a central role in shaping BRC sex work in Alberta.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS II: VULNERABLE SOCIAL GROUPS' LIVES AND POLICY ISSUES

Session Code: SPE1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

There are different forms of social inequality in Canada and around the world. Thoughtful scholars have been actively researching how to effectively reduce inequality and improve lives of the members of vulnerable social groups. This session intends to present such studies that concerning social inequality in spheres such as income, healthcare, education, and housing.

Organizer: Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo

Chair: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Critical Issues in Eldercare and Policy Implications

Author(s): *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Canada is aging rapidly. High prevalence of dementia in this age group poses an additional challenge to the patients' families and long term care facilities. This study was carried out in a Toronto geriatric centre, where a high proportion of its long-term care residents and adult day program participants have some degree of dementia. The elders' families and the eldercare facility are experiencing great difficulties.

While the shortages of funding and caregivers are the most apparent challenge, explore potential solutions will require collective wisdom of the particular setting and government policy directives. This study informs us that insufficient financial support to eldercare agencies results to at least the following apparent issues 1) geriatric centre cannot afford to hire sufficient number of PSWs causing substandard care; 2) low-pay PSW jobs causing short supply of culturally/linguistically appropriate PSWs; 3) family members took early retirement in order to care for their elderly affecting our nation's productivity - which means while the government is paying less to eldercare, the nation is paying more.

2. Non-housing Outcomes: Using Wellbeing Measures in the Affordable Housing Sector

Author(s): *Esther de Vos, Royal Roads University*

Outcomes relating to affordable housing has become of increasing interest to researchers, policy makers and housing providers. With the renewed interest in policy development and investment from the Canadian federal government, culminating with the National Housing Strategy in 2017, a gap in measuring outcomes in the Canadian affordable housing sector has become apparent. While affordable housing is linked to better health, education and child development outcomes, there remains challenges in their measurement within the

affordable housing sector in Canada. However, it is clear that better understanding and measuring of non-housing outcomes can not only demonstrate the effectiveness of the new investment, but also help guide further affordable housing policy development. One of the challenges in doing so remains with the types of indicators to be used. There are already established economic and social indicators that are in use, some of which are directly relatable to affordable housing. Economic and social indicators are often used in public policy, although it is argued that wellbeing measures, in addition to these indicators, provides a more nuanced understanding of policy outcomes and better help with policy development. There is increasing use of wellbeing measures in affordable housing in Canada and internationally, although the benefits of doing so have not been clearly defined. This paper examines the importance of including wellbeing metrics as a means of measuring non-housing outcomes, not only from a policy perspective, but also in the context of service delivery, and how using wellbeing enhances affordable housing for those who reside in it.

3. Housing First as a Mechanism of Abeyance: A Study Investigating the Homeless Population's Quest for Space in the Neoliberal City

Author(s): *Chris Kohut, University of Toronto*

Housing First (HF) has emerged as the dominant framework in homelessness policy and has been accredited for bringing an “end” to the homelessness crisis. However, others claim, that HF further promotes the socio-spatial exclusion of the homeless. To further advance this debate and understand HF within a sociological context, this article examines how HF policies translate to the lived experiences of the homeless population. Through interviews conducted with 22 homeless people, I demonstrate how HF further restricts the homeless population’s claim to space within the city, which I frame through the framework of “abeyance”. First, the homeless discuss their desires and reasons for avoiding public shelters and the difficulties that arise when attempting to erect public encampments. Second, once housed, the homeless discuss the difficulties within the two main forms of housing: sober-living housing and harm-reduction. Within sober living housing, the homeless uncovered the paternalistic forms of surveillance within these housing programs. Lastly, within harm-reduction forms of housing, the homeless suggested that these are spaces to permanently be removed away from the public gaze. I end by discussing the implications of these findings and how HF further perpetuates the social exclusion of the homeless population.

4. Structural Exposures Linked To Income Assistance Instability Among People Who Use Illicit Drugs

Author(s): *Allison Laing, BC Centre on Substance Abuse, Lindsey Richardson, University of British Columbia; Huiru Dong, University of British Columbia; M-J Milloy, University of British Columbia; Kanna Hayashi, University of British Columbia*

Although government benefits often provide a crucial source of income for people who use drugs (PWUD), the conditions associated with being denied or cut off income assistance has not been well characterized. We asked participants in two community-recruited prospective cohorts in Vancouver, Canada, whether they had been cut off or denied income assistance and perceived reason for loss of benefits. Revocation of benefits was a common phenomenon: among the 22 biannual study interviews conducted among 2,030 PWUD between December 2005 and May 2016, there were 276 (13.6%) reports of having been cut-off or denied income assistance from 220 (10.8%) participants. In a longitudinal multivariable logistic regression model with generalized estimating equations, younger age, non-white ethnicity, at least daily injection cocaine use, homelessness, and recent incarceration were positively associated with benefit disruption, with incarceration being the most cited reason. These results indicate that socio-demographic, drug use, and structural exposures may be linked with loss of benefits. Measures to support the prompt reinstatement of benefits when an individual is released from custody and improved advocacy and outreach should be undertaken to support the socio-economic well-being of PWUD, especially given the links between socioeconomic marginalization and experiencing serious drug-related harms, such as overdose.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DISABILITY I

Session Code: DIS3a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

This session aims to contribute to current sociological analysis of disability both theoretically and methodologically. Some possible avenues of inquiry include the experiences of disabled people in relation to sexual desires, practices, and identities, applying recent contributions from social movements theory to our understanding of the disability rights movements both in Canada and across the globe, issues related to (in)accessibility and ableism, exploring the concept of neurodiversity, and unpacking the many intersections of disability.

Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University, Sarah Margaret Campbell, Concordia University

Presentations:

1. One Size Doesn't Fit All: An Exploration of Blog Posts about Autism Interventions

Author(s): *Abneet Atwal, Brock University*

Children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are typically enrolled in intervention programs designed by non-autistic individuals. One of the primary interventions used is behavioral modification such as applied behaviour analysis (ABA) and intensive behavioral intervention (IBI). Throughout the literature on these interventions, the voice of the child and autistic is silenced. The purpose of this paper was to analyze the experiences, perceptions, and feelings of autistics on the interventions being used. A critical discourse analysis (CDA) was used to analyze blog posts and forum threads regarding behavioural interventions. Through the analysis, three key themes emerged regarding these interventions: forced compliance, continued oppression, and normalization. The results provide strong support for the inclusion of autistics views in autism intervention research. The method through which autism intervention programs are studied requires a change. The paper concludes by discussing potential changes to autism interventions which would make them more child-centered and inclusive.

2. A New Form of Bourdieusian Capital: 'Spoons' As Units of Exertion

Author(s): *Elizabeth Patitsas, McGill University*

In Bourdieusian social theory, there are three distinct forms of capital: social, cultural, and economic. I propose a fourth distinct form of Bourdieusian capital: exertional. In the disability community, "spoons" are commonly used as a metaphor for units of physical or mental exertion. You have a bank of spoons for each day, and you spend the spoons through activities which require exertion. Resting allows you to recover spoons. Those who live life perpetually low on spoons (e.g. CFS/ME, MS, lupus, fibromyalgia) will often identify as "spoonies"--- whereas non-spoonies take their spoons for granted.

I argue that spoons are distinct from health, and represent an unexplored form of capital. Spoons can be exchanged for other forms of capital: exertional capital can be spent to acquire more social/cultural/economic capital. And more social/cultural/economic capital allows opportunities to seek medical care and fatigue-management strategies. Additionally, spoonies are apt to overdraw their bank of spoons, resulting in quotidian activities costing more exertional capital for a spoonie than for a non-spoonie.

Adding exertional capital to Bourdieusian theory allows for a greater understanding of social stratification, and serves as an example of how a critical disability lens can strengthen social theory.

3. Sexual Access and the Experiences of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities in Entering Sexual Fields

Author(s): *Alan Santinele Martino, McMaster University*

In their pursuit for love and intimacy, sexual actors enter and negotiate a range of sexual fields. In these competitive arenas, sexual actors need to quickly learn about the internal logics of each sexual field,

understand their position within their hierarchies of desirability, and form strategies to successfully navigate these spaces. But what about sexual actors who, due to structural barriers, are not even allowed access to sexual fields in the first place? What about sexual actors who are unaware of the sexual fields available to them? Before discussing the experiences of sexual actors who are able to enter and negotiate sexual fields, this paper points to the importance to the sexual fields literature of taking a step back and examining the question of who can access sexual fields. The question of access is particularly relevant when looking at the sexualities of people with intellectual disabilities considering how, as a social group, they have historically been the target of great surveillance and social control. Drawing on 46 in-depth interviews with adults with intellectual disabilities in Ontario, Canada, I extend the sexual fields framework (Green 2014) by examining the complex interplay of structural and cultural social processes, as well as psycho-emotional disability, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for some people with intellectual disabilities to feel prepared or confident enough to navigate sexual fields.

WHAT'S MISSING FROM PARENTING CULTURE STUDIES? THE RACIAL POLITICS OF CONTEMPORARY PARENTING DISCOURSE

Session Code: CSF3

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The authors of Parenting Culture Studies argue that contemporary parenting is defined by a fixation with the miniscule details of raising a child, captured, for example, in the debates and controversies that surround the promotion of breastfeeding (Faircloth, 2013; Lee, 2008) and the focus on the early years and neuroscience in recent policy-making (Lowe, Lee and Macvarish, 2015). A narrative of parental determinism runs through contemporary childrearing advice, identifying individual parents as best suited to solving what might be better understood as wider social ills attributed to poor development.

Organizers: Patricia Hamilton, Stellenbosch University, Charlotte Faircloth, University College of London

Chair: Patricia Hamilton, Stellenbosch University

Presentations:

1. Parenting Culture Studies: Looking back, looking forwards

Author(s): *Charlotte Faircloth, University College of London*

'Parenting Culture Studies', an interdisciplinary area of academic scholarship which emerged in the 2000s, identifies 'parenting' as a key topic for understanding contemporary society, both in the UK and internationally. Drawing attention to broader socio-cultural processes that have cast modern child rearing as a highly important yet problematic sphere of social life, it draws in particular on constructionist theories of social problems, risk consciousness and individualisation to examine the rise of the expertise culture around family life, and the implications of that for relations of ideas of gender, kinship and care. By way of an introduction to this session, this paper reviews the field of Parenting Culture Studies, and looks in particular at the critiques which first spurred the work, as well as the main theoretical preoccupations of the field at that time. This serves as a means of identifying the important gaps in that work, as well as pointing to substantive areas of future research.

2. "I've invested in him": AP, race and the good citizen/parent

Author(s): *Patricia Hamilton, Stellenbosch University*

Scholarship within the field of Parenting Culture Studies is primarily concerned with the intensification of the duties of childrearing, drawing attention to particular parenting behaviours, particularly those related to feeding, to demonstrate the heightened responsibilities and significance assigned to parents. Such an intensification is contextualised within neoliberal rationality where the goal of economic growth reinscribes values of self-discipline and responsibility as markers of good citizenship. These notions of good citizenship are inseparable from good parenting, both in how parents demonstrate good citizenship through their childrearing practice and in the production of good citizens good parenting is intended to facilitate. Scholars both within and outside of Parenting Culture Studies have aptly demonstrated how gender and class constitute

ideal citizenship and parenting (see Lee, 2008; Fox, 2006; Gillies, 2006; Romagnoli & Wall, 2012 for examples), highlighting the concentration on maternal behaviour (Ennis, 2014; Hays, 1996) and the use of middle-class parenting behaviours to define the norms of good parenting (Hoffman, 2010; Lareau, 2011). However, there has been less attention paid to how race informs the negotiation of these ideals. In this paper, I focus on one way that race can shape contemporary parenting, exploring the attachment parenting practices of black mothers in Canada and the UK. Through the experiences of this very small group of parents, I argue that efforts to both *embody* and *produce* good citizens are gendered, raced and classed, evident in the women's articulation of attachment parenting as African, their embrace of a heightened maternal responsibility to claim good motherhood and their deployment of intensive parenting to protect black children from a racist society.

3. Carceral Medicine: Medicalizing and Criminalizing the Black Mother.

Author(s): *Alex Campbell, University of New England*

In the United States, African-American infants have significantly worse outcomes than white infants - with lower birth weights and higher rates of infant mortality. While epidemiological research has shown that these outcomes are driven by structural and social forces, this paper explores how medicalizing and criminalizing forces operate to valorize and hold responsible the black woman's gestating body for these patterns, targeting it for surveillance and intervention. While the medical and legal preoccupation with pregnant women has increased in general, with scientific endeavors to investigate the effects of maternal behavior on a fetus proliferating, this paper explore how women are impacted by these discourses differentially. Indeed, a range of 'fetal endangerment' laws have emerged, undergirded by scientific claims about dangerous 'risky' behavior, and this paper suggests that minority bodies are much more vulnerable to management, enforced medical treatments, and even confinement as medicine and the law work together to regulate 'bad' mothering.

4. Family Criminalization: Race, Public Policy, and the Intensification of Parenting

Author(s): *Sinikka Elliott, University of British Columbia*

With the privatization and institutionalization of childhood in the 20th century, expectations around parenting intensified. Concomitantly, public policies governing state regulation of families came to focus intensely on parenting, especially mothering, practices. Child behaviours are also heavily monitored, with sanctions issued for deviations from institutional expectations. In this broad context, research finds racial disparities in the administration of punishment. Recent studies demonstrate that Black mothers and Black children in the United States experience heightened scrutiny and punitive sanctions in a variety of institutional contexts, for instance. Yet most research examines Black mothers' and Black children's susceptibility to institutional sanctions separately. Drawing on two qualitative studies conducted in the United States between 2011 and 2017—one consisting of 138 racially diverse low-income mothers of small children and the other involving 31 low-income Black mothers of teenagers—I advance the concept of "family criminalization" to explain the intertwining of Black mothers' and children's vulnerability to institutional surveillance and punishment. I argue that Black children face heightened scrutiny in institutional spaces due to authority figures' negative assumptions about them and their upbringing. Black mothers are also subject to heavy monitoring and regulation due to racialized gendered assessments of their parenting and surveillance of them and their children. Consequently, I find that Black mothers calibrate their parenting strategies based on concerns about their children's and their own exposure to criminalization. By bringing together the often separately studied phenomenon of childhood and parenthood, the concept of family criminalization offers a new lens to understand how modern ideas underpinning the intensification of parenting are racialized, gendered, and classed, how these ideas get encoded in public policies and institutional practices, and the wide-reaching consequences they pose for marginalized families as well as for the reproduction of inequality more generally.

5. A Critical Race Perspective on Time Diary Research: Mothers' Time with Children Revisited

Author(s): *Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto*

Time diary research on intensive mothering often ignores social contexts of family life. I argue that time diary scholarship typically highlights certain activities as most important, particularly reading to and playing with children by mothers of young children, with the bulk of studies focused on mothers' time in "developmental" childcare. Yet, for black mothers, narratives of "extensive" mothering (Christopher 2013) rather than intensive mothering dominate. Taking a critical race perspective on time diary research, I argue for 1) the importance

of assessing contributions of extended family members who care for children, rather than just mothers' time; 2) the importance of examining total time with children which may better capture the experiences of disadvantaged minorities who may spend more time in valuable activities like housework with children present rather than on intensive child-centered activities; and 3) considering the time mothers spend with older children and teenagers more prominently, given unique and special relationships black mothers forge with offspring that are not necessarily time intensive. Preliminary analysis from American Time Use surveys provides evidence of how different conceptualizations of developmental or quality time matter for how we understand racial differences in mothers' time with children.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CIRCLES II: SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL FACTORS

Session Code: HEA2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 335

The WHO has firmly established the importance of women in improving health across the globe, even describing women as “the backbone” of the health system. Yet, gender inequalities in many regions mean that women have a difficult time accessing the health care that they need. In North America, where women generally enjoy longer lives than men, women are still more likely to have their concerns dismissed by medical professionals, are less likely to receive medication for pain, and often experience the medicalization of a wide range of processes over the life course, including menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, and menopause, among others.

Organizer and Chair: Darryn Wellstead, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

1. Examining the effects of individual and neighborhood wealth status on hypertension among women in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana: A multi-level analysis

Author(s): *Emmanuel Banchani, Memorial University; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University*

Globally, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as hypertension, are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among women. Extant research has established that wealthy neighborhoods are associated with better health, yet, it is not clear if this effect is stronger or weaker after controlling for individual socioeconomic status in sub-Saharan Africa including Ghana. Although previous research has examined hypertension in relation to individual-level socioeconomic status, there is limited information linking hypertension and neighborhood-level socioeconomic status in Ghana. Efforts to improve women's health typically focus on maternal, sexual, and reproductive health, while neglecting to address the rise in NCD prevalence. Using data from the Women's Health Survey of Accra (WHSa-II) Wave 2, conducted in 2008–2009, and applying multilevel logistic regression, this study investigates the effects of both individual and neighborhood wealth status on hypertension among women in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. The results reveal that, at the individual level, wealthy women are significantly more likely to become hypertensive compared to poorer women. However, neighborhood-level wealth status has no significant effect on hypertension. The finding indicates that women in wealthy neighborhoods are less likely to be hypertensive compared to women who reside in poor neighborhoods. The findings of this present research raises important public health concerns that indicate that neighborhood socioeconomic characteristics should be considered in health policies similar to individual socioeconomic factors towards the control, management, and reduction of hypertension among women.

2. Medical Schools as Gendered Organizations

Author(s): *Livia Baer-Bositis, Stanford University*

With women now surpassing men in educational attainment, increasing feminization of previously male-dominated professions, and less between occupational gender-segregation, schools will be an important organizational context that might perpetuate occupational gender-segregation but now *within* occupational categories. The medical profession – one of the most prestigious and highest paid occupations in the U.S. – has been feminizing for several decades and now equal numbers of men and women are graduating from medical

school. Nevertheless, the gender-segregation within the medical profession remains surprisingly high. Acker's (1990) gender theory of organizations has been one of the most influential theories for understanding gender segregation of occupations. This paper applied Acker's theory to understand how medical schools might contribute to the continued segregation in the medical profession. I completed a content analysis of 135 medical schools' curricula and student handbooks and found the same patterns that gender the organization of workplaces also gender medical schools. Female-typed medical skills and specialties are devalued relative to male-typed medical skills and specialties. As well, the ideal student akin to the ideal worker is an abstract category, necessarily disembodied, and by default a man unencumbered by the primary care responsibilities often delegated to women. The results from this study underscore the need to apply the theory of gendered organizations beyond work contexts.

3. "Taking Our Health into our Own Hands": How Intended Mothers and Egg Donors are Changing the Laws and Policies Surrounding Assisted Reproduction in Canada

Author(s): *Kathleen Hammond, University of Cambridge*

In Canada, assisted reproduction is regulated under the *Assisted Human Reproduction Act, 2004* which bans payment for ova in an attempt to protect women. Despite the Act, it is well known that Canadian intended parents and egg donors participate in grey markets and cross international borders to buy and sell donor eggs. Since this activity is against the law, however, egg donors and intended parents have no recourses when situations go awry. Additionally, anecdotal evidence, as well as my own research from working within these communities, has highlighted troubling issues with the quality of care received by egg donors and intended parents from Canadian fertility clinics and agencies.

In this paper, I explore the ways that intended mothers and egg donors have mobilized their collective power through their creation of and participation in online communities such as The Infertility Network, WeAreEggDonors, and IVF.ca. Through reference to interviews with 18 Canadian intended mothers and 15 Canadian egg donors, I illustrate how these women have played a powerful role in bringing medical care and oversight issues, related to assisted reproduction, to the limelight. They have prompted changes to the policies and guidelines of professional bodies like the Canadian Fertility and Andrology Society and The Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada, and prompted the drafting of new proposed regulation for the *Assisted Human Reproduction Act, 2004*.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS V

Session Code: WPO3e

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This session contains papers exploring a variety of topics in the sociology of work.

Organizers: *Tracey L. Adams, Western University, Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Awish Aslam, Western University*

Presentations:

1. Trends in the reported working hours of Canadian academics: Findings from the 1987 to 2016 Labour Force Surveys.

Author(s): *Muriel Mellow, University of Lethbridge; Thomas Perks, University of Lethbridge*

This paper discusses the issue of work hours among full-time Canadian academics by considering the hours reported by this group in the Labour Force Survey over the past 30 years. Qualitative studies have documented the ways in which academics and other occupations describe, manage, and rationalize long work hours, and suggest that many professionals perceive an intensification and lengthening of work hours in recent years. The literature also notes gendered differences in academic work, including women's greater participation in institutional service, and in the provision of supports for students. Despite this rich qualitative literature, there are fewer broad-based quantitative analyses of academics' work hours. Our study examines

whether hours reported by Canadian academics have significantly changed over three decades and whether differences exist in hours reported by women compared to men.

2. Down Time: Work & Leisure in the Halifax Restaurant Industry

Author(s): *Kristopher George, Dalhousie University*

The sociological examination of bar and restaurant workers has historically held the workplace as the primary object of concern. Comparably little has been written about what happens after work is over, or before work begins. This paper takes the examination of these precarious workers beyond the job by incorporating concepts from the sociology of leisure. This paper asks how they understand and experience the relationship between their work in a precarious industry and their leisure. To answer this, six semi-structured interviews were conducted with bar and restaurant workers in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The results of this investigation suggest that in addition to resisting the demands of the industry, bar and restaurant workers actively reshape the boundaries between work and leisure. Some of this boundary work can be understood as skill building leisure, as workers attempt to build foothold or get a leg up in an otherwise precarious industry.

3. The Winners and Losers of the Platform Economy: Who participates and why?

Author(s): *Lyn Hoang, Western University; Grant Blank, Oxford Internet Institute; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*

The platform economy is rapidly growing and transforming the dynamics of the labor market. For digital optimists, it is providing alternative kinds of work that are characterized by flexible work hours, enjoyment, and creativity. Yet, critics point out that workers' rights are jeopardized and most work in this industry is precarious. Drawing on US nationally representative data from the American Trends Panel 2016, we examine who participates in the platform economy and what their motivations are for working online. Our findings show that different demographic and socioeconomic factors predict gig work and online selling. We also find that participation in the platform economy is more complex than previously presented in the literature. We find support for both sides of the argument depending at what type of work we examine. Rideshare drivers, cleaners, and sellers of homemade goods or consumer brands were all motivated by income-needs. Supporting the arguments of digital optimists, online task workers join the platform economy because of its intrinsic enjoyment and deliverers because of its flexibility in work schedules. We discuss the implications of occupational sorting for the platform economy and the developed of labor policy.

4. Gendered experiences of bullying using the Workplace Power Control Wheel: Results of a large pilot test.

Author(s): *Hannah Scott, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

Workplace Bullying (WB) results in high costs to mental health and wellbeing. Targets of WB have reported a myriad of negative impacts including, but not limited to, anxiety, depression, PTSD, suicidal ideation, physical effects of stress, and loss of employment and income. Literature suggests that women may be more vulnerable to WB although, currently, the bulk of research in this area has come from female dominated disciplines such as nursing and social work. Bullies, like other abusers, use both overt and covert acts of abuse, therefore making bullies' actions difficult to identify for complaint purposes.

This project sought to field test the Workplace Power-Control Wheel (WPCW) developed by Scott (2018) published in *Workplace Health and Safety* which was adapted from the Duluth Power-Control Model of Intimate Partner Violence. It was designed to help victims of WB to name the daily practices of overt and covert WB, in hopes to significantly reduce time in establishing an abuse pattern. A public, mixed-methods, online, pilot survey was launched between Aug15-Sept.15, 2018, with the help of our community partner, the Durham Region Labour Council (DRLC) who shared it with their members and affiliates. The survey asked questions in line with the tool developed in the Scott Model. Although initially anticipated at 200-300 responses, 2478 individuals participated, suggesting strong face validity of the model as an effective tool for naming a wide array of WB techniques used by the abuser. This presentation will highlight the quantitative results describing more routine overt and covert gendered differences in WB in accordance with the WPCW.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: APS-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4 **Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 296**

We welcome anyone who practices or is interested in applied sociology including academics, students, and independent researchers with an applied focus, as well as people working in government, NGOs, health agencies, school boards, and consulting firms. At this meeting we will update our members on our activities, discuss potential positions to fill, and invite ideas about our cluster moving forward. If you are unable to attend, please join our Facebook page or LinkedIn group for updates.

CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILIES, WORK AND CARE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CSF-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4 **Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 292**

The Critical Sociology of Families, Work and Care Research Cluster serves to connect scholars whose research challenges conventional notions of family and critically examines the meanings, practices and policies surrounding the inter-related areas of families, work, and care. It facilitates the sharing of research and teaching information and provides a means to highlight members' research through coordinated CSA conference sessions. All cluster members and conference participants are invited to attend this meeting.

RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: RES-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4 **Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 293**

The annual meeting of the Relational Sociology Research Cluster is open to everyone, whether you are already an official member of the cluster or not. This will be a chance to meet with other current members, make connections, discuss potential collective projects, perhaps revise our priorities for the cluster or even implement new initiatives – or just have good laugh!

SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL EQUITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SPE-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4 **Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 437**

Social Policy and Social Equality Research Cluster will hold a general meeting at the CSA Conference. The Research Cluster meeting will be a great opportunity for us to communicate our research ideas, form collaborative scholarly activities, and discuss with experts and emerging scholars in the field of our common interests. Please join us to meet and greet our colleagues and share our thoughts about our research and our research cluster!

SPECIAL SESSION IN HONOUR OF ANN DENIS' MEMORY

Session Code: FEM-EV2 Session Format: Panel
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4 **Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM** **Location: LSK 201**

This special session honours Ann Denis' many feminist contributions. Ann's work creates new insights into how gendered inequities are shaped globally. She analyses how gender, race and class intersect to shape everyday life for women, especially in Canada and the Caribbean. At the same time, her theorizing and research is critically informed by feminist resistance, especially from the global South. Ann's scholarly feminist commitments were matched by a practical energy. She devoted many hours to the Canadian Sociological Association, the International Sociological Association, and the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, as well as Chairing the School of Sociological and Anthropological Studies at the University of Ottawa, where she worked from 1973. Importantly, Ann mentored many women scholars, while undertaking the everyday organizational work necessary to bring feminists together in supportive and

collegial intellectual spaces. This included formal meetings and informal brown bag lunches, in which Ann cheerfully, kindly and professionally brought more senior and junior women scholars together for intellectual exchange and mutual support. This session brings together colleagues, students and friends who reflect on her many contributions. This session will be the formal launching of a scholarly fund in Ann's name, for early-career women scholars who work in areas that Ann cared most about.

Co-sponsored by: Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Sociological Association, and Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: VLS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 434

The Violence and Society Research Cluster is pleased to welcome researchers interested in all aspects of violence to connect at their annual research cluster meeting. The Cluster transcends the traditional disciplinary silos and encourages networking and cooperation throughout Canada. Topics that interest this cluster are diverse ranging from geographies and spaces of violence, responses to domestic and sexual violence, to theoretical understandings of violence. With representation from across Canada, numerous disciplines, and healthy student population, this cluster welcomes new members at our third annual meeting where they can find out more about the group and opportunities to participate more actively.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: WPO-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 12:15 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This research cluster brings together scholars studying various dimensions of work, professions, and occupations. This year the cluster is sponsoring several sessions, a social event, and a best student paper award. For more information about our cluster, visit our website. All cluster members, and others interested in this research field, are welcome to attend the cluster meeting.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY USING QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS II

Session Code: APS1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 296

This session showcases researchers who employ quantitative research methods to study topics in applied sociology. Papers in this session address a range of issues relevant to communities, social programs, public policies, and social trends.

Organizer: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Chair: Kristin Atwood, Independent Scholars

Presentations:

1. (Almost) Forty Years: the Okanagan Sex/Love Study

Author(s): Nancy Netting, University of British Columbia

The Okanagan SexLove Study, a series of surveys on sexual behaviour and intimacy of relationships among university students, is a synthesis of academic and applied sociology. Beginning in 1980, surveys were administered every 10 years through 2010, resulting in three academic articles and several presentations to the general public. This paper will explore the challenges of administering a questionnaire over nearly four decades, when each survey required major adaptation to ongoing historical, technical, and ethical circumstances.

Each adaptation brought new challenges. The first was how to accurately compare results from different decades. New issues led us to add new questions and alter others. We retained the original questions on age

of sexual initiation, total number of partners, and their classification into serious lovers, friends, acquaintances, and strangers, but by 1990 were also asking about AIDS awareness and safer sexual behaviours. From then on we incorporated new items for a sexual risk scale in each decade. Starting with no computer in 1980, we later found that those of subsequent decades had difficulty reading data files made earlier. Even more challenging was the need after 2010 to create one file with the data from every cohort, to enable complex comparisons among all respondents. As stipulated by the institutional Research Ethics Board, established just before 2000, we added safeguards for privacy, consent, and inclusion, but had difficulty persuading the Board to allow continuation of our pencil-and-paper, in-class questionnaire to preserve comparability over time.

This paper will relate how we met these and other challenges, and also examine some issues foreseen for future surveys. Hopefully our study will continue to provide not only academic statistics and interpretation, but also accurate information and intelligent discussion for the general public.

2. Frequency and Risk Factors of Home Cooking Fires in a Canadian City: Five-Years of Quantitative Data from a Community-University Collaborative Research Partnership

Author(s): *Rozzet Jurdi-Hage, University of Regina; Allison Patton, University of Regina; Angela Prawzick, Regina Fire & Protective Services; Candace Giblett, Regina Fire & Protective Services*

Home cooking fires are a pressing and persistent public safety concern in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. A community-university research partnership was formed to identify individuals at highest risk (i.e., risk groups) and circumstances most likely to result in these fires (i.e., risk factors) by incorporating a descriptive, correlational, and cross-sectional survey methodology to already existing methods of fire data collection to gather standardized information on the human dimension of cooking fires for the design, targeting and dissemination of relevant fire-safety messaging. Based on analysis of over 2,000 incidents that occurred between 2014 and 2018, the present study investigated the frequency, patterns and risk factors of different types of home cooking fire outcomes. Results showed that, during the study period, fire department attended cooking fire incidents were more often handled without firefighters' assistance. Irrespective of fire development stage, over half of surveyed cooking fires were successfully put out by the host prior to firefighters' arrival compared to a quarter of incidents which were controlled by the host pre-ignition or simply burned out. In slightly over two out of every ten surveyed cooking fires, firefighters' intervention was required to control and extinguish the cooking fire. Risk of different types of cooking fire outcomes was greatly increased for some subgroups due to the characteristics of the host. In particular, seniors, non-Canadian born individuals and hosts with reduced physical, cognitive, and sensory responsiveness and capacities had greater difficulty controlling incidents pre-ignition or extinguishing cooking fires already in progress without firefighters' involvement. These findings point to a number of implications for the development of improved fire-safety and public education initiatives and programming.

3. GEM data and Youth Entrepreneurship: Findings, recommendations, and future possibilities

Author(s): *Amanda Williams, Mount Royal University*

This presentation will explore some of the key findings of recent report on youth entrepreneurship released using Global Entrepreneurship Monitoring (GEM) data in an applied setting.

Report highlights include:

- The overall entrepreneurship rate for youth is slightly lower than the Canadian population.
- *Personal savings is the primary source of youth entrepreneur funding.*
- There is a gender gap, female youth are less confident and more likely to fear failure than their male counterparts.
- Ontario and Alberta are potential hubs of youth entrepreneurship.

Key recommendations include:

1. Take advantage of positive perceptions about entrepreneurship.
2. Consider additional funding opportunities and supports for youth entrepreneurs and youth investors.
3. Provide support for underrepresented groups that may need more help building their entrepreneurial capital.

4. Offer targeted programs that aim to capitalize on the different strengths of the youth demographic by cohort.
5. Collect additional baseline data on youth entrepreneurship attitudes, activity, motivations, and aspirations.

This analysis is based on the Canadian surveys (2013 – 2016) of random samples of the adult population (balanced for gender and age distribution) using the methodology of the GEM Consortium.

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) Project is widely recognized as the most comprehensive longitudinal study of entrepreneurship in the world. Uniquely, GEM paints a portrait of the individual entrepreneur in terms of attitudes, activities, and aspirations. It also permits a more detailed demographic breakdown of how factors like age, education, gender, region, ethnicity, and sector participation, play a role in Canadian youth entrepreneurship.

This contribution will be of interest to those wanting to know more about the GEM data set, youth entrepreneurship, and the challenges are encountered working on projects in an applied setting that are global and comparative in scope.

4. Social policy and the opioid crisis: How changing the income assistance system could reduce inequality in drug use outcomes

Author(s): *Lindsey Richardson, University of British Columbia; Allison Laing, BC Centre on Substance Abuse; Ekaterina Nosova, BC Centre for Substance Abuse*

While income assistance provides much needed support against the equity-related harms of poverty, research has long identified cyclical elevations in drug use and drug-related harm coinciding with income assistance payments stemming from an individual cue from payments themselves and a social cue from all recipients being paid at the same time. This experimental study examines whether varying payment schedules can reduce the effects of these cues. Between November 2015 and October 2018 we randomized 194 participants to the conventional monthly synchronized schedule, a monthly desynchronized “staggered” schedule or a semi-monthly desynchronized “split & staggered” schedule. Multivariate generalized estimating equations assessed the impact of alternative schedules on drug use escalations - predefined as a 40% increase in the three days starting with payment days of at least one of: (1) drug use frequency; (2) drug use quantity; or (3) number of substances used - coinciding with government and individual payment days. Results demonstrate significantly reduced likelihood of escalating drug use on government payment days, particularly among participants in the staggered arm, and on individual payment days, particularly among participants in the split & staggered arm. These findings point to how modifying social policies could reduce escalations in drug use, with potentially important implications for health equity.

CHALLENGES TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY: HIGHER EDUCATION I

Session Code: EDU2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

More students are attending Canadian colleges and universities than ever before. Dramatic increases in enrollments over the past two decades has brought issues of equal opportunity within post-secondary education to the fore. This session will focus on empirical research from both college and university settings. Presenters and audience members should come away with a clearer understanding of real patterns of higher education outcomes in Canada, and to ponder institutional policies and practices that can truly alter those patterns.

Organizers: Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia, Neil Guppy, University of British Columbia

Chair: Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Exploring 'Reverse Transfer' in Ontario: A Qualitative Study of University-to-College Mobility

Author(s): *Karen Robson, McMaster University; Reana Maier, McMaster University*

Canadian students are increasingly opting for non-linear pathways through post-secondary education (PSE), often involving transfer between PSE institutions. The majority of Canadian research on post-secondary transfer focuses on college-to-university (CTU) pathways, with college often seen as a stepping-stone to university. Movement in the opposite direction, i.e. a university-to-college (UTC) pathway, often referred to in the literature as a 'reverse transfer', is a largely unstudied though growing phenomenon in the Ontario post-secondary landscape.

In this presentation, we will discuss the results of a qualitative study of 20 Ontario students who engaged in a UTC transfer before completing their university program, focusing on their motivations for, experiences of, and reflections on this pathway. Our findings indicate that motivations for leaving university were distinct from motivations for pursuing college, with the former characterized by struggles with academics and physical/mental health and concerns over future prospects, while the latter was characterized by more practical considerations such as subject interest, college learning environment, and college location. The actual process of transferring credits was relatively painless for our participants and did not differ substantially from descriptions of college-to-university transfer credit processes as established in the research literature. When participants did have a transfer credit request rejected, the most common reason was lack of course equivalency. Participant reflections on the decision to transfer were generally positive, but some expressed doubts or regrets that were tied to the negative reactions of others, particularly parents, because college education was perceived as inferior to university education. We conclude with policy recommendations based on these findings.

2. One Size Does Not Fit All: Understanding university issues from the voices of diverse undergraduate students

Author(s): *Cliff Davidson, Western University*

Over the last few decades, Canadian universities have seen an increase in the enrolment of non-traditional students, such as first-generation, mature, and international students. It has been suggested that more access to the educationally and socially transformative experiences provided by higher education increases human capital and 'levels the playing field' for non-traditional students, increasing their opportunities for 'life success.' However, once these diverse, non-traditional students have gained access to higher education, in particular university, just how equal are their opportunities? A substantial body of research has focused on the various ways in which universities succeed or fail at providing these goals. Yet, the majority of this research focuses on institutional perspectives, with the voice of students generally missing from these debates. This presentation explores data from 33 undergraduate interviews and discusses how diverse, non-traditional university students experience university. Specifically, student views on institutional fulfilment of providing opportunities to be successful and barriers impacting students' own success trajectories are examined. Findings show that, though there has been equal access opportunities, universities' focus on grades and extracurricular engagement as defining success are at odds with the realities and needs of non-traditional students.

3. Rapport in Post-secondary Education: a study of Canadian students' perception

Author(s): *Lenin Guerra, University of Saskatchewan; Kenneth Coates, University of Saskatchewan*

Rapport is a French word which means a harmonious and sympathetic connection in a relationship, producing a kind of bond which produces gains in people's connection. It is pretty common refers toward rapport as a click ou chemistry between people or groups. This research aims to understand the rapport between post-secondary students and professors and capture students perceptions about rapport effect in their performance. Authors have developed a form with 44 questions about personal information, mapping rapport and rapport and performance. An online survey link has been shared undergraduate students, regardless of the career, from a central Canadian university. The respondents reached through the university bulletin, social media and shared to students for some professors who were teaching courses in undergraduate courses, reaching about 324 responses. As results, students affirm they feel more rapport with trustful, empathetic, knowledgeable professors and for those they can feel the passion to teach. Professors' sense of humour is an important factor to generate, however, the age or the course's difficulty level is not. Most of the students feel their learning level is highly influenced by rapport they have with a professor. As big as rapport is, students

tend to be more motivated, less absent in classes and spend more time reading and studying out of the classroom. Lastly, students have affirmed to feel more rapport for their school teachers comparing to university professors, showing that even being an important factor in students' performance, the rapport, or broadly, the relationship between professors and post-secondary students, it is not considered as such for many tertiary educators.

4. Identity-Work Techniques Among Undergraduate Students: Coping Strategies for Academic Setbacks

Author(s): *Frederick Langshaw, Queen's University*

Identity and narrative work both refer to the internal and external efforts social actors actively and passively engage in to negotiate and reconcile their self-concepts and experiences, as well as to alleviate emotional disturbances when faced with inconsistency or disappointments. Situating psychological theories in a sociological framework, this work studies how undergraduate students emotionally appraise academic disappointments (as threats to their senses of self), how they cope with or react to these disappointments, and the factors that influence both. An online questionnaire was randomly distributed to 200 undergraduate students at a university located in Ontario—a province where students have reported the highest prevalence of elevated distress nationally. Univariate and bivariate results were obtained from 47 respondents. The results suggest students most commonly employ a mix of adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies. Results posit the student behaviours/attitudes variables are the most widely associated with the frequency of using various coping strategies, followed by well-being/mental health and institutional factors. However, whether a student regularly uses these strategies was most strongly associated with well-being/mental health variables. Surprisingly, a slight majority of respondents found below average grades greatly to extremely upsetting, regardless of assessment type. The student behaviours/attitudes variables, as well as social influences variables were associated with all threat appraisals, while well-being/mental health variables were not. The univariate results replicate some of the forms of identity/narrative work found in the literature, namely those suggested by Snow and Anderson (1987) and Perinbanayagam (2000); while bivariate results partially support sociological and psychological literature, with some differences. Results substantiate the strength of socialization and institutional factors for the study of identity work. Recognizing differences in socialization, participation, engagement, and coping among students, a few preliminary insights for university professors and support staff are offered and further courses of inquiry are suggested.

5. Lifelong Educational Inequality of First-Generation Graduates: Skill Outcomes

Author(s): *Megan McMaster, Nipissing University*

More individuals are pursuing a postsecondary education than ever before. However, to what extent are graduates learning the fundamental skills associated with their education? Human capital theory suggests that if individuals invest in postsecondary credentials they should have increased levels of skills and abilities. However, these developments may not be acquired equally. One such instance could be seen in first-generation graduates, whose parents did not complete a postsecondary education. Previous research has shown that these individuals face challenges in completing compulsory education, accessing educational opportunities, and in the postsecondary environment. Yet, does the completion of a postsecondary education help to equalize the effects of early educational disadvantages? This research draws upon Statistic Canada's 2012 Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) to investigate whether there is a difference in numeracy levels of Canadian first-generation postsecondary graduates in comparison to non-first-generation graduates. It finds that the numeracy skills abilities of first-generation post-secondary graduates are significantly lower than that of their peers, even when controlling for other demographic and employment characteristics. Future research would benefit from further disentangling the mechanisms behind the apparent skills gap among Canadian first-generation and non-first-generation postsecondary graduates.

CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: RES1

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Relational sociology marks a great opportunity for researchers coming from different theoretical backgrounds (social networks analysis, critical realism, feminist epistemology, Elias' configurational approach, Bourdieu's field theory, Luhmann's systems theory, Latour's ANT, Deleuze's philosophy, Dewey's pragmatism, etc.) and studying different empirical objects (power, music, creativity, social movements, life trajectories, nation building, leadership, genocide, mobility, etc.) to engage in a dialogue with each other in order to better explore the relational or dynamic and processual aspects of social life.

Organizers: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University, Peeter Selg, Tallinn University

Chair: Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

1. Recasting the image of 'the school' through a relational analysis

Author(s): Scott Eacott, UNSW Sydney

This paper explicitly embraces the session theme of conceptualizing and applying relational sociology through a relational analysis of school reform. Focusing on an innovative approach to school consolidation in regional New South Wales, Australia where instead of two schools coming together on a single site the reform is for 'one school, two sites', it is argued that this innovative approach to school consolidation requires new theoretical resources to understand 'the school'. Theoretically informed by Eacott's *relational* approach and drawing on publicly available data (e.g., government data on the MySchool website) and focus groups with school leaders, this paper argues that: i) complicity with the idea and materiality of 'the school' makes it difficult to think differently about schooling; ii) the image of the school is constantly shaped by, and shaping of, community identity; and iii) to articulate an alternative requires a shift away from an entity-based (substantialist) perspective. Working with the three key concepts of the *relational* approach – *organizing activity*, *actor*, and *spatio-temporal conditions* – this paper proposes an alternate way of thinking about school consolidation and the intellectual resources to do so.

2. From Place-making to Relation-making: Assessing Four Relational Perspectives on Mental Health

Author(s): Qiang Fu, University of British Columbia

Is there still a place for ecological determinants in the contemporary formulations of urban space? If yes, with theoretical advances in the last century can we transcend the human-ecology approach to the city and propose a more compelling explanation? This study comparatively investigates the socio-spatial nature of urban neighborhoods in China and critically synthesizes four relational models (social network, place attachment, collective efficacy, and neighborhood politics) to understand the perplexing negative impact of neighborhood population size on mental health. Based on a structural equation analysis of 37 urban neighborhoods, this study demonstrates that among the four possible pathways linking ecology to mentality the social-network, collective-efficacy, and neighborhood-politics pathways, especially the last one, mediate the effect of neighborhood population size on depression. The relational interpretation, together with its practical and theoretical implications, are further discussed against the backdrop of political economy of place.

3. Rethinking Distance Between Sets: Substantialist Fallacies and Relational Alternatives

Author(s): Zoltan Lakatos, Budapest University of Technology and Economics

From many a sociologist's fixation on the variables stems a reductionist thinking about set properties, and hence distance between sets. Given the prominence of the General Linear Model, approaches to distance measurement favoring straightforward indicators like averages, medians, nearest/furthest neighbors, medians, squared deviations, etc. – all deemed to express "core" properties – often end up applying a substantialist template. Expounding these limitations, the relational philosophy of geometric data analysis privileges methods with which it is easier to capture set complexity. As an illustration, I use the Hausdorff metric to measure the cultural distance between and within European historical regions. Mostly unnoticed in the social sciences, the Hausdorff distance is preferable because it takes into account not only some vague

indicator expressing the location but also the size and the dispersion of the sets. Applying this metric to country-level data from values surveys, the conclusions about inter- and intraregional cultural distances and the evolution thereof are at odds with the results obtained with the "substantialist", centroid-based method. For example, during the two decades following the collapse of Communist regimes the Post-Soviet region (excl. the Baltics) and Western Europe had grown closer in terms of cultural values, and the Baltics had not become more dissimilar to Russia. Most strikingly, both what used to be called the "Eastern" and the "Western" blocs had become culturally more homogeneous than they were in 1990.

4. A Sociological Inter-reflections of Multilingual Practices in Tibetan Society

Author(s): *Luo Jia, Yunnan Normal University; Demchok Tashi, Independent Scholar*

This chapter articulates sociological interreflection of multilingual practices in Tibetan society within China based on the structuration theory. Such a society has been practicing multilingualism for decades but it still remains as an under-researched area from a sociological perspective. To examine the macro social reality of multilingual practices and education in Tibetan social context, this chapter extends the book: "Social Structuration in Tibetan Society: Education, Society, and Spirituality," particularly, linking the relationship of multilingual practices to both micro and macro social structuration of Tibetan society, and to the dilemma of maintaining social-cultural identity or shift to other identities. The book built a theoretical foundation of applying structuration theory to Tibetan society that enables us to conduct a further investigation of how multilingualism resulting Tibetan social structural change in China.

As a result, multilingual education and practice increase individual opportunity, but at the same time, it is producing and reproducing divisive primary social groups and linguistically divided social members in Tibetan oral society. The tendency of oral multilingualism and multilingual oral literacy practice is becoming an inevitable social phenomenon within Tibetan oral society. On the other hand, multilingual abilities are empowering purely mother-tongue based institutions by receiving new knowledge through various language channels. In short, this chapter will fully employ the structuration theory to theoretically map-out the examination of multilingualism and its practice in both Tibetan oral and literate societies within the greater context of China.

5. The Rise of the Semi-Core: Americanization and Localization of Canada's Academic Field Since the Late-Post-War Era (1977-2017)

Author(s): *Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia*

Many voices across the Canadian academic field are concerned about the supposed 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 re-Americanization come after a period of committed Canadianization between the mid-1970s and the late-1990s. This paper first seeks to fill the empirical gap by documenting longitudinally for the very first time these movements of external domination and indigenizing reaction. Secondly, the author argues to go beyond methodological nationalism (specifically here beyond domestic faculty's national PhD origin). The goal is to shift the deadlock Canada vs. U.S./foreign binary to capture the larger institutional structure in which both the Canadian and American university-based scientific fields are embedded. The paper therefore go beyond analysis dealing with national ties and colonial heritage to uncover the existence of stratified institutional networks of PhDs exchange between Canada's top 15 research-intensive universities (U15 group) and U.S. and British schools who occupy the global scientific field's core. The conceptual result of this analytical shift is the suggestion of a sophisticated core-periphery model where (1) Canada's three dominant schools—McGill, Toronto, and UBC—occupied the "glocal semi-core", (2) Alberta, McMaster, Queen's, Waterloo, and Western the "local semi-core", and (3) Calgary, Dalhousie, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan the "local semi-periphery". This study is based on the largest longitudinal dataset detailing the academic trajectories of 4,936 U15 faculty who work(ed) in social science departments—Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology—between 1977 and 2017.

FATHERS AND FATHERHOOD

Session Code: CSF1

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

This session aims to contribute to timely sociological debates about changes and stability in many aspects of fatherhood. This year, our focus is on diverse contexts for fathering and our panel of researchers will present important new work on fathers and fatherhood in and across the contexts of Canada, the United States, and Norway. Our presenters bring diverse theoretical and methodological lenses to the study of fathers and discuss fathering with respect to paternity leave policy, workplace culture, norms of masculinities and sexualities, sports, and online identity construction.

Organizer: Casey Scheibling, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Can Paternity Leave Policy Change Father Involvement? Evidence from the Natural Experiment of Quebec. *This paper has been awarded the 2019 Best Student Paper Award.*

Author(s): *Dana Wray, University of Toronto*

Although in recent years fathers have become more involved with children, mothers still carry the burden of primary caregiving and responsibility for the daily care and overall well-being of children in heterosexual families. Recent qualitative research shows that reserved paternity leave policies may alter stubbornly gendered patterns of heterosexual parenthood; yet, evidence from quantitative studies is mixed. I argue that existing research underestimates the potential of leave policy to transform parenting practices. Notably, this study extends previous research by examining father involvement across three dimensions: engagement (interactive care for children), accessibility (time in children's presence), and responsibility (solo parenting; time engaged with or accessible to children when the mother is not present). I exploit the 'natural experiment' of Quebec's reserved paternity leave compared to shared parental leave offered in the rest of Canada. Using time use data from the 2005 and 2010 Canadian General Social Surveys, I implement a difference-in-difference framework which allows direct causal estimates of changes in fathers' behaviour at a population level. I find that Quebec's paternity leave policy led to an increase in fathers' time spent solo parenting, and as such, an increase in fathers' long-term responsibility for children.

2. "Family first": Examining how work shapes fathers' involvement in care

Author(s): *Natasha Stecy-Hildebrandt, University of British Columbia*

Workplaces are seen as important contexts shaping fathers' participation in child care. And while they often limit fathers' care, they're increasingly under pressure to accommodate employees' family needs. My research engages with these issues by examining fathers in the context of two different workplaces – a manufacturing firm and a credit union. Whereas the former offered little in the way of policy, the latter had extensive care policies on the books and a culture of 'family friendliness'. I conducted 74 interviews with employees across these two organizations – mainly with fathers, but also with some childless men, women, and mothers – to examine how fathers' care is shaped by work. Both organizations supported fathers' care by facilitating certain kinds of absences, such as those related to emergencies and occasional appointments. These one-off events were rare and didn't threaten the normative organization of worktime. By supporting these events, both workplaces were able to provide evidence for their flexibility and 'family friendliness'. On the other hand, more regular schedule modifications were rare in both organizations and despite 'family first' rhetoric, family often came second in practice.

3. Masculinity, Fathering Behaviour, and Social Context: An Analysis from Canada and the US

Author(s): *Kevin Shafer, Brigham Young University; Andrew Renick, Brigham Young University*

Research suggests that many fathers struggle balancing hegemonic masculine norms and contemporary expectations around fathering. This study uses 2,194 fathers from the United States and 2,335 fathers from Canada with children aged 2 to 18 to address how three questions: (1) is adherence to masculine norms associated with father involvement; (2) is this relationship mediated by endorsement of contemporary fathering norms that promote engaged, nurturing parenting?; and (3) does the effect of masculine norm

adherence on father involvement vary across social contexts? Results from multilevel regression analyses suggest that men who strongly adhere to hegemonic masculine norms, as measured by the CMNI-22, are less involved in instrumental and expressive parenting tasks, while also having a high likelihood of using harsh parenting techniques. Adherence to such norms also reduces endorsement of nurturing, engaged parenting norms and these norms mediate the relationship between masculinity and fathering behaviours, as found using 95% bias-corrected bootstrapping with mediation tests. Finally, the results suggest that this is context specific—with the effect of masculine norm adherence being significantly stronger in the US than in Canada. The results suggest that hegemonic masculine norms continue to shape fathering, but that social and political context matters for how such norms affect men’s parenting.

4. Modern Daddies and Papas: Family, Parenting, and Masculinities among Gay Co-Fathers

Author(s): *S.W. Underwood, University of Toronto*

This article explores the experiences of new co-fathers in the Toronto area. Based on analysis of in-depth, semi-structured interviews with co-fathers, I explore how the families of co-fathers challenge, subvert, and/or reproduce conventional family patterns. Early data suggest that the families of co-fathers conform to the privatized, nuclear family model. Their experiences as primary caregiving men, however, raises new ideas about masculinities, gay male sexuality, and the compounding stigmas that they face as gendered, sexually-marked, and often racialized men. Finally, co-fathers in this study talk of their transformed identities as men, as gay people, and as primary caregiving parents.

5. "My Biggest Fear is Becoming My Father": Role Models, Turning Points, and Identities in Men's Online Parenting Narratives

Author(s): *Casey Scheibling, McMaster University*

In this paper, I present findings from a cyber-ethnographic project on “dad bloggers” in North America. Dad bloggers are a community of fathers who use social media to share information and stories about parenting and various family issues. Framed by social psychological literature on gender and families, this study explores how dad bloggers construct parental identities and experiences through mediated communication. Drawing on blog posts written by 41 dad bloggers from 2009-2018, I analyze how these men narrate their “self-as-father trajectory” online (Marsiglio, 2003). My findings, which I organize thematically and temporally, illustrate the influence of role models in shaping dad bloggers’ parental motivations, the notable turning points in their self-as-father trajectories, and the particular fathering identities they choose to display on the Internet. To conclude the paper, I discuss how digital technologies proffer new opportunities and obstacles for parents’ personal identity projects and family displays.

FEMINIST INTERSECTIONALITY IN THEORY, RESEARCH AND PRAXIS

Session Code: FEM4

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

Intersectionality has become an important approach for examining the interconnectedness of systems of oppression in women’s lives, including by feminist scholars. It has varied manifestations - theoretical, methodological, historical and contextual. Papers and the discussant reflect on the use of feminist intersectionality methodologically, in theory and/or in their praxis as well as its strengths, limitations, implications and/or the challenges of their experiences with it.

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa, Jolin Joseph, York University

Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University and Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations:

1. Engaging Intersectionality through a Black Canadian Feminism Perspective: Understanding the Resistance of Black Mothers in Neo-Liberal Contexts

Author(s): *Janelle Brady, University of Toronto*

Black mothers are often represented as absent parents within a larger classed, raced, and gendered structure of parent involvement in schools (Waters, 2016). This stigmatizing label of absent parents leads to individualized pathologizing of Black student disengagement which is dislocated from a larger context of white supremacy, colonialism, capitalism and histories of slavery and displacement (Smith, 2006). There is also a failure to recognize the hard work of Black mothers as single parents. In the context of schooling and education, individualizing student disengagement contributes to a larger narrative of difference, posing an individual subverting the dominant parameters as a problem to be dealt with (Ladson-Billings, 1996), leading to the continuous 'push out' (Dei et al, 1997) of Black, Indigenous and other racialized bodies from K-12, who are consequently deemed as different. I ask how an understanding of the intersectional positionality of the raced and gendered social locations of Black mothers and their community-based resistances efforts help contribute to a body of knowledge on Canadian feminism? What offerings can Black Canadian feminism lend to the discussion of the intersectionality of Black mothers as they navigate and resist neo-liberal and patriarchal spaces such as schools?

2. Investing in Intersectionality? State Funding, Diversity & Feminist Anti-Violence Work

Author(s): *Lisa Boucher, Trent University*

Applying an intersectional lens to gender-based violence expands understandings of both the breadth and particularities of this violence. Attention to issues of power, social location and context reveal important insights about vulnerabilities, impact, and access to resources, support and justice. How does the call to incorporate intersectionality as a framework for addressing gender-based violence get taken up by policy makers and community organizations? And does this call materialize in more critical, equitable, and anti-oppressive approaches? This paper reflects on findings from a case study which examined changes to state funding for anti-violence work in Ontario over a 25 year period (1990-2015). The acknowledgement that difference and social location matter in experiences of violence has resulted in a greater diversity of community organizations receiving access to state resources for anti-violence work. However, this paper raises questions about how this approach to funding impacts the capacity of feminist anti-violence organizations in particular.

HIDDEN REALITIES OF MEN'S AND BOYS' VICTIMIZATION

Session Code: VLS3

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

Research on men's and boys' experiences of victimization is still limited, even though research suggests that men suffer more than women due to suicide, earlier deaths, and higher incidence of accident and violence. Also, there was a slower reduction in risk for intimate partner violence (IPV) for men relative to women between 1999 and 2014 in Canada, according to the General Social Survey on Victimization. Abuse directed at men (and boys) can be physical and also emotional, financial, sexual, and legal or administrative. This session will provide an opportunity for scholars to discuss various experiences of victimization for men and boys.

Organizers: Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University, Eugene Emeka Dim, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. The Elevated Risk of Intimate Partner Violence among Persons with Mental Health-Related Disabilities in Canada

Author(s): *Douglas Brownridge, University of Manitoba; Tamara Taillieu, University of Manitoba; Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University*

Recent research has suggested that women and men with mental health-related disabilities (MH-RD) face an elevated risk of intimate partner violence. This study used a nationally representative sample of 17,643 Canadians to examine the elevated risk of IPV against persons with and without MH-RD and also to explore the extent to which theoretically derived risk factors account for this phenomenon. Results showed that

persons with MH-RD in Canada had an elevated risk of experiencing both overall and severe IPV from a current partner in the 5 years prior to the interview. Females and males with MH-RD reported having experienced IPV at a similar rate. Descriptive analyses showed that persons with MH-RD were significantly more likely to be represented on risk factors including a history of child abuse, sociodemographic variables, as well as respondent's and perpetrator's behavioural variables. Finally, logistic regression analyses indicated that controlling for these risk factors significantly reduced the elevated odds of IPV for persons with MH-RD, though the odds of IPV remained elevated even with these adjustments. Further research and interventions are needed to address the elevated risk of IPV experienced by women and men with MH-RD.

2. The Patterns of Violent Victimization in Spousal Relationship in Canada and Their Association to Men's and Women's Help-Seeking Experiences

Author(s): *Alexandra Lysova, Simon Fraser University; Eugene Emeka Dim, University of Toronto*

There has been an ongoing debate about the prevalence and types of violent victimization experienced by men and women in spousal relationship. Numerous studies have operationalized spousal violence (SV) as any act of physical violence against a partner. However, a broad conceptualization of SV includes the multitude of ways in which partners can threaten, intimidate or inflict harm on each other. This study used latent class analysis to identify the patterns of physical violence, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviour on a sample of Canadians from the 2009 and 2014 General Social Surveys on Victimization. Results revealed similarities in the prevalence and patterns of spousal victimization for men and women. This study also examined how help-seeking experiences varied by the patterns of SV and found substantial differences in help-seeking behaviour and in the predictors for male and female victims of SV. Results are discussed in terms of implications for the justice and social service sector as well as for future research.

3. Experiences of Physical and Psychological Violence Against Male Victims in Canada: A Qualitative Study

Author(s): *Eugene Emeka Dim, University of Toronto*

The concept of intimate partner violence (IPV) implies gender-neutrality in the experiences of violence. The concept of gender symmetry in IPV implies similar numbers of male and female victims. Data from the 2014 Canadian General Social Survey (Victimization) indicate 262,267 men and 159,829 women were victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past five years. Despite the prevailing notion that IPV predominantly affects female victims, these data suggest men are also victims of IPV, especially in heterosexual relationships. However, very few qualitative studies have shed light on heterosexual male victims' experiences of IPV. This paper describes some of these experiences and also seeks to understand the effects of IPV on male victims. Qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews with 16 male victims of IPV were used to explore their experience of physical IPV and psychological IPV, as well as the consequences of such abuse. These findings revealed some of the physical, controlling and threatening behaviours, and verbal abuse male victims experienced. The study also revealed some of the impacts of such physical and psychological abuse the male victims suffered. This study identifies the need to distinguish between physically and psychologically abused male victims of IPV. The concept of intimate partner violence (IPV) implies gender-neutrality in the experiences of violence. The concept of gender symmetry in IPV implies similar numbers of male and female victims. Data from the 2014 Canadian General Social Survey (Victimization) indicate 262,267 men and 159,829 women were victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past five years. Despite the prevailing notion that IPV predominantly affects female victims, these data suggest men are also victims of IPV, especially in heterosexual relationships. However, very few qualitative studies have shed light on heterosexual male victims' experiences of IPV. This paper describes some of these experiences and also seeks to understand the effects of IPV on male victims. Qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews with 16 male victims of IPV were used to explore their experience of physical IPV and psychological IPV, as well as the consequences of such abuse. These findings revealed some of the physical, controlling and threatening behaviours, and verbal abuse male victims experienced. The study also revealed some of the impacts of such physical and psychological abuse the male victims suffered. This study identifies the need to distinguish between physically and psychologically abused male victims of IPV.

4. ACB Young Men & Their Ties to Canadian Social Citizenship

Author(s): *Warren Clarke, Carleton University*

Despite notable interventions, scholarly inquiry into the experiences of young African Caribbean Black (ACB) men lacks sustained development and elaboration. In my presentation, I conceptualize how first and second generation Canadian born ACB male youth (ages 15-29) associate with Canadian citizenship. White settler Canada, which is rendered to be anti-Black, perceives ACB youth as being outside the bounds of the Canadian nation-state. What does it mean to be a first and second generation Black Canadian born, and have citizenship in a settler nation-state? Does social citizenship serve young Black men's social, economic, and political well-being? I want to suggest, inferentially, that despite the paucity of sustained empirical data, young ACB men are loathed after in stigmatizing ways, which problematizes their social citizenship. ACB young men encounter barriers to the likes of education and employment because they are despised in the Canadian nation-state. The social perception of ACB young men regardless of their sexuality or social class is one that is unfavourable in a Canadian context.

PROFESSIONS IN CANADA PAST AND PRESENT

Session Code: WPO2

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This session examines Canadian professions and their changing nature over time. Panelists are historians and sociologists who do research on professions in the past and present. Papers will cover topics including the changing nature of professional regulation, profession-state relations, professional misconduct, and the development of professional identities.

Organizers: Tracey L. Adams, Western University, Dan Malleck, Health Sciences, Brock University

Presenters:

1. The changing nature of professional self-regulation in Canada: 1940s to the present day

Author: *Tracey L. Adams, Western University*

This paper explores the changing nature of profession-state relations from the 1940s to the present day with an emphasis on professional self-regulation, with a focus on two provinces: British Columbia and Ontario.

2. Dual Proceedings in Cases of Sexual Crimes by Physicians in Canada

Author: *Joan Brockman, Simon Fraser University*

Dual proceedings for substantially the same behaviour, by a provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Criminal Justice System, are justified according to the Supreme Court of Canada because the two systems serve different purposes. This paper examines how such cases involving sexual charges against physicians in Canada between 2006 and 2017 are processed and some of the issues that arise in dual proceedings.

3. A medicinal dram from the druggist's hand: Negotiating professional autonomy, expertise, and respectability across (in)temperate Victorian Ontario

Author: *Dan Malleck, Brock University*

Achieving the professional closure of pharmacy was tricky, because, unlike most other professions, pharmacists traded both on their expertise in compounding medicines, and in actual products. So they existed within the market while attempting to rise above it. The issue was especially problematic when it came to sales of alcohol. Liquor was a valuable medicine and a popular recreational substance, and pharmacists were often scrutinized for illegal sales. In its first few decades, the Ontario College of Pharmacy tried to manage the reputation of the profession and the intransigence of some of its members. This paper examines how that unfolded, and looks at how the conflicting nature of liquor as a recreational and medicinal substance challenged ideas of professional autonomy, expertise, and respectability, three characteristics upon which the pharmacists based their claims of professional status.

RETHINKING AND RESISTING PATHOLOGIZATION: REFRAMING MENTAL, EMOTIONAL, AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFERENCES AND PRACTICES

Session Code: DIS5

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

Sociological research on mental health/wellness has increasingly begun to take direction and seek critical feedback from those whose expertise comes from their own lived experience. Encompassing both empirical and theoretical perspectives, this session seeks to bring together work that centres the perspectives of those who face pathologization due to mental states, emotional experiences, and/or choices of response to challenging and unjust life circumstances when these fall outside of normative societal expectations.

Organizer and Chair: Kristen A. Hardy, University of Winnipeg and Brandon University

Presentations:

1. Rage as resistance: Implications for women with disabilities

Author(s): *Valérie Grand'Maison, University of Guelph*

Feminists have demonstrated the political nature of emotions and rage specifically, where processes of group and worth delineation as well as erasure operate through the gendered and racialized reading of emotions. In this sense, rage has been considered as an important marker of power distribution for the significance of expression is modulated by gender and race, but also its experience emerges as a visceral reaction to unjust circumstances. For women with disabilities, expression of anger has been met with medical management, at once reducing their emotions to their physical condition and effectively dismissing their emotional distress. I adopt a feminist disability approach to explore the implications of using rage as a framework for women with disabilities, who have been specifically silenced by social institutions broadly and feminist efforts. To do this, I outline the social understanding of anger expressed by women with disabilities, the resilience strategies identified by women with disabilities as most meaningful for personal and political survival in order to demonstrate the implications of re-appropriating anger as resistance for women with disabilities. A conceptualization of rage that integrates its expression by, and consequences for women with disabilities is essential to address intersectional structural inequalities that silence women.

Les féministes ont démontré la nature politique des émotions et de la colère en particulier. La colère est considérée comme un marqueur important de la distribution du pouvoir, car la valeur de son expression est modulée en fonction du sexe et de la race, et son expérience naît d'une réaction viscérale aux circonstances injustes. Pour les femmes en situation d'handicap, l'expression de la colère est souvent contrôlée par une prise en charge médicale, négligeant d'emblée l'existence émotionnelle de ces femmes. J'adopte une approche féministe du handicap afin d'explorer les implications de l'utilisation de la rage comme cadre conceptuel féministe pour les femmes en situation d'handicap. Pour ce faire, je présente une analyse du discours social et politique de la colère exprimée par les femmes en situation d'handicap ainsi que des stratégies de résilience identifiées par les femmes en situation d'handicap comme les plus significatives pour leur survie personnelle et politique, dans le but de démontrer les implications de la réappropriation de la colère comme résistance pour les femmes en situation d'handicap. Une conceptualisation de la rage intégrant son expression par, et ses conséquences pour les femmes en situation d'handicap est essentielle afin d'adresser les inégalités structurelles intersectionnelles qui effacent les femmes.

2. Explorations in user-led research: Impact, knowledge, historical approaches

Author(s): *Diana Rose, King's College London; Ruth Silverleaf, King's College London; Liz Brosnan, King's College London; Akriti Mehta, King's College London; Jayasree Kalathil, Survivor Research*

Until recently, 'mental illness' figured in critical theory not as part of the discourse itself but as a taken for granted 'burden' on the family, particularly women, or something that could be safely left to the care of the welfare state. Madness had no speech, and certainly no theoretical voice with associated empirical work. Madness was 'voiceless', because the mad lacked 'reason', the ultimate academic credential. Thus, 'the Mad'

have sought to produce their own knowledge about themselves and their experiences. The presupposition of unreason is shared between the mad, racialised groups, those from the Global South, women, and disabled and queer people. Engaging with Mad Studies and collective experiential knowledge, leads our work beyond the concept of 'knowledge' privileged by the academy to that which is generated in other settings across space and time. From interviews spanning 40 years of work in activism and academia around the world, we will begin to unpick factors which affect identification, access, and exclusion in the arenas where our participants have chosen to challenge the prevailing knowledge about them. Situating and contextualising these interviews enables exploration of these dynamics from grassroots to institutional level, and on local, national, and global scales.

3. "It's our bodies, it's not yours, what I do with it is my problem": Challenging conventional notions of drug use at North America's first women-only supervised drug consumption site.

Author(s): *Jade Boyd, University of British Columbia*

North American communities are increasingly impacted by illicitly-manufactured fentanyl-related overdose deaths. Innovative community-led responses have included the expansion of supervised consumption sites, as well as low-threshold models (termed Overdose Prevention Sites; OPS). This presentation explores women's responses to North America's first OPS exclusively for women, SisterSpace, which opened its doors in Vancouver, Canada in May of 2017. The findings draw on over 100 hours of ethnographic fieldwork and 45 in-depth interviews with socio-economically marginalized women who use drugs, recruited on site. Data were analyzed thematically using NVivo and with attention to feminist and critical sociological frameworks. While findings indicate SisterSpace to be an innovative and effective women-centered harm reduction intervention under the constraints of prohibition, participants, often defined through institutional discourses of addiction, disease, poverty, sex work and violence, challenge conventional notions of drug use as well as evaluative measures of overdose interventions.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH EQUITY I: EQUITY ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE

Session Code: HEA1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 335

Canada is consistently ranked one of the healthiest nations in the world, scoring highly on key indicators of life expectancy, mortality rates, and access to preventative care and treatment. Yet not all Canadians have access to quality health care nor experience good health and wellbeing. Significant health disparities persist and the burden of ill health falls disproportionately on socioeconomically marginalized groups, Indigenous peoples, sexual and racial/ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities. In furthering our understanding of these patterns, sociologists have been instrumental in highlighting the social and structural mechanisms that propel health inequities.

Organizers: *Kaitlyn Jaffe, Lindsey Richardson, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Exploring the Impacts of Social Inequalities on Family Experiences of Serious Childhood Illnesses

Author(s): *Meridith Burles, University of Saskatchewan; Jill Bally, University of Saskatchewan*

What can we do to better meet the support needs of families with children with serious illnesses? There is much evidence of the disruptions that childhood illnesses cause to family life and well-being, including emotional, social, financial, and instrumental challenges. However, there has been little consideration of how social inequalities exacerbate these challenges and produce additional issues for some families. Addressing the impacts of social inequalities on family's experiences of navigating care and support for an ill child is imperative, given that there is a relationship between social-environmental determinants of health and the incidence of some serious childhood illnesses. In this presentation, Canadian family caregivers' experiences of negotiating care for a child affected by serious illness are examined with respect to social variables, including socioeconomic status, ethnic and/or racialized status, gender, and geographic residence. Drawing on

quantitative and qualitative data from research with family caregivers, evidence will be presented of how experiences and support needs are shaped by social position. Specific issues will be identified, along with implications for inequity responsive care and support services.

2. Trends and Disparities in Suicide and Mental Health among Heterosexual and Sexual Minority East Asian Youth in British Columbia, 1998-2013

Author(s): *Andrea Polonijo, University of British Columbia; Ace Chan, University of British Columbia; Elizabeth Saewyc, University of British Columbia*

Suicide and mental health disparities for lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) youth are well documented, however little research has considered sexual orientation-based disparities among racial-ethnic minority youth or whether or not these disparities have widened, narrowed, or remained stable across time. Using pooled school-based population data from the 1998, 2003, 2008, and 2013 British Columbia Adolescent Health Survey, we examine 15-year trends in suicide and mental health outcomes among East Asian heterosexual and LGB youth ($n = 14,525$). Gender-stratified, age-adjusted multivariate logistic regression models revealed LGB (vs. heterosexual) girls and boys were persistently at greater risk for suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, and despair. Between 1998 and 2013, suicidal thoughts and extreme stress declined for heterosexual (but not LGB) girls, while suicide attempts, suicidal thoughts, extreme stress, and despair declined for heterosexual (but not LGB) boys. Despite increasing social acceptance of LGB people in Canada, we see improvements in suicide and mental health for heterosexual but not sexual minority East Asian youth. The research implications will be discussed in light of our current dissemination and knowledge translation activities that involve collaborating with an East Asian community advisory group to develop interventions for parents and families to better support their LGB youth.

3. The magnitude of the effect of risk factors on diabetes trends

Author(s): *Anat Ziv, University of New Brunswick; Neeru Gupta, University of New Brunswick*

Population aging leads to an increase in diabetes over the years. Studies show several factors to be important for the subsequent development of diabetes, such as sociodemographic characteristics; body mass index; blood pressure; unhealthy lifestyle, but do not show the magnitude of the effect of these factors on the increase in diabetes over the years.

This study investigated diabetes trends in an aging population in Canada and examined the determinants of change over time, both with regards to sociodemographic characteristics as well as risk factors variables. I based on data from the Canadian Community Health Survey from 2003 to 2014 on individuals aged 65 and over. The data included 123,843 respondents. Logistic regression models were used to examine the contribution of the sociodemographic characteristics and risk factors to trends in diabetes over the years. The results show that sociodemographic characteristics make a small contribution in explaining the increase in diabetes over the years. Risk factors (physical activity, blood pressure, BMI and stress) explain more than 70% of the increase in diabetes of aging population in the years 2003-2014.

This study makes an important contribution to understanding the magnitude of the factors affecting diabetes trends in Canadian aging population.

SOCIOLOGY OF HOME I: HOMELESSNESS AND MAKING HOME ON THE MARGINS

Session Code: SOH1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

This session draws together papers on experiences of home making and home feeling on the margins. Papers explore the experience of homelessness and the ways in which individuals and communities make home in public, institutional and other spaces outside of housing. The authors employ material and interpretive, qualitative and quantitative approaches while critically engaging with housing policy.

Organizers: Joseph G. Moore, Douglas College, Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University
Chair: Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University

Presentations:

1. 'We're like a little family here': Understanding how street-level sex workers feel 'at home' in unsafe spaces and places

Author(s): *Samantha McAleese, Carleton University*

Tensions between sex workers and the community within which they live and work have been well documented. These tensions contribute to unhealthy and unsafe working and living conditions for women sex workers – especially those who also experience homelessness. Although many supports are available to individuals experiencing homelessness across Canada, street-level sex workers remain an under-served population. This article presents findings from a community-based research project conducted in Ottawa to assess the housing, shelter, and safety needs of street-level sex workers. The three-phased research project combined existing literature and local knowledges with original qualitative data to develop a better understanding of the lived-realities of sex workers in Ottawa – especially as they try to find stable, safe, and affordable housing. Findings from this study indicate a need for more supportive and transitional housing programs for women, better protection from housing take-overs, and investment in peer-run community supports such as drop-in and outreach programs. Apart from identifying gaps in service, this research brings to light both formal and informal protective factors that contribute to feelings of safety and belonging amongst sex workers that should be taken into consideration as cities across Canada work to end homelessness and better support vulnerable and marginalized groups.

2. Exploring and conceptualizing subjective stability among young people exiting homelessness

Author(s): *Tyler Frederick, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Sean Kidd, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Nina Vitopoulos, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Scott Leon, Wellsley Institute*

This paper uses survey data and qualitative interviews to explore feelings of subjective stability among a group of young people exiting homelessness. Using longitudinal data from two time points, this paper examines what external factors contribute to feelings of subjective stability/instability and how those feelings change over time. The findings from the analysis have implications for how we define and measure stability among young people and provide insight into the effectiveness of using subjective measures to predict future housing stability.

3. Unanticipated Gains in Homeless Shelters: A Study Examining the Social Networks of the Homeless Population

Author(s): *Chris Kohut, University of Toronto*

Housing First (HF) has emerged as the dominant housing framework in homelessness policy across North America and Europe. HF has been heralded for solving and bringing an “end” to the homelessness crisis. However, as HF rapidly places homeless individuals in supportive housing, social policy-makers and HF advocates discuss the diminishing role of homeless shelters. To understand the implications of these suggestions, this article examines the lived experience of the homeless population with connection to homeless shelters. Through interviews with 22 homeless people, I will demonstrate the importance of shelters for the homeless population which will be framed through a “social capital” perspective. I will demonstrate how homeless shelters act as a “brokerage” for the dissemination of social capital for the homeless population. Firstly, I will discuss the homeless shelter as a socially rich spatial location for the homeless population to exchange “social capital” within their respective social networks. Secondly, I will analyze the homeless population's relationship with staff members and how these social relationships are integral resources for the homeless population. I end by discussing how HF needs to be re-positioned through a “Social Capital First” perspective to enrichen the social networks of the homeless population.

TECHNOLOGY-MEDIATED LABOUR, CULTURE, AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

Session Code: ITD2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

The Internet and digital technologies have become increasingly important to our understanding of how individuals and groups participate in new forms of labour, culture, and collective action. The ubiquity of technologies in contemporary social life has led to shifts in the norms, activities, and expectations of the modern worker, as well as have contributed to broadening the nature of work beyond its traditional conceptualizations. With the boundary blurring between what counts as work versus leisure, there is a need to revisit our understanding of both paid and unpaid labour in digital spaces, including their links to content creation and cultural consumption.

Organizers and Chairs: Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto, Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Presentations:

1. "Cyberslacking" in context: Exploring the predictors of different types of personal Internet use at work

Author(s): *Alex Miltsov, Nazarbayev University*

The use of digital technologies for personal purposes in the workplace has become a contentious issue in many workplaces around the world. Employers tend to treat personal Internet use at work (PIUW) as slacking, "time theft", and sabotage. For the employees, PIUW can be a way to take care of important family matters, to take a break in the middle of an intensive workday, and to switch from one job task to another. While the relationship between PIUW and productivity has been extensively studied, the factors that motivate the different types of personal Internet use at work remain uncharted territory.

To address this gap, this study employs a series of regression analyses to investigate how gender, age, seniority, and other socio-demographic variables in combination with such workplace factors as organizational policy on digital technology use, flexible employment, task-based work, and overworking, predict different types of PIUW.

The study draws on a survey of over 650 respondents from a random stratified sample of workers in Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The findings show that, among other things, both the socio-demographic and occupational parameters matter in how much employees engage in different types of PIUW. In addition, restrictive organizational policies on PIUW have a significant effect on personal online activities that are associated with networking and communication but not on entertainment-oriented PIUW.

2. Influence is the New Power: An analysis of social media use as work

Author(s): *Lyn Hoang, Western University*

Key changes to work have been spurred by technological change from information and communication technologies (ICTs) pushing society into the networked era. As a consequence of this increased connectivity, internet and social media use within the workplace has increased. Yet, researchers have not looked at how some social media users are turning their everyday leisure use into social media careers. This paper presents the results of a content analysis of six (n=6) prominent social media users, who have obtained significant success on YouTube and/or Instagram. These particular users are engaging in a type of cyber occupation, known as cyber celebrity. This enables them to earn remuneration for their social media content, either from the platforms themselves or through brand advertising and endorsements. Cyber celebrities demonstrate discipline, management, and commitment that has traditionally accompanied other forms of self-employment and freelance work. In this manner, producing content specifically for social media can be a form of work. Additionally, this study finds evidence of both aesthetic and emotional labour being performed by cyber celebrities, and that this aesthetic and emotional labour slightly differs from the labour being performed by corporate employees.

3. "Nurses are the heart of healthcare": A critical examination of narratives on nursing through memes

Author(s): *Allie Slemon, University of British Columbia; Paisly Symenuk, University of British Columbia; Vicky Bungay, University of British Columbia*

Memes are a form of internet artifact that provide insight into dominant contemporary narratives of our everyday social world. Across social media platforms, there has been a recent proliferation of memes taking up nursing experiences and culture. These nursing memes range from humorous to reverential, yet all communicate key messages about how nursing is understood both within the profession and in the broader social context. While memes are only a short message and a static image, memes have immense power to reach large audiences quickly to shape societal discourse. The purpose of this paper is to critically examine and identify how memes position nursing and nurses. We undertook a systematic social media search across multiple platforms and conducted a critical thematic analysis of memes' messaging and imagery. This paper illustrates how popular memes construct and perpetuate a single story of nursing and nurses as white women engaged in gendered work. Nursing memes eschew messaging of nurses as highly educated and skilled professionals and instead position nurses and nursing as the embodiment of innate emotional labour. Findings demonstrate that while memes have great potential to inspire social and political action, they can also uphold problematic socio-cultural narratives.

4. (Un)Creative labor on YouTube: Pop music fans' participatory culture and its commodification

Author(s): *Kyong Yoon, University of British Columbia*

Drawing on textual analysis and qualitative interviews with pop music fans, this study examines how fan videos on YouTube contribute to facilitating grassroots cultural flows but are filtered by the platform's technological affordance and corporate interests. For a critical examination of transnational participatory fan culture and its increasing integration into the technology-driven commodification of culture, the study focuses on the production and consumption of South Korean pop music (K-pop) videos on YouTube. By examining how global fans generate dance cover videos and reaction videos in relation to original K-pop videos, the study questions the possibility and limitation of grassroots media convergence, through which media consumers explore and create transnational cultural forms by appropriating different digital media platforms, including YouTube. The global fan video culture of K-pop reveals that emerging participatory and sharing economies on the Internet may reposition media consumers as content creators. However, this study suggests that the consumer as creator in the transnational pop music fan community is increasingly subject to corporate and technological forces shaping the Internet.

5. Soldiers of 4chan: The role of anonymous online spaces in backlash movement networks.

Author(s): *Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University*

In recent years social movement scholars have begun to pay attention to how far-right movements use the internet for the purposes of mobilization and recruitment. However, much of the current research on the far-right, is focused on online spaces that have an explicit agenda including but not limited to: antisemitism, islamophobia, anti-black racism, misogyny, fascism, etc. These mostly consist of members that have already been recruited even if their participation is limited to posting among other users who share their far-right ideology. As a result, social movement scholars are missing out on a considerable population of young people who may share the ideologies of the far-right and be involved in collective action guided by these ideologies, without necessarily pledging allegiance to specific movements and online communities. These individuals act as lone wolves or as part of smaller splinter cells that briefly form a movement before just as quickly fading out of existence. I offer a systematic content analysis of a space that facilitates this type of participation: 4chan.org, an enormous online community known for its racist and misogynist vitriol, its transgressive culture of trolling, and perhaps less so for its ability to entice collective action among its members. This paper builds on the theoretical framework of social movement scenes spaces where individuals can sample movement lifestyles without having to join a movement. Studying social movement scenes sheds light on the processes that lead non-members to join movements. This study will establish 4chan as part of an *online social movement scene* of the far-right by: 1) Identifying its connection to far-right movement communities and 2) Demonstrating the prevalence of calls to action motivated by far-right ideology. I argue that these features establish 4chan as a part of an online social movement scene of the far-right which relies on the internet and other communication technologies for recruitment and mobilization.

THE DIASPORIC EXPERIENCE: THEORY AND PRACTICE II

Session Code: SOM3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

What is the relationship between place and belonging, between territory and memory? How do diasporic groups influence, or how are they influenced by, their homeland and their host-land? What effect has the emergence of new communication techniques had on the coherence of cultural and political boundaries? How is the diasporic experience exemplified in life satisfaction, political engagement, spiritual/religious activities, and variations in citizenship, entrepreneurship, familial interactions, and circular/returning migration?

Organizer and Chair: Rina Cohen, York University

Presentations:

1. Life Satisfaction of Transnational Citizens in Canada

Author(s): *Parveen Nangia, Laurentian University*

About 15% of Canadians can be classified as transnational citizens, with nearly 9% being a dual citizen and about 6% still holding the citizenship of another country. Compared to Canadian citizens, a higher proportion of transnational citizens consider their religious or spiritual beliefs very important.

The aim of this study is to compare satisfaction in the life of dual citizens and non-Canadians with Canadian citizens. It also attempts to investigate the factors that are associated with the level of life satisfaction. This study uses data from the 2016 General Social Survey, which collected information from more than 19,600 Canadians. The data on citizenship are available for less than 13,500 persons, including 845 dual citizens and 634 non-Canadian citizens.

Preliminary results show that transnational citizens have less satisfaction in maintaining a balance between job and home life, in their health condition, personal relationships, feeling of safety, feeling part of the community, and overall life in Canada; and more satisfaction with achievements in life and quality of the local environment. Within transnational citizens, there are significant differences between dual-citizens and non-Canadians in terms of life satisfaction. Using logistic regression, this study attempts to predict the probability of life satisfaction for transnational and Canadian citizens.

2. A Moving-Homing Nexus Approach to the Understanding of Migration

Author(s): *Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia*

As developed so far, the migration literature have offered fragmented frameworks that articulate why people move across borders, how people settle in the host country, and how they engage in transnational activities. The concepts such as *assimilation* (Alba and Nee, 2003; Gans, 1992; Gordon, 1964; Park, 1914; Park and Burgess, 1921; Rumbaut and Portes, 2001), *segmented assimilation* (Portes and Zhou, 1993), *cultural pluralism* (Glazer and Moynihan, 1963), *selective acculturation* (Waters, 1994), *ethnicization* (Sarna, 1978; Morawska, 2009), *hyphenation* (Alexander, 2001), and *transnationalism* (Basch, et a, 1994; Levitt and Glick Schiller, 2004) have been articulated to denote migration patterns of early sojourners, contemporary settlers, and present transnational movers. Although insightful, existing migration scholarship suffers from lacking an integrated approach to account for the multifaceted migration process. Voluminous research uses a stage approach to segmentally study the extent and speed with which immigrants are adapted to economic, social, cultural and political spheres in the host society. Much of the literature assume that the immigrants would go through the stages from building a new life from scratch, becoming more or less progressive or bumpy assimilated or incorporated into the host society, to moving back-and-forth between host and home countries. However, the stage approach diverts attention away from the dynamics of migration itself. Accounts of adaptation stages lack a causal mechanism explaining divergent migration patterns of different immigrant groups. Instead of the degree and speed of assimilation, acculturation, integration, incorporation, settlement, or transnational move, we need to examine the mechanisms that link individual mobility trajectories to structural migration dynamics. In this paper, I propose a moving-homing nexus approach to conceptualize migration as a process that is embodied in a constellation of dynamics: making sense of personal biographic situation, negotiating with social relations, and navigating the immigration regimes. Unlike a stage approach, I ground the

fundamentals of migration in a sociological perspective, attempting a more sophisticated understanding and explaining of the interaction between structural migration contexts and individual moving trajectories. My nexus approach identifies institutional, relational, and biographic dynamics that operate in a synthetic and cumulative manner to shape how individual migrants reactively and reflectively respond to the structural migratory opportunities and constraints.

3. Iranian diaspora: theory and practice

Author(s): *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University*

While researching the flag debate among the Iranian diaspora, residing in the Greater Toronto Area and York Region, Ontario, I encountered a considerable gap between the diaspora theories and their daily experiences. Using Cohen's (2008) typology, the current definition of diaspora is limited. While he argues that his typology is not a direct experience of diasporas, his theory does not address the individual's narratives and the ingroup segregations. In this paper, I revisit Cohen's typology to dispute the homogeneity of diasporic experience. Through the example of the Iranian flag, I examine the intersectional narratives of minority members of Iranian diaspora and their expected social roles. In this paper, I will argue that cultural history, waves of migration, as well as the dominant culture's social discourse influence the ingroup segregation in the diaspora.

4. What is a Refugee: An Ontological Exploration

Author(s): *Daniela Zuzunaga, University of Victoria*

Displaced people are referred to as refugees, economic migrants, or illegal immigrants, and these labels are used interchangeably. The use of these labels begets the question: what is a "refugee"? Migrant and refugee research point towards a core ontology and epistemology of belonging, sedentarism, that informs migration policy in the Global North. The adherence to sedentarism as a mode of belonging results in migration being constructed as inherently problematic and dangerous. Through a phenomenological analysis of four stories from refugees, the findings show that the phenomenon of being/becoming a refugee is focused on sedentary ontologies, where citizenship and nationality are expressed as key concepts in the development of identity and belonging. This paper argues that the value of this knowledge rests not within legal/political change, but within the social sphere. The "refugee" label, as a tool to create and drive policy, is a prescriptive tool that can only act given a specific representation of the world, therefore change needs to be located outside policy boundaries in order to transgress sedentary ontologies. Thus, I present alternatives for reshaping contemporary ontological conceptions of belonging and highlight the work of social justice movements in re-articulating the concept of citizenship and belonging.

5. Transnational Identity Formation: Examining the Experiences of Brazilian Student Migrants Turned Immigrants to Canada

Author(s): *Alexandra Mirowski Rabelo de Souza, University of Guelph*

Science without Borders (SWB)/Ciência sem Fronteiras (CsF) is a Brazilian migration for development program that has sent post-secondary students to Canada or other developed countries around the world to study STEM subjects. The program began in 2011 and has seen thousands of students participate in coming to Canada. Despite the requirement to return to Brazil immediately after the study period in Canada has ended, some former SWB participants have decided to (im)migrate back to Canada, facing new experiences and challenges when compared to their first time in the country. In this paper, I will explore the factors affecting transnational identity formation for this group of student migrants turned immigrants to Canada. This research draws on findings from the analysis of personal narratives and self-perceptions obtained through semi-structured qualitative interviews with sixteen former SWB participants who have returned to Canada.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY USING QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS I

Session Code: APS1a
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Session Format: Regular
Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 296

This session showcases researchers who employ quantitative research methods to study topics in applied sociology. Papers in this session address a range of issues relevant to communities, social programs, public policies, and social trends.

Organizer: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Chair: Amy Peirone, University of Windsor

Presentations:

1. Rural-ban Perceptions of Neighbourhood Economic Conditions in Atlantic Canadian Cities

Author(s): *Alyssa Gerhardt, Dalhousie University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University; Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University*

Research on neighbourhoods is often urban-based and focused on major cities, and concerned with topics like gentrification, life satisfaction and residential mobility. However, cities are changing and there is a trend of increasing megacities and metropolitan areas. In secondary cities, this often means that rural communities become part of the metropolitan area, which we theorize as rural-ban. There is an absence of research that examines rural portions of cities and rural residents' perceptions of their neighbourhood conditions. This paper uses 2017 Perceptions of Change survey data to examine how rural residents of cities perceive neighbourhood economic conditions—including low-income and unemployment levels—in comparison to urban residents within Atlantic Canadian metropolitan areas.

2. Impact of Social Interactions on Inter-group Sentiments and Interpretations of Islam among Muslims: The Moderating Role of Group Size

Author(s): *Syed Hammad Ali, University of Calgary*

While the present literature on contact theory offers substantial evidence that interactions between groups enhance positive inter-group outcomes, only recently have researchers begun to consider how minority/majority population status can moderate this effect. These studies, however, tend to focus on examining the effects of cross-group interactions between members of minority and majority groups on both sides of the inter-group relationship. As a result, not much research has been done to examine how different population sizes of a group; that is, in the context of being a minority/majority population in different countries, can moderate its contact effects. Against this research background, this study seeks to fill this research gap by analyzing how different percentages of Muslim population might moderate the effects of Muslims' interactions with non-Muslims on their inter-group sentiments and interpretations of Islam using two different datasets of Pew Research Center. These two datasets cover more than 30,000 Muslim respondents in 37 countries located in Africa, Central Asia, Middle East, South Asia, South-East Asia, and Southern-Eastern Europe. Second, this research assesses the effect of different types of interactions between Muslims and non-Muslims on the former's inter-group feelings and understandings of Islam. Consequently, the results of this research highlight two significant findings: 1) Group size moderates contact effect. 2) Different types of interactions varyingly influence Muslims' levels of religious inclusiveness and positive intergroup feelings. The implications of the above findings on existing global debates on Muslims' religious views and their sentiments toward non-Muslims are discussed.

3. Social Citizenship and Integration: Female Immigrants' Civic Engagement in Canada

Author(s): *Yiyan Li, University of Saskatchewan*

With the growing population of immigrants, their civic engagement and integration have become important issues. Literature suggests that civic engagement has a positive influence on immigrants' well-being and help them for adapting to a new environment. However, empirical research about civic engagement and their

meaning for immigrant women remains scarce in terms of quantitative research. My research question is: what aspects have impacts on immigrant women's integration?

Using General Social Survey (GSS) data, this study conducts a secondary analysis. Immigrant women's integration here focuses on the relations between civic engagements and sense of belonging to Canada. First, indicating immigrant women's demographic information, including age groups, education levels, health status, job status and marital status, this study identifies where the above aspects diverge. Second, using multinomial logistic regression, I check those aspects' influence on immigrant women's membership in organizations, such as political party, educational organizations, and community associations. Potential influences on female immigrant integration are discussed.

4. Time Preference and Religious Affiliation in Canada: A Quantitative Analysis

Author(s): *Christian Robitaille, University of Ottawa*

Belonging to a social group contributes to shaping one's beliefs, thereby affecting one's actions. Different beliefs lead to different actions (in both nature *and* magnitude). In particular, different religious affiliations will, on average, affect individual economic decisions and, therefore, individual economic outcomes. In this paper, I study the impact of religious affiliation on individual rates of time preference. Time preference refers to the propensity to sacrifice present satisfaction in order to increase future satisfaction. Using data from the 2001 Census of the Canadian population, I look at the impact of religious affiliation on investment income (a proxy for past rates of time preference) for individuals aged 61 and older. Two models are used. First, an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model allows us to see how much, on average, religious affiliations affect investment income. Second, a logistic regression model is used in order to compare by religious affiliation the odds of receiving at all a non-null investment income (thus suggesting a propensity to sacrifice previous income in the *anticipation* of obtaining more in the future). The results are largely consistent with the literature on the economics and sociology of religion. Indeed, although there exist a few nuances in terms of cross-regional heterogeneity and in terms of age differences, individuals of Jewish affiliation tend to receive more investment income (and to have a higher propensity to receive one at all) than Protestants, who tend to receive more investment income than Catholics. This communication aims at presenting the general results and methods used, as well as to link them to economic and sociological theories of religion and action.

CANADIAN FEMICIDE OBSERVATORY FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Session Code: VLS1

Session Format: Panel

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

The Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability (CFOJA) was established in response to a call for action from the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences for countries to document gender-related killings of women by collecting, analyzing and reviewing data on femicides with the aim of prevention. The overarching goal of the CFOJA is to establish a visible and national focus on femicide in Canada. In addition to remembering and honouring Canadian women and girls who become victims of femicide, the CFOJA conducts research on social and legal responses to femicide, focusing specifically on media and the criminal justice system, respectively. This panel features the work of Canadian experts on femicide who conduct research on femicide and are members of the founding CFOJA advisory panel.

Organizers: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Chair: *Mary-Lynn Young, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. #CallItFemicide: Understanding gender-related killings of women and girls in Canada

Author(s): *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

The Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability (CFOJA) was launched in 2017 in response to the UN call to all countries to establish such initiatives to better document the gender-related killings of

women and girls. This paper provides the background context for the CFOJA and describes its current activities, including recent findings from data collected on gender-related killings of women and girls in 2018. Research priorities generated by situational and socio-demographic factors that have emerged from the data to date, including how these may intersect, will also be discussed. Finally, using case examples, the paper will highlight the benefits and challenges of identifying and measuring gender-based motives and indicators that can better capture femicide as well as the limitations of current data sources and gaps in knowledge.

2. Intersecting Violence(s)

Author(s): Yasmin Jiwani, Concordia University

The representational economy of violence in the mass media privileges particular regimes of truth regarding the prevalence of and vulnerability to specific forms of gendered and sexual violence. In this paper, I examine the broad contours of this representational economy paying particular attention to the circulation of tropes that entrap Indigenous women and women of colour, eliding their histories and lived realities. The framing of stories involving women from these particular groups contributes to the hypervisibility accorded to some forms of violence in contrast to the pedestrian attention paid to other types of violence. Discourses of victimhood are central in influencing how specific forms of violence against women are rendered intelligible. Through examples drawn from news media, I demonstrate how these discourses perform ideological labour geared towards upholding hegemonic values of morality and normality. My examples range from missing and murdered Aboriginal women, to the concentrated coverage of the murders of South Asian and Muslim women. I argue that gendered violence involving racialized women in the Canadian context, serves as an index of increasing power of the carceral state and its management of different bodies through abandonment, containment and exclusion. This is especially evident in the intertwining of discourses supporting more restrictive and intensified controls over immigration, which are laced with state attempts aimed towards the rescue and recuperation of helpless immigrant women who are portrayed as being victimized by their barbaric cultures. In the case of the missing and murdered Aboriginal women, a discourse of culpability saturates their media representations, resulting in state interventions that focus on heightened policing and surveillance. These cases suggest that the everyday violence experienced by racialized women in Canada remains invisible and is only interrogated when and if the violence they experience can be framed as intelligible through frameworks of culturalized and racialized deviance.

3. The Reproduction of Settler Colonial Gender Violence in Canada's Legal System

Author(s): Julie Kaye, University of Saskatchewan

The Canadian context of settler colonial gendered violence reproduces systemic hostility that naturalizes violence against Indigenous women. Premised on *humanitas nullius*, Canadian legal systems sought the dispossession of Indigenous women and continue to naturalize violence by treating the bodies of Indigenous women as empty of humanity. In response to the treatment of Cindy Gladue, the Legal Strategy Coalition on Violence Against Indigenous Women (2018) argued, "no dead white woman would have been treated in such an objectifying, degrading, and dehumanizing manner." This paper explores racialized justice in recent legal processes and the naturalization of femicide in ongoing settler colonial institutions.

4. Femicide in press: What does good media coverage look like?

Author(s): Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College, Western University; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

News accounts of femicide both reflect and perpetuate beliefs about this violence and influence the degree and nature of social responses to these crimes. Many aspects that make a femicide "newsworthy" are also elements that contribute to sensational, stereotypical, and victim-blaming content, particularly when there is a lack of context and awareness of community and structural risk factors contributing to femicide. As researchers and advocates, we are often critics of news media representation, but are also participants in shaping and sharing news media content in our digital age. Indeed, feminist advocates have been successful in challenging some of the harmful aspects of news media representation, and in inserting feminist understandings of femicide into mediated conversations. In this paper we draw from news coverage of intimate partner femicides in Canada to (1) explore how this coverage has changed over time; (2) consider how news media can be a tool for social change in preventing femicide.

CHALLENGES TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY: HIGHER EDUCATION II

Session Code: EDU2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

More students are attending Canadian colleges and universities than ever before. Dramatic increases in enrollments over the past two decades has brought issues of equal opportunity within post-secondary education to the fore. We invite papers that feature empirical research from both college and university settings. Presenters and audience members should come away with a clearer understanding of real patterns of higher education outcomes in Canada, and to ponder institutional policies and practices that can truly alter those patterns.

Organizers: Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia, Neil Guppy, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Intergenerational Educational Mobility over the Past Century in Canada

Author(s): Alex Chow, University of British Columbia; Neil Guppy, University of British Columbia

Young adults born at the end of the 20th century find themselves in institutions of higher education at much higher rates than previous birth cohorts. This trend could give the impression of upward mobility. However, this impression would be deceiving because it is more a consequence of educational expansion than of improvements in social mobility, which is properly understood as the relationship between social origins and social outcomes. This study examines social mobility in Canada by investigating how, if at all, the linkage between parents' education and their children's education has changed over the past century. We use fifteen different cross-sectional surveys from the General Social Survey (GSS) to construct a longitudinal dataset covering birth cohorts across the 20th century. We conduct our analysis through a series of empirical models that include transition probability tables, odds ratios, and logistic regressions. We contribute to a gap in the Canadian literature since social mobility has been largely neglected by sociologists in recent years. We also compare our findings to the results from economists who have recently begun examining intergenerational income mobility. Consistent with earlier sociological research, our findings show that despite the tremendous increase in higher education graduates, intergenerational educational mobility has been largely stagnant in Canada over the past century.

2. Ensuring Equitable Access to Work-Integrated Learning in Ontario Universities

Author(s): Mohamed Elmi, Ryerson University; Wendy Cukier, Ryerson University

Work-integrated learning (WIL) programing has gained considerable momentum across the Ontario university sector, fuelled by support from numerous stakeholders, including industry, government and students. WIL has been framed as a solution to the present "skills mismatch" in the province, and as a way to smooth university graduates' transition into the labour market. To date, however, little effort has been made by researchers to explore issues of diversity and inclusion within this space. Through this study, we aim to ameliorate this gap in existing academic and policy research on WIL. We begin by conducting a comprehensive review of Canadian and international, interdisciplinary literature on access to, and benefits derived from, WIL participation. We then conduct semi-structured interviews with 25 individuals working in WIL offices within Ontario universities. To examine this interview data, we employed collaborative group coding using the QSR NVivo data analysis software. Numerous insights relevant to the current state of diversity and inclusion within the WIL sector in Ontario universities are identified through this analysis. In particular, we find the presence of multiple university- and employer-level "sorting mechanisms" that unintentionally, but systematically, exclude students from marginalized communities. Second, through our interviews we observed that staff at WIL offices are generally unaware of any sort of inequities/discrimination faced by traditionally marginalized students in their programs. Finally, through our qualitative analysis we found that WIL offices across many Ontario universities do not have formal procedures to address diversity and inclusion related complaints raised by WIL participants, relying instead on informal mechanisms to handle these situations.

3. Educational Aspirations and Residential School Legacy Among Canada's Indigenous Population

Author(s): *Mitchell McIvor, University of West Georgia*

The legacy of residential schools in Canada as a tool of forced assimilation has had immense impacts on Canada's indigenous population. Few groups have as adverse a legacy with educational institutions as Canada's indigenous population. Canada's residential schools were marked by forced attendance, high mortality rates, as well as physical, mental, and emotional abuse. Given the history of aboriginal peoples with educational institutions in Canada, are the attitudes and aspirations of aboriginal people still tainted by the legacy of residential schools? This question is explored using Statistic's Canada's 2012 Aboriginal People Survey. Findings indicate that those who have direct relatives that attended residential schools are significantly less like to have higher education aspirations. This finding is discussed in the context of the reasons for the relationship and the policy implications that extend from its persistence.

4. Classed and Racialized Cultural Reproduction/Agency in Immigrant Minority Youth's Transition from School to University

Author(s): *Dan Cui, Brock University; Frank Worrell, University of California Berkeley*

Despite decades of social justice research and social movements, social inequalities have been maintained, reproduced, and reinforced in the North American contexts. Drawing on Bourdieu's theory of practice (1990), this paper examines classed and racialized cultural reproduction and human agency in immigrant minority youth's transition from school to university. Particularly, it focuses on how school (teachers) and parents (e.g., different forms of capitals and habitus) affect immigrant minority youth's educational aspirations, experiences, and university choices/access. Grounded theory was used as the main research methodology for its bottom-up approach to theory construction (Charmaz, 2005). We recruited 205 participants in Berkeley, CA, Vancouver, BC and St. Catharines, ON. Both quantitative (e.g., online survey) and qualitative data (e.g., 32 individual interviews in the US and 20 in Canada) were collected. We argue that immigrant minority youth's school to university transition is based on the dynamic intersections between their classed and racialized habitus, (parents') capitals and field. Their sense of what is a reasonable choice and decision is not automatic and neutral, but rather conditioned by their internalization of classed and racialized social structures, their understanding of rules of the game, and the past and present social contexts in which they are located.

CIRCLES OF FEMINIST CONVERSATIONS: NAVIGATING ACTIVISM, SOLIDARITY AND SCHOLARSHIP

Session Code: FEM1c

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ORCH 3074

As feminists within and across disciplines, we will collectively explore the types of solidarities, conversations and professional practices that we might have with diverse community members and groups inside and outside academe. Presenters may articulate the particular contributions (historical and/or contemporary) that they feel their feminist approach offers to solidarities and social movements for change amidst and beyond the patriarchal past and present. This sub-session is hosted by the Canadian Association of Social Work Education.

Co-sponsoring Associations: Canadian Association for Social Work Education, Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education, Canadian Committee on Women's History, Canadian Political Science Association, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, Canadian Sociological Association, Society for Socialist Studies, and Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa; Elaine Coburn, York University

Presenters:

1. From "Me Too" to "We are with you": Women's Activism in Japanese Social Movements

Author(s): *Rosemary Dawood, Waseda University*

Women's activism in Japan has marked many shifts and transitions along history trying to challenge the dominant ideologies and stereotypical gender norms. The Japanese society is patriarchal in structure and women are still marginalized in politics because politics is still considered as a male domain until the present time. Women's movements have been trying to fix gender stereotypes that still idealize women's roles within the term "Ryosai Kenbo" (i.e. a good wife and a wise mother). This explains why women's political aspirations are still met with criticism as it goes against the ideal image of women in the society. It also makes sense why #MeToo movement was not successful in Japan, because women are still confined by social and cultural restrictions that prevent them from speaking about the sexual assaults in public in order not to deform their "ideal image" in the society. This paper is going to focus on the roles of women's movements and how they turn the platform of the movement into an egalitarian space where they raise the awareness of women and enable them to develop a clear self-identity. Japanese women starting from women's liberation movement in the 1970s until the recent anti-nuclear movement have paved their way in creating a challenging power that is based on collective identity as "women" who share the same problems. This paper is going to shed light on the mechanism of feminist movements and their strategies and how they institutionalize the platform of the movement to be a challenging power not only against the legislative bodies but also against the patriarchal structures of the society in order to change the stereotypes that are deeply entrenched in the mindsets of Japanese that is still perceiving women's roles within the narrow framework of motherhood discourses.

2. Beyond "Pro-choice" and Conscientious Objections: Re-centering Intersectionality, Morality, and Community in Abortion Politics

Author(s): Jessica Shaw, University of Calgary

Through the language of being "pro-choice", abortion politics are central to feminist theory and activism. However, as neoliberalism pervades every aspect of society, the concept of abortion as an individual choice must be challenged. Whereas choices are individual and are tied to a person's ability to access resources, rights are collective and compel governments, systems, and societies to fulfill their obligation in ensuring that people can exercise their rights, regardless of resources. In this presentation, the author will explain why, after working in abortion care for more than a decade, she can no longer identify as pro-choice. By drawing attention to other social justice issues that affect people's reproductive experiences, she de-centres abortion as a singular issue and locates it where it always has been – as one experience among the many that make up the context of people's reproductive lives. Furthermore, as a response to conscientious objection to abortion, the author calls for abortion workers – clinical providers, community-based providers, counsellors, abortion researchers, and activists – to consider how they can use both conscientious objections and conscientious affirmations to frame the work that they do as ethical and moral. She draws particular attention to community-based abortion providers as people whose work is deeply rooted in morality, and suggests that in addition to advocating for legal abortion, abortion workers must affirm the work of those who facilitate abortion care outside of legal and medical systems, as necessary and valid.

3. Outside the Institution: New Environments of Islam and Feminist Activism

Author(s): Alifa Bandali, University of British Columbia

This paper highlights decolonial feminist epistemologies that explore Islam and feminism. I examine how Muslim women reconcile their faith with feminism and feminist activism. By drawing on case studies from the Australian and Canadian contexts, I investigate the work of Muslim women artists such as Sydney-based artist Cigdem Aydemir and Toronto-based artist Zahra Agjee to explore feminism outside of institutional spaces to think through: What does art as a site of political intervention offer? I borrow from Sara Ahmed's *Living a Feminist Life* (2017) and her notion that feminism is a kind of Do-It-Yourself (DIY) project that acts as a form of self-assembly is useful to understand the ongoing tensions surrounding the surveillance of Muslim women's bodies and clothing practices. I argue that creative outlets - feminist activism in art spaces - are important, as they make visible Muslim women artists who seek to challenge dominant and stereotypical representations of Muslim women. In doing so, this paper considers how Muslim women can live a just and flourishing life that is faith-based. For Muslim women and Muslim women feminist activists rejecting religion is not an option. As many aspire to find liberation, truth and justice from within Islam. By applying a decolonial feminist approach in my paper, I address how Muslim women often feel undercut by secular "Western" feminism that has

misrepresented women of colour. I convey the importance of how their intersecting identities have enabled the emergence of new modes of Islamic feminisms, especially in creative spaces.

COMMUNITIES, NETWORKS, AND RELATIONSHIPS IN THE INTERNET AGE

Session Code: ITD2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

Recent research has demonstrated the importance of digital technologies, including information and communication technologies (ICTs), for the development of communities and relationships in contemporary society. This session includes theoretical and empirical presentations that further our understanding of networks, friendships, romantic connections, and neighbourhoods within the context of the 'Internet Age'. These papers examine community-building in online environments as well as how the adoption of technology within offline spaces fosters outcomes such as social solidarity, support, and integration.

Organizers: Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Chair: Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Curated Spaces and Echo Chambers: Boundary Work and Interaction in "Mom Groups" Online

Author(s): *Darryn Wellstead, University of Ottawa*

To what extent do individuals, rather than technology, drive the "echo chamber" effect in online communities? In this paper, I present the findings from my dissertation research, which is an ethnographic examination of "mom groups" on Facebook. Motivated by a desire to understand the nature of participation in pro- and anti-vaccine online communities, my research involves a year-long study of two contrasting groups - one focused on natural living; the other focused on science-based parenting. I find that in both groups, members engage in a variety of activities that regulate both participation and content, cultivating what I call "curated spaces".

In my analysis, I apply two approaches to understand how individuals work collectively to "curate" these online spaces. Gieryn's notion of "boundary-work" is useful in highlighting the ways in which community members construct ideological boundaries that separate themselves from an adversarial "other". I suggest that such boundaries are both cause and effect of participation in such groups, with members both "opting in" and "opting out" of spaces to uphold an ideological position. I also apply Goffman's concepts around impression management to suggest that while group members simply seek to participate "in face", they may inadvertently strengthen group boundaries and ideology by limiting behaviour which would disrupt the expressive order and cause them to "lose face". Policing strategies on the part of administrators further entrench the need to participate in socially acceptable ways.

These findings suggest that in a group context, echo chambers are not strictly by-products of technological algorithms, but are the result of deliberate participation and regulation strategies from group members and administrators. Linking my findings to the literature on vaccine and political polarization, I theorize about the potential impacts of "curated spaces" on political and public health issues, and provide directions for future research.

2. Understanding Social Support On and Off Line: A Field Guide of East York, Toronto

Author(s): *Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University; Molly Harper, Western University; Barry Wellman, NetLab*

Our research examines how individuals in East York, Toronto, exchange social support. We deconstruct how different sorts of digital media play socially supportive roles both on and off line. Drawing on the theoretical framework of social affordances, we examine to what extent digital media intersects with the receiving and giving of social support. This research draws on 101 qualitative interviews conducted in 2013-14 to shed light on the support networks East Yorkers have and to investigate what types of social support are exchanged among people in different age groups. Our findings show that not too much has changed since the 1960s in terms of the role relationships East Yorkers have (i.e. siblings, friends, etc.) and the types of support mobilized via social networks (companionship, small and large services, emotional aid, and financial support). What has

changed, however, is how digital media interweave in complex ways with different relations to mobilize support. We found digital media activated a wide range of ties for support, but also played a central role in maintaining weak and latent ties that were temporary dormant, yet active again when need arises.

3. Integration of Middle Eastern Refugees and Migrants through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

Author(s): *Amira Halperin, The University of British Columbia*

My research explores the integration of Middle Eastern migrants through media and technology. The aim of the research project is to write recommendations for the Canadian and the BC Provisional governments. It focuses into the practices and institutional support given to Syrian refugees in the first years after their arrival in Canada. My study employs two research methods: Individual interviews with first and second generation Syrian migrants, NGOs, the Canadian and the British Columbian Provincial Government. Participatory observation - I participate in the migrants' educational and social activities, and learn about their needs and challenges. My familiarity with the culture of my interviewees and my proficiency in the Arabic language are two factors which contribute to my research project.

The technological revolution transformed the experiences of refugees throughout the stages of their journey: pre-migration, in transit and in the new surroundings. Millions of refugees from the Middle East use smart phones and social media applications to receive information about the host states, as a survival tool during the escape process, to navigate border crossings and to receive information on political situations and the possibilities of return. Since social media is highly used by refugees, governments and support organisations should use this opportunity to develop applications that will help in the integration process. Online platforms will serve as an efficient tool (i.e., a high number of refugees do not have any documents; the applications can be used for identity management). New media applications for refugees in their own languages which can contribute to a dialogue between the newcomers and the citizens of the host societies.

4. Reading the City

Author(s): *Alex Olson, University of Toronto; Olimpia Bidian, University of Toronto; Fernando Calderon-Figueroa, University of Toronto; Daniel Silver, University of Toronto*

We often view cities as a composition of their neighbourhoods, each with their own history and characteristics. But can we establish where neighbourhoods end and begin in a way which reflects their changing compositions? While there are abundant studies representing cities in terms of their neighbourhoods, the majority rely on cultural products – novels, photographs, etc. – which are difficult to observe in a systematic way. Using Toronto as a case study, we expand previous work of social media analysis to uncover the distinct boundaries within a “city of neighbourhoods”. Via methods focusing on text and network analyses, we explore how the language used to review Toronto’s businesses changes over time and space. From this we identify how neighbourhoods are represented, and how neighbourhoods change over time. Using a dataset of Yelp reviews spanning 2006-2018, we analyze neighbourhood representation on three levels: (1) business characteristics, (2) user reviews; and (3) network of reviewers, generated by noting where users frequently co-appear in a business’ reviews. Our findings suggest that big-data analysis offers a promising avenue for neighbourhood analysis, and that each of the three levels help significantly to organically understand neighbourhood boundaries.

5. Dating Across Nativity Lines? Mate Selection Among Immigrant and Native-Born Online Daters in Vancouver

Author(s): *Yue Qian, University of British Columbia; Siqi Xiao, University of British Columbia*

Online dating has profoundly changed the dating landscape, providing users with access to thousands of potential romantic partners whom they would otherwise be unlikely to encounter. The efficiency of online dating may be especially appealing to immigrants. Far from their families and childhood friends, immigrants often face difficulties meeting new people. No research, however, has compared immigrants’ and nonimmigrants’ online dating use or experience. This study aims to provide valuable insight into online dating processes, with a focus on comparing immigrants and native-borns. Considering that the degree to which immigrants establish intimate relationships with native-born people indicates social distance of group boundaries and social assimilation of immigrants, one crucial question arises: Would online dating promote

romantic relationships between immigrants and native-borns? Based on in-depth interviews with 60 online daters in Vancouver, Canada, we find that online dating reinforces immigrant-native born boundaries in explicit or implicit ways. Some Individuals, in particular immigrants, have explicit preferences for nativity homogamy and use dating websites or apps that cater to a specific locally based population to look for romantic partners. Others, particularly native-borns, do not rule out the possibilities of dating across nativity lines, but they emphasize mate selection criteria that require cultural capital (such as being “funny,” “witty” or able to hold a good conversation) when screening profiles, exchanging messages, or meeting offline, which in turn implicitly excludes candidates from a different nativity status group. Hence, online dating, instead of promoting dating across nativity lines, seems to reinforce pre-existing group boundaries and social stratifications at the very early stages of mate selection.

FEMINIST METHODOLOGIES, THEIR DESIGNS AND RELATIONSHIPS TO FEMINISM AND SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: FEM5

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

How are feminist methodologies (be they qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods or other approaches) used in designing empirical research and praxis? What is unique about the feminist methodological strategies used and the design reasons for the selection of these methods and methodologies? Papers in this session engage with a series of feminist methodological approaches, reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of specific design decisions and consider the relationship of these methodological choices on their research, its social engagements and outcomes.

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

Chair: Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations:

1. Understanding Activist Women's Experiences through Transformative Mixed Methods Research

Author(s): *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor*

This paper will elaborate upon the methodological considerations that guided the development of my doctoral dissertation proposal. The purpose of my mixed methods study is to collaborate with Canadian Muslim women who self-identify as activists to map their past activities and develop, implement, and evaluate a pilot intervention that will acknowledge the contradictory experiences of Muslim women as gendered religious subjects in post-secular Canada. By drawing upon transnational feminist theory, I will apply a transformative mixed methods study in which women will reflect, learn, and share by drawing from past knowledges (both experiential and theoretical) and collaboratively design a practical pilot intervention that is coalitional, community-based, and gender and racially-aware. The feminist concept of praxis (theory-informed action) guides this project to overcome the problem of theory and action as independent categories. This paper will highlight the decision-making process behind this study while considering the challenges and impacts of such an endeavour. At the time of CSA, I will likely be beginning data collection.

2. Inflecting Feminist Ethnographic Methods: Comedy, Critique, and Community Engagement

Author(s): *Janna Klostermann, Carleton University; Samantha McAlesse, Carleton University; Lauren Montgomery, Carleton University*

Our paper seeks to reflect on the particular contributions of institutional ethnography (IE) and political activist ethnography (PAE) to sociological research, and reports on our own experiences of doing feminist research differently through comedy, public critique, and community engagement. Contributing to collective feminist projects of revealing how social relations manifest in everyday life, we follow Smith and Turner's (2014) invitation to expand ethnographic inquiry to more fully reveal diverse and shifting modes of contemporary social organization. We highlight the challenges and benefits of the ethnographic 'inflections' at the heart of our doctoral research in three unique areas of study (the social organization of care, the municipal regulation of indoor sex work, and the advocacy work of criminal justice non-profit sector practitioners) and open up the ordinary work involved in research design and implementation (Smith 2005). We conclude by exploring how

IE and PAE can be mobilized to make unique contributions to feminist sociology, while also questioning if it is possible to over-step or bring too much of ourselves into social relations of which we are always/already a part.

3. Feminist Grounded Theorizing and Praxis

Author(s): *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

I begin by briefly tracing my experiences with "The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research" by Glaser and Strauss (1967) and its continued utility. I had no contact during my PhD methodology comps (Columbia University, March, 1967). I first heard in Halifax that I was doing grounded theory while describing my methodology with many mixed methods of my thesis on newcomers in Halifax. I loved the Glaser and Strauss (1967) book, often cited it, but those at SSHRC were not convinced, I suspect because it broke what were considered sociological norms at the time consistent with quantitative research, not qualitative. I still frequently use and recommend its descriptions of theoretic sampling, constant comparative method, data saturation and its flexibility in theorizing, as appropriate in exploratory research processes. In a decade long international research project using macro level analysis, coordinated by Immanuel Wallerstein (2016), I was responsible for the women and gender domain. My feminist starting points led me also to adopt these methodological practices, along with those of others (e.g., triangulation). I now realize how far my approach has become from Glaser and Strauss, as they, also, from each other. This paper explores the three concepts, 'feminist grounded theorizing,' names key principles of my 'feminist analysis', lists critiques of patriarchal scholarship and considers feminist, public and academic impacts of this methodology and its methods.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN MASCULINITY STUDIES

Session Code: GAS7

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

Sociologists have been at the forefront of the study of men and masculinities over the past few decades. In recent years, researchers have extended the critical analysis of masculinity to new sites, as well as taking up theories that promise new insights, and which have stimulated a great deal of debate. This session will focus on recent sociological research and conceptual innovations in the study of masculinities.

Organizer and Chair: Steve Garlick, University of Victoria

Presentations:

1. Exploring Masculine Dilemmas in the Therapeutic Context

Author(s): *Jillian Sunderland, McMaster University*

Sociological work is now catching up and exploring the social configuration of mental illness/wellness, treatment programs, and community resources. Within this new area of study, the process by which harmful expressions of masculinity are reconstructed through programs designed to address problematic behaviour is gaining attention. There is now a growing body of sociological research which is uncovering how men adjust their gender performances and ideologies in various therapeutic contexts resulting in changes, durability or challenges to gender inequality and antisocial outcomes. Therapy is an interesting site to study masculine performances as many men may encounter a "masculine dilemma" in that the cultural ideals of masculinity (e.g., stoic and unemotional) are in contrast to the therapeutic mandate (e.g., exploring emotions). This research asks the following questions: a) How do men undergoing therapy reproduce, challenge and change harmful enactments of masculinity? b) How do studies examining this issue further our understanding of masculinity? c) How do research findings illuminate the intersections of race, class, and sexuality in gender performances? By undertaking a comprehensive literature review, this research aims to show how men reproduce, challenge, or change their masculine constructions in therapeutic contexts.

2. An Examination of Feminist, Pro-Gay, and Inclusive Men's Sexual Behaviours

Author(s): *Max Stick, McMaster University; Tina Fetner, McMaster University*

Straight men's identification with and support for feminism and pro-gay aesthetics have attracted the interest of masculinity scholars in recent years. Scholars question whether the rise of inclusive, hybrid, and other progressive masculinities represents a genuine shift toward more equitable, non-oppressive gender relations. Some suggest that identification with inclusivity masks gender and sexual privilege, appearing to distance men from out of vogue, stigmatized heteronormative masculinity. They posit liberalized masculine identities are disingenuous tactics used by some straight men to appeal to women in our contemporary sociopolitical environment. This study explores an under researched dimension of this phenomenon, exploring the confluence of inclusive gender beliefs and sexual dynamics. Using representative survey data of the adult Canadian population from a larger project on Canadian sexuality (n=2,303), this study examines the extent to which heterosexual, self-identified feminist men and those with positive perceptions toward minority sexualities prioritize female pleasure in sexual encounters; and whether their sexual behaviours and relational lives differ from those of non-feminist and heteronormative men.

3. The Cult of Saint Elliot: Involuntary Celibates, Threatened Masculinities, and Justifications of Violence

Author(s): *Taisto Witt, University of British Columbia*

On May 23rd, 2014, 22 year-old Elliot Rodger went on a killing spree in Isla Vista California that left 6 dead (including Rodger), and 14 wounded. Rodger was the first of as many as 6 North American mass killers who have been connected to an online community known as the Involuntary Celibate (or 'incel') community. This online space is populated by men who come together around a shared inability to find sexual or romantic partners. Community members in online incel spaces have been observed referring to Rodger as 'Saint Elliot', and have been seen celebrating the anniversary of the Isla Vista killings as 'Saint Elliot Day'. I argue that one can reveal ongoing projects of reality construction that occur through these virtual spaces, which allow for the justification, enactment, and celebration of violence, through an exploration of the construction and presentation of Rodger's 'sainthood' and by approaching his manifesto as a hagiographic text for the incel community. These projects are intimately tied to the constructions of, and claims to, the masculinities of the men who make up this community, who use affective semiotic representations of Rodger to conceptualize and position acts of violence as reclaimative acts of masculinity and power.

4. Exploring the Gender Difference in Interpersonal Conflict among Emotional Laborers: Outsider Conflict, Control Beliefs and the Status Shield

Author(s): *Diana Singh, McMaster University*

Verbal abuse from customers and clients is a frequent experience for workers in emotional labor-intensive occupations. While research has expanded our knowledge on how status markers can make some workers more or less vulnerable to incivility, it is unclear how these experiences are influenced by personality, psychological disposition, and cognition. Research has shown that the perceived authority of men shields them from social assaults and other forms of customer incivility during service interactions. However, little is known about how masculinity—as a classed and gendered disposition—influence the psychological resources of men who work in emotional labor-intensive occupations. In this study, I draw from The Stress Process Model, which identifies the personal sense of control as a key buffering resource that can weaken the negative impact of a stressor. Serving as a psychological resource, it is the extent to which an individual believes that they have control over the important things in their life. I examine whether a high personal sense of control can serve as a resource that may diminish the threat of conflict and assist men and women in similar ways in emotional labor-intensive occupations. Merging a national study of American workers (WSH study; n=1800) with occupational information from the O*NET database—an occupation-level database that contains detailed information of the typical work activities of 886 occupations—I find that at the occupational-level, the personal sense of control is a stronger buffering resource for men than it is for women. I discuss some of implications for future research on masculinity, emotional labor and incivility.

5. Technologies of the Natural: Juxtaposing "Male Enhancement" with Gender Confirmation Discourses

Author(s): *Jennifer Thomas, Simon Fraser University*

Surgical and at-home “male enhancement” techniques—such as penile length and girth augmentations, scrotal shaping, and foreskin restorations—are among many genital enhancements gaining popularity among cisgender men in North America. Based on interviews with male enhancement practitioners, this project asks what are the systems of intelligibility that render particular bodies and subjectivities (im)possible and/or (un)natural in this socio-historical moment? Taking up Stryker's (2006) appeal to identify the “seams and sutures” of the “natural”, this research traces the discourses that are employed in the service of (re)naturalizing cis men's bodies through male enhancement. I locate these seams and sutures in part by analyzing negative cases in which surgical practitioners would deny a request made by a patient, as well as through Nikki Sullivan's (2005, 2009) comparative interrogation method in order to demonstrate how seemingly different cosmetic procedures and patient cases are actually quite similar. I ask how is the construction of cis men's bodies successfully concealed so as to be regarded as natural, while trans and intersex Others who may undergo procedures involving similar medical knowledge, surgical techniques, and aesthetic results are marked as unnatural constructions? Reading through and against each other, I compare “male enhancement” for cisgender men with genital surgeries for marginalized Others in order to bring into sharp relief the ontological presuppositions underlying each of these practices as they relate to gender and the body.

RACE AND ETHNICITY ROUNDTABLE: INTERRACIAL AND MULTIRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND RACIAL BELONGING

Session Code: RAE2e

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

Is love colourblind? In this roundtable session presenters examine the intricacies of multiracial relationships in hegemonic culture. In so doing they discuss issues of double consciousness, identity formation, racialized personhood, renegotiation of cultural norms, and self-presentation and regulation in interracial unions and multiracial families.

Organizers: Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Esra Ari, Western University

Chair: Grace Oluseyi Oshinfowokan, National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies kuru, Jos

Presentations:

1. Where do I Belong? Transracial Adoptees Challenge Racialized Group Belonging

Author(s): *Jennifer Peruniak, University of Toronto*

This paper analyzes the processes of how transracially adopted people negotiate their racialized identity within white adopting families. I conclude with educational suggestions for parents of transracial adoptees and argue for increased levels of education on race issues to be implemented both in the adoption process and within families. Transracial adoptees (TRA's) are in a continuum between racial and ethnic communities with a strong degree of “groupness” and those who do not have “groupness” but are externally classified as “other.” Consequently, they face complex barriers in navigating their racialized identity. Drawing on theories of groupness and group identity, whiteness, and double-consciousness, TRA's undergo complex processes of racialization unlike other racialized groups and face nuanced barriers in negotiating their racialized identity. TRA's experience a unique racialized identity and assimilation into white culture; this is indicative of hegemony of white culture in North American society. This raises interesting questions which challenge how whiteness is conceptualized and who is allowed the agency and autonomy to classify themselves as white. Furthermore, TRA's provide a unique case study into examining how group categories and concepts of identity are formed and conceptualized; transracial adoptees' racialized identity challenges notions of racialized group identity as being bound by geography and such discussions of racialized personhood permit further examination. TRA's have been on the margins of discussion within race and ethnicity discourse and analysis of their conception of identity provides insight that places them within the broader discourse of group categories and race.

2. Developing a Critical Consciousness in Racialized Youth

Author(s): *Mikayla Sherry, Carleton University*

While the development of alternative forms of consciousness in racialized youth is a well-researched subject area, a gap still persists in this branch of sociological literature. The inclusion of both the human capacity for, and the necessity of, affect as integral arbiters in identity formation and collective action are often negated. I address this gap in the literature through a qualitative study that seeks to understand if and how Harambee Cultural Society, a Canadian non-profit government organization that hosts an annual week-long conference camp for multi-racial families, facilitates the development of a critical consciousness in its Black and African youth attendees. This study utilizes 10 semi-structured interviews with 18-25-year-old Black and African young adult attendees, as well as a content analysis examining this organization's five-year strategic plan that articulates its cultural and pedagogical focusses. Guided by a Gramscian-Marxist theoretical framework, this research seeks to understand how the untangling of a double consciousness and the development of critical forms of consciousness and identification, and further, human action, can be constrained, mediated or produced by forms of affect – most importantly, revolutionary love – in the struggle against neoliberal capitalist hegemonies that undermine collective agency and social solidarity.

3. Egalitarianism Within Mixed Unions in Canada

Author(s): *Kathya Aathavan, Western University*

Mixed race/ethnic partnerships are unions between individuals that cross socially constructed group boundaries such as race and ethnicity. In Canada, the literature has focused on mixed unions as a measure of immigrant assimilation to the host society or as a celebration of Canada's multiculturalism. However, mixed couples who tend to be younger, more urban and highly educated, come together in a non-traditional space worth studying, due to the societal and familial expectations on partnering across racial/ethnic boundaries. And as per the diffusion argument of gender-based egalitarianism, their division of paid and unpaid labour may be more equal. Non-traditional socialization which could facilitate interracial partner choices may also impact the adherence to traditional gender norms within the home. Moreover, unions between individuals of different cultural backgrounds and upbringings could mean that these couples have more to negotiate in comparison to co-ethnic couples, hence gender norms may have a place to be renegotiated as well. Therefore, using the 2016 Canadian longform census, I examine the intrahousehold equality of mixed couples based on visible minority status in comparison to their non-mixed counterparts on different dimensions, such as the contribution of each partner to the total wages, income, hours spent on housework and childcare.

4. LGBTQ Couples' Experiences of Interracial Intimacy in a Multicultural Metropole

Author(s): *Tanvi Sirari, University of British Columbia*

Interracial intimacy brings racial borders and identities into sharp focus, and provides a site to investigate the nature of racism prevalent in Canadian society and to understand how the prevailing hierarchies of race play out in the intimate sphere. I draw on Patricia Hill Collins' theorisation of new racism emerging at the intersection of multiple social locations to focus on the experiences of interracial couples in same sex and trans relationships. I examine how the experience of interracial LGBTQ couples is shaped around the axes of race, gender and sexuality. I juxtapose their experience with interracial couples in heterosexual relationships and interrogate how LGBTQ interracial couples negotiate social expectations of heterosexuality and monoraciality as they navigate social stigma and invisibility in public spaces.

My paper based on semi-structured interviews conducted together and individually with interracial couples in the greater Vancouver area between 2016 and 2017. I interviewed 29 mixed couples, out of which seven were in LGBTQ relationships, 4 gay couples and 3 lesbian couples, including a trans-woman partner. Participants felt that racial or sexual identities individually or as a couple became salient in different contexts. Being an LGBTQ couple was described as more central to their identity than being an interracial couple negotiating multiracial social spaces. However, Black and White couples experienced racial difference as most salient, and being an interracial couple was reported to be more acceptable than being a Black couple. People of colour felt they had to engage with different forms self-presentation and self-regulation to fit into predominantly White queer-friendly spaces. Being gay was recognized as the first experience for White partners of being on the margin, and they tried to use it to relate to their partners' experience of racial marginalization. Race, gender and sexuality intersect to shape the everyday experience of these couples.

5. "It's the Singaporean Blood": Justin Trudeau's Embodied Multiculturalism as a Euphemism for Colonial Violence

Author(s): *Nicholas Wong, Ryerson University*

This paper examines comments made by Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau regarding his Singaporean heritage. Critical discourse analysis of Trudeau's comments reveals that he romanticizes his family's distant intercultural and interracial roots as a triumph of multiculturalism. I argue that uncritically celebrating cultural and racial admixture under the rhetoric of multiculturalism elides the historical and ongoing racialized colonial violence upon which nations like Singapore and Canada are founded. Furthermore, I contend that Trudeau's neoliberal multicultural rhetoric strategically invokes his physical embodiment of multiculturalism. I assess the potential of two existing theoretical concepts—"model multiracial" and "settler nativism"—to interpret the function of Trudeau's particular claims of embodied multiculturalism. The model multiracial concept articulates how Trudeau embodies neoliberal ideals of diversity and inclusion in Canada, while his allusion to a native Singaporean ancestor suggests a form of settler nativism that seeks to claim economic legitimacy in Southeast Asia. I thus conclude that Trudeau's comments represent a unique attempt at creating a transnationally legible rhetoric of embodied multiculturalism that dually serves Canadian and Singaporean neoliberal interests.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH EQUITY II: INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL LOCATION

Session Code: HEA1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: **TUESDAY, JUNE 4**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 335**

Canada is consistently ranked one of the healthiest nations in the world, scoring highly on key indicators of life expectancy, mortality rates, and access to preventative care and treatment. Yet not all Canadians have access to quality health care nor experience good health and wellbeing. Significant health disparities persist and the burden of ill health falls disproportionately on socioeconomically marginalized groups, Indigenous peoples, sexual and racial/ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities. In furthering our understanding of these patterns, sociologists have been instrumental in highlighting the social and structural mechanisms that propel health inequities.

Organizers: *Kaitlyn Jaffe, Lindsey Richardson, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Implementing Health Equity Interventions in a Complex System - Insights from a Process Evaluation of "EQUIP Emergency: Promoting Health Equity for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous People in Emergency Rooms"

Author(s): *Kat Kolar, University of British Columbia; Vicky Bungay, University of British Columbia; Scott Comber, Dalhousie University; Colleen Varcoe, University of British Columbia*

Health service interventions that fail to take into account the complexity of the dynamic context into which they are applied are unlikely to make a difference to the routine patterns within organizations and overarching systems that reproduce health inequities. In order to assess the impacts of the dynamic properties of a context on intervention implementation and outcomes, it is important to conduct a process evaluation that tracks interventions as an event unfolding within a complex system. Yet published methods for the evaluation of complex intervention implementation in healthcare organizations remain limited. This presentation draws from a theory-driven study to evaluate the implementation and impact of "EQUIP Emergency: Promoting Health Equity for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous People in Emergency Rooms", a front line worker led intervention program which is designed to increase Emergency Departments' [EDs] organizational capacity to provide Equity Oriented Health Care [EOHC] in Canada. EQUIP applies a triple-pronged leadership structure including indigenous leadership, researchers, and health care leadership to engage EDs in a participatory process for addressing stigma and discrimination, and enhancing EOHC. This presentation uses examples from EQUIP to discuss considerations for implementing and evaluating theory-driven health equity interventions in complex systems.

2. Understanding the outreach landscape with women affected by violence

Author(s): *Janina Krabbe, University of British Columbia; Vicky Bungay, University of British Columbia; Adrian Guta, University of Windsor*

It is well established that addressing severe health inequities experienced by women affected by violence requires intervention research approaches that integrate central tenets of complexity science. There is also increasing evidence that participatory, community engaged approaches are an essential aspect of rigorous, ethical, and effective complex intervention research. The STRENGTH Project is one such complex health intervention piloting the effectiveness of a women-led, trauma-and-violence-informed model of outreach through a close community collaboration between the UBC School of Nursing and Inner City Women's Initiatives Society. As part of the initial intervention phase of tailoring to context, we conducted semi-structured interviews with outreach workers and service providers in the DTES community. This presentation will provide an overview of the analysis and findings coming out of these interviews, as well as how that was taken up by the Community Advisory Committee and fed back into the community. Equipped with a more fulsome understanding of the outreach landscape in the Downtown Eastside Community, we will be able to adapt the intervention to be the most effective in advancing health equity for women affected by violence. It is well established that addressing severe health inequities experienced by women affected by violence requires intervention research approaches that integrate central tenets of complexity science. There is also increasing evidence that participatory, community engaged approaches are an essential aspect of rigorous, ethical, and effective complex intervention research. The STRENGTH Project is one such complex health intervention piloting the effectiveness of a women-led, trauma-and-violence-informed model of outreach through a close community collaboration between the UBC School of Nursing and Inner City Women's Initiatives Society. As part of the initial intervention phase of tailoring to context, we conducted semi-structured interviews with outreach workers and service providers in the DTES community. This presentation will provide an overview of the analysis and findings coming out of these interviews, as well as how that was taken up by the Community Advisory Committee and fed back into the community. Equipped with a more fulsome understanding of the outreach landscape in the Downtown Eastside Community, we will be able to adapt the intervention to be the most effective in advancing health equity for women affected by violence.

3. The Intergenerational Problem of Delayed Birth Registration and Missing Personal Identification as a Social Determinant of Health among Indigenous People in Northern Ontario

Author(s): *Chris Sanders, Lakehead University; Kristin Burnett, Lakehead University*

Under international law, birth registration is considered a human right because it determines access to important legal protections as well as essential services and social supports across the lifespan; further, studies have shown there is a direct correlation between health and access to birth registration. Difficulties related to birth registration and the acquisition of personal identification (PID) are largely regarded as problems specific to low-income countries. For Indigenous people in northern and rural Canada, however, lack of PID is a common problem that is rooted in the geography of the region as well as historical and contemporary settler colonial policies. Using a Social Determinants of Health framework, this paper explores how delayed birth registration and missing PID in northern Ontario disproportionately affects Indigenous people. Drawing on intake surveys, qualitative interviews, and field notes, we use two case studies to illuminate the unique intergenerational impact that birth registration and PID have in northern Ontario and how it is further by complicated relationships between gender, health, place, and colonialism.

4. Social Factors That Contribute to Child Resilience, Health, and Well-Being Following Environmental Disasters

Author(s): *Caroline McDonald-Harker, Mount Royal University; Julie Drolet, University of Calgary*

On June 20, 2013 catastrophic and unprecedented flooding took place in Alberta, Canada resulting in damages estimated as exceeding \$5 billion dollars, the second costliest disaster in Canadian history. In the aftermath of environmental disasters, many families faced the loss homes, places of employment, schools, recreational facilities, as well as social, emotional, and psychological difficulties. Children were particularly affected because of their dependence on adults, and the physical, cognitive, and social factors related to their developmental life stage. When it comes to the impact of disasters on children, little is known about their unique experiences, particularly from their own voices, and ways that they can and do demonstrate resilience

in such adversarial circumstances. In this presentation we discuss a three-year research study which engaged children between the ages of 5-18 years and the key influencers in their lives who experienced the 2013 Alberta flood, in order to better understand the social, cultural, economic, health, and personal factors that contribute to children's resiliency and recovery post-disaster. This study examined : 1) How children's lives are impacted by the tragedy, devastation, upheaval, displacement, and stress-related conditions of disaster; 2) Ways that children demonstrate resilience when directly faced with the adversarial circumstances of disaster; 3) The cumulative internal factors and external factors, specifically family, school, peer, and community support systems, that lead to child resilience in situations of disaster; and 4) How key influencers, particularly parents and community service providers, can best enhance and support the resilience of children in their communities post-flood. Using qualitative data collected through face-to-face interviews with 203 participants (83 children, 83 parents, and 37 community service providers), we discuss the unique challenges that children face as a result of experiencing the flood, the factors, mechanisms, and conditions that influence and support children's resilience, and the specific ways that key influences can best support the health, well-being, and overall recovery of children post-flood. We discuss the implications that these findings have for bridging the gap between children's needs and the services and supports provided to them following environmental disasters .

SOCIOLOGY OF HOME II: THEORIZING AND EXPERIENCING HOME

Session Code: SOH1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

This session brings together papers on diverse experiences of home both historical and contemporary. Authors draw upon material and interpretive, qualitative and quantitative, approaches to interrogate the experience of home making and home feeling.

Organizers: Joseph G. Moore, Douglas College, Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University

Chair: Joseph G. Moore, Douglas College

Presentations:

1. Tearing Down Walls: Rethinking White Domesticity in the Context of Cultural Domicide

Author(s): *Shelly Ikebuchi, Okanagan College*

In their 2001 book, *Domicide: The Global Destruction of Home*, Porteos and Smith define domicide as the "deliberate destruction of home against the will of the home dweller" (2001, 3). While much of their work focuses on the destruction of physical spaces and the resulting memocide, this paper introduces the conceptual framework of cultural domicide and how it impacted both the physical and affective spaces of the home. While erasure or destruction of cultural practices and ideologies may seem far less violent or drastic than the physical destruction of homes, the effects of these erasures have both physical and affective consequences. The making, unmaking, and remaking of home occurs on multiple registers. First, there is the making of the physical home. Second, there is the affective component of home-making, comprising of how we experience and interact with others within physical spaces. Throughout this home-making, culture infuses the physical and affective spaces of home. This paper takes two trajectories in order to mine the intersections of culture and space (physical and affective). First, I examine how white women missionaries produced both physical and affective spaces, in the form of The Chinese Rescue Home, through what I am calling cultural domicide (the destruction of cultural practices and ideologies of home). Second, I examine the consequences of these interventions in Chinese communities. The paper begins with some conceptual work by locating the concept of cultural domicide within the existing literature on domicide. The paper then takes up the important distinctions that can be made between affective space and physical space by relating it to Lefebvre's discussion of spatial trial; perceived space, conceived space, and lived space. This conceptual framework will be used to structure the remainder of the paper as it examines the relationship between cultural domicide and its effects on affective and physical space.

2. The Culture of Exchange Value: Rental Housing, Neighborhood Conflict, and 'Socially Conscious' Urban Developers

Author(s): Zachary Hyde, University of British Columbia

Research in urban sociology often starts from the assumption that conflict over new development arises from the tension between developers who seek to maximize profits, or exchange values, and urban citizens who value the “non-economic” sentimental use values associated with their homes and communities. This paper, therefore, takes up a counter-intuitive question: why would a real estate developer diverge from profit maximization on a large-scale housing project on a highly valuable piece of land in a major North American city? Through a case study of a major rental housing redevelopment in Toronto I answer this question while developing a new perspective for urban sociology, housing studies, and studies of neighborhood conflict, *the culture of exchange value*. This approach integrates foundational theories from economic sociology regarding the role of meanings, values, symbolism and narratives in the economy into the explanation of urban development outcomes. Drawing on qualitative interviews, ethnographic observation and analysis of textual material, I identify four cultural strategies through which developers approach the market - economic distancing, community consultation, housing tenure narratives and gift-giving. By elucidating these strategies I argue that developers that pursue ostensibly altruistic motivations and diverge from profit maximization can, paradoxically, generate higher economic returns. The findings of this paper and, the culture of exchange value approach more generally, hold implications for urban political economy and housing studies as well as for popular understandings of urban redevelopment conflict across neighborhoods and cities.

3. Model Homes

Author(s): Lindsey Freeman, Simon Fraser University

In *The Poetics of Space*, Gaston Bachelard argues that our childhood homes are “physically inscribed” in us; as we dwelled in them, they dwell in us. In geometry, to speak of inscribed shapes means that they fit snugly in other shapes. When we were children we were also accidental geometers, we learned to swell to fit our homes, and we learned to fit them inside of us in return. We experience the feeling of these spaces as long as we live. As we move through the world, we exscribe the habits we honed in our first homes on each other and on the world. This all goes quite well if our early lives were secure, if culture remains stable, and if the social world tumbles out gently from one generation to the next. When it doesn’t, the mutual dwellings—the homes inside us, the homes we live inside (if we are so lucky)—become architecturally, psychologically, and socially incompatible. We might start to question their very foundations. In this paper, I explore artists working with themes of home and the uncanny as a way to engage with questions of these foundations: material, social, and ideological.

SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS (SECT)

Session Code: THE3

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Location: ANGU 293

The Social Theory Research Cluster presents this special session that spotlights the work of emerging 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). Social theory is an open and dynamic field, and so in that spirit these papers reflect, expand and/or critique the array of social phenomena.

Organizers: Robert Nonomura, Western University; Ariane Hanemaayer, Brandon University

Chair: Robert Nonomura, Western University

Discussant: Thomas Kemple, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Settler-Colonialism and Violence: Power and Policing in Rural British Columbia

Author(s): Dean Ray, York University

What is the relationship between settler-colonialism and violence? Many researchers have put forward compelling theories of settler-colonialism and its operation, its relationship to land and to knowledge. However, few have wrestled with settler-colonialism’s explicit violence often leaving violence outside of their

conceptual framework. This paper explores two theories of violence and their applicability to settler-colonialism. The first is Hannah Arendt who proposes that violence appears where power breaks down, signifying a boundary of political communities. The second is Randall Collins who proposes violent acts requires overcoming a significant emotional threshold. How can these theorists explain police violence against Indigenous men in Rural British Columbia in a way that goes beyond social stratification or inequality? Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and court documents this paper traces the emotional circuits which led to incidents of police violence against Indigenous men. To this end, it uses two case studies. The first is Cyril John Pigeon who was brutally assaulted by a police officer in 1992 in the Chilcotin Region of British Columbia. The second is Glen Shuter who was brutally assaulted by an officer in 2006 in the Nicola Valley Region of British Columbia. Shuter's case is particularly salient as the officer was dismissed from the RCMP, charged with torture and later prosecuted for assault—a rarity in such cases. How does violence operate within settler-colonialism to create a differential emotional threshold of violence against indigenous men and how might this signify a conceptual and material limit of Canadian sovereignty?

2. Gender and Charismatic Power: Reclaiming a Classic Concept for the Contemporary Moment

Author(s): Paul Joosse, University of Hong Kong

Myra Marx Ferree and Carol Mueller (2013) recently advocated for a push beyond shopworn debates about what the women's movement is, outlining instead what it is not—in their words, “not new, not only Western, and not always feminist” (2013:576). Such an expansive perspective is refreshing and welcome. After all, there are few historical constants as reliable as the erasure of the role and agency of women, and those who would seek to apprehend the women's movement as an ‘object of study’ stand particularly prone to recapitulating a tendency that would examine, so as to minimize—occluding the force and impact of many while drawing attention to a few. Such dynamics hold on social-theoretical terrain as well: Harriet Martineau, Ida B. Wells, and Jane Addams are familiar names today because of sedulous efforts to establish their importance in intellectual history. These efforts are of a piece with the larger project of reversing core-periphery distinctions that have also kept theorists of color (hooks 1981; Morris 2015), and theory emergent from the global south (Connell 2007a; 2007b) from our view. But as with the women's movement in general, efforts to feminize intellectual history would do a disservice if they remained confined to focussing on exemplary authors who ‘happen to be women.’

Working beyond the inclination to inaugurate alternative theoretical traditions alongside canonical sociology, this paper demonstrates the value of recovering latent gender theory from within classic concepts—in this case, Weber's ‘charisma.’ Close readings of Weber reveal, a) tools for theorizing extraordinary, non-masculinist agency, and, b) clues that account for the conventional wisdom (popular and scholastic) that charisma is ‘not for women.’ While contemporary movements may be tempted to eschew charismatic leadership per se because of legacies of dominance by men, Weber's formulation anticipated the performative turn in social theory that would destabilize biologicistic gender ontologies. Value in this exchange also flows back to Weber: by confronting his intermittent tendency to describe charisma in terms that we now recognize as ‘customs of manly power,’ we reveal heretofore unseen imperfections (i.e. *traditionalist* modes of legitimation) in his ideal-type. This engagement thus demonstrates an empowering mutuality between contemporary gender theory and ‘the classics.’

Weber's ‘charisma’ presents a good illustrative case for such interventions because it is relevant to issues of power and mobilization that are of concern for contemporary movements, and because it has been subject to the above-mentioned processes of masculinization in a number of ways. For instance, there is a palpable unease amongst charisma-studies specialists that pertains to categorical issues about what ‘counts’ as charisma—specifically the fear that the term has been, “debased to mean something much closer to what used to be called...‘star quality’” (Baker, in Derman 2012:214). In reaction, scholars have sought to prevent loose usage, erecting strong distinctions between what is ‘truly’ charismatic and what is ‘mere celebrity’ (see Smith's 2013:26-32 on ‘pseudocharisma’). As laudable as the desire for conceptual precision may be, this work risks capsulizing charisma within an anachronistic gender paradigm, reifying demarcations between ‘serious’ (read: masculine) and ‘frivolous’ (read: feminine) forms of cultural power. As Whalen (2014:10) notes:

[T]he gatekeeping of distinctions between charisma and celebrity is problematic: not only are the lines between the two increasingly permeable in twenty-first century public life, but the contributions of women (often artists, actors, and musicians) tend to be undervalued as a result.

Such observations are apt in the wake of the election of a celebrity-President who consistently made use of sexism in political messaging, and who revealed the charismatic potential that is nascent within the fusion of politics and celebrity culture into 'infotainment' (Joosse 2018; Lukes 2017; Wagner-Pacifi and Tavory 2017). As a result of this dynamic, social movement activists who could be expected oppose someone like Trump are at times left with deep suspicions about 'charisma.' This is not least because progressive social movements themselves have bequeathed us with their own 'great man theories of history' that tend to exaggerate the importance of a few (invariably male) leaders. As Ruth Milkman repeatedly noted in her 2016 ASA Presidential address, organizers of Occupy Wall Street "reject[ed] outright the civil rights movement's historic reliance on charismatic leaders, the vast majority of whom were male" (2017:23). Speaking about Black Lives Matter, political scientist Cathy Cohen (2016:3) similarly criticized Al Sharpton for coming "out of a tradition, an ideological positioning, that would lead him to seek the role of the male charismatic leader."

In contemporary political debates, therefore, it seems that masculine dominance and charisma are frequently seen as synonymous. The mobilizing potential for non-masculinist forms of charismatic agency is thus apparently going unconsidered. This process illustrates a sociological truism: the nature of our concepts determines what can be thought. By reimagining 'charisma' for those who would oppose Trump, this research seeks reclaim its power, both for the Weberian tradition, and for contemporary politics.

3. The 'Warring Gods' in Dialogue: Reconciling Philosophy and Sociology in the Correspondence between Talcott Parsons and Alfred Schutz

Author(s): *Connie Phung, Concordia University*

Talcott Parsons and Alfred Schutz have a central interest: to develop a theory of social action in understanding social life as fundamental for social theory. In spite of their similar goal, both theorists could not reach a common ground for understanding. Their correspondence (Grathoff, 1978) concerned fundamental issues in the social sciences, particularly for sociology, with their discussions revolving around the notion of social theory, the problem of rationality, and the nature of social concepts. Scholars have often addressed the problem of subjectivity as central to Parsons-Schutz divide, where it is imperative that the theory of social action be subjective – that is, an actor's subjectivity must be retained when examining his or her actions. This paper builds on this line of thought, from which subjectivity is imperative to conceiving social action, in order to consider the larger, yet underlying issue at hand in the correspondence, which is the relationship between philosophy and sociology. I discuss this relationship as an "under labouring problem" (term first employed by Locke, 1689, then revived by critical realist scholars such as Bhaskar, 1989), with which I consider around the correspondence itself. I argue that what is lacking in recent literature in regards to the correspondence is an emphasis on the importance of philosophical investigation. Although the significance of philosophy is not a dominant theme in the correspondence, I illustrate how the relationship between philosophy and social science is the actual primary issue in the correspondence. To do so, my paper will demonstrate the ways in which the correspondence leads us back to initial philosophical considerations that classical thinkers had encountered, such as Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, and Georg Simmel. More specifically, I unravel some of the historical similarities between Parsons' and Schutz's ideas by drawing upon different models of thought. I claim that Parsons aim at a scientific development for sociology resembles what I call Durkheim's *Substitution Model*, whereas Schutz adopts a more intensified version of what I consider as Weber's *Conflict Model*. Weber and Durkheim, especially, take up Kantian questions of meaning and truth, however the problem of meaning is not often addressed in the empirical sciences, thereby raising the debate of 'ultimate values', which Weber replies as 'warring Gods'. While my paper presents what I refer to as Simmel's *Interactive Model* as an alternative solution to restoring unity between the two models, I also speculate how neither of these models present a viable reconciliation for philosophy and sociology, and a resolve is perhaps not desirable.

4. Extracting Sleep from Sleep Sciences: On the Limits of Constructionist and Biosocial Methodologies

Author(s): *Craig Meadows, University of British Columbia*

In the proliferating discourses on sleep, there is a problematic relationship between the production of epistemological assumptions derived from the aggregate field of sleep sciences, and its dissemination through the social sciences. The primary assumption developed within the sleep sciences is that sleep is the inevitable product of a set of homeostatic functions that regulate the overall sleep/wakefulness system of the human

organism. This assumption positions sleep disturbances as a product of either dysfunctional attitudes and beliefs about sleep (DBAS), or what Foucault refers to as culpabilization, and/or the product of the sleep inhibiting or disturbing factors derived from the vicissitudes of modern life. As a result, the primary modes for securing sleep outside of pharmacological inducement involve addressing the putative forces of the environment, or the mismanaged subject through hygienic discourses, to allow sleep its freedom necessary for its proper expression.

A common form of research on sleep in sociology typically works directly from the epistemological confines established by the sleep sciences, with the emphasis then focusing on developing environmental interventions to address the negative impacts and constraints placed on sleep in daily life. The result is the integration of social science work into the established sleep science campaigns centred on the promotion of a sleep crisis (moral panic) and the ensuing sleep positive campaigns. As such, sleep becomes integrated into the standard range of sociological concern such as work (Henry et al.), gender or racial inequality (R. Meadows et al. 2008, R. Meadows 2005, Hale & Do 2007), or the impacts of technology (Crary, 2013, Williams, 2011). Other works (Duneier, 2000) examine the world of “rough sleeping” on sidewalks by street-affiliated populations. However, even as these models strive to address such notions as social constructionism to move beyond the realm of biology, their discourses continue to position the social as a force that interrupts homeostatic mechanisms. These works thereby recapitulate basic premises of the sleep sciences.

Some thinkers have attempted to move beyond the limitations of positivist sociology in order to further grasp the supremacy of functionalist understandings of sleep in both the social and sleep sciences, however these encounters have been limited and problematic. While Simon Williams’s work (2011) orients itself largely through the wired world paradigm from the likes of Virilio, thereby using theory to develop a more complex rendering of the negative impacts of the technological and wired environment on sleep, his attempts to develop a biopolitics of sleep is hampered by a literalist malapropism of both Agamben and Foucault. In turn, Matthew Wolf-Mayer (2012) outlines what he describes as a Foucaultian oriented approach to the organization of sleep in society through the operations of desire, but his falters under the descriptive “theory” of Weberian institutional analysis as he assumes a contradictory encounter, defined by friction, in the interaction of biological sleep patterns and the rigid demands of diurnal life.

In contrast to these approaches, and drawing from a Foucaultian discourse analysis and biopolitics, I argue that sleep is more than a biological program that organizes both biological and social life, or one that is merely tossed about by social forces that impinge upon it. Rather, I will follow Foucault’s nominalist argumentation in works such as *The History of Sexuality: Volume 1* (1978) to argue that a modern pastoralism emerged in the nineteenth century to take hold of the body and to optimize its forces through the definition and reification of sleep in the sleep sciences. An idealized form of consolidated sleep emerges as a new modality of sleep and an object of scientific study (Kroker, 2007) that was twinned with other objects of concern in population management of the era, most notably fatigue. Locating a technocratic solution to the emergent issues centred on sleep in both scientific and cultural texts, I argue that a critical theoretical approach must push beyond the pragmatist empirical epistemology of the sleep sciences and positivistic sociological methodologies that define contemporary forms of knowledge production in the social sciences.

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5. Understanding Genocide: Advancing a Sociology of Thinking for Theory and Culture

Author(s): Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Over the past 50 years many resources have been dedicated to understanding genocide, both academically and through institutional efforts to educate the public. However, in Western thought, the moral reprehensibility of genocide has produced a conceptual catch 22: the goal is to understand genocide, in order to serve the purpose of prevention, but the ethical taboo of comprehending something so atrocious has demanded that it remain impossible to understand, at least partially (Freeman, 1991; Johns, 2010). As Jeffrey Alexander (2002) has said about the Holocaust, it has been framed as a blueprint of morality for understanding other genocides, while paradoxically preserving its status as a ‘unique’ and ‘worst’ evil of the 20th century. Unlike in philosophy, where the epistemological status of genocide and other events are explored often (Freeman, 1991), within sociology most studies of genocide have focused on its status as an empirical event. Collective action literature has looked at how individuals participate in genocide (Luft, 2015), and collective memory has explored how communities and nations remember and commemorate genocide and human rights abuses (Wagner-Pacifi and Schwartz, 2001). Research on education about genocide, perhaps closest in taking up questions of conceptual understanding, is also largely found outside of sociology, in education studies. In places where sociology does take up education about human rights, like neo-institutionalism, the focus is on the form of educational content, rather than the substance of historical events (Meyer et al., 2010; Bromley and Russell, 2010).

Given the conceptual dilemma of ‘understanding genocide’, as well as its practical importance and prevalence in societies, this paper asks: how do institutions represent genocide conceptually, and how do individuals come to think about genocide? Drawing on a two-year international comparative ethnographic study of the world’s most prominent institutional efforts to teach about genocide, including at Auschwitz-Birkenau, Dachau, Cambodia’s Killing Fields and Canadian theatre productions on Residential Schools, this paper looks at how various conceptual approaches to teaching about genocide are created, applied and interpreted by educators, curators, creative producers, and their audiences (n = 200 interviews).

Advancing a Sociology of Thinking: ‘Thought’ as a Unifier in Focusing Analysis

In recent years, the sociology of knowledge has seen a revival of interest in the role of “ideas” in shaping social life. Spearheaded by Charles Camic and Neil Gross (2001), the “new sociology of ideas” outlines a program for sociologists to focus on key thinkers and specialists of knowledge to observe scientific, interpretive, moral, political and aesthetic ideas. Citing that a program which encompasses all social thought would “exceed the scope of any social-scientific inquiry”, the focus on intellectuals as a solution follows similar claims previously made in sociological theory. In his broad-spanning *The Sociology of Philosophies*, Randall Collins (2000) dedicates a short section to the “Sociology of Thinking”, where he argues for the accessibility of intellectual thought for sociological research: “That is because, unlike most ordinary thoughts, it leaves traces: both immediately, in writing, and more globally, in the structure of intellectual networks” (p. 46).

While pitched as a program born out of pragmatics, this direction for understanding knowledge and ideas faces familiar problems of skewed representation and structural inequalities in knowledge studies: a focus on the knowledge-making elite serves as a stand-in for processes of thought experienced by everyday people. This problem is not new in the sociology of knowledge, where feminist methods like the institutional ethnography of Dorothy Smith (1990) and critiques about the eurocentrism of knowledge (P.H. Collins, 2002) were forged to mediate between the power differentials of institutional logics and the lived experiences of actors in them. While these contributions have been central for defining feminist sociology, they have been entirely bypassed in building the new sociology of ideas.

This paper bridges feminist contributions to the sociology of knowledge with the new sociology of ideas, proposing the *sociology of thinking* as a theoretical paradigm through which to unite institutional, mediating and individual understandings of social phenomena. Using the case of understanding genocide, I illustrate four conceptual approaches to thinking and understanding which are taken up the educational institutions in my study: 1. *Comparative reasoning* at Cambodia’s Killing Fields – the extension of genres of thought from popular narratives of the Holocaust to mirror an understanding of the Cambodian genocide for international visitors; 2. *Educated non-understanding* at Auschwitz-Birkenau – resisting emotional platitudes to socialize students into researcher objectivity and historical research on the Holocaust; 3. *Historical-political understanding* at

Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial – reproducing historical facts and experiences while resisting analogy with contemporary politics; and 4. *Embodied understanding* at *Swamet*, a theatre production on Residential Schools in Canada – entering the positionality of a character as a form of empathy and political engagement. References (above word limit)

THE DIASPORIC EXPERIENCE THEORY AND PRACTICE I

Session Code: SOM3a

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

What is the relationship between place and belonging, between territory and memory? How do diasporic groups influence, or how are they influenced by, their homeland and their host-land? What effect has the emergence of new communication techniques had on the coherence of cultural and political boundaries? How is the diasporic experience exemplified in life satisfaction, political engagement, spiritual/religious activities, and variations in citizenship, entrepreneurship, familial interactions, and circular/returning migration?

Organizer and Chair: Rina Cohen, York University

Presentations:

1. Bridging Past and Present: The Case of the Fraser Valley Sikhs

Author(s): *Rishma Johal, McGill University*

Diasporic communities challenge preconceived notions about nation-states and nationalism because these communities remain connected beyond the boundaries of nation-states. Although, this may not be the case for all diasporic groups, the Punjabi community has portrayed resiliency as a closely connected diaspora. It is difficult to define the Punjabi diaspora as one entity since it could be broken or categorized into other diasporic associations such as the Sikh, Indian, Pakistani, or South Asian diaspora, but it holds historical significance. The first Punjabis who migrated to Canada served the British empire in countries like Malaysia and Hong Kong before moving to Canada. In fact, these migrants began the close diasporic affiliation that ran from Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore to Britain, Canada, and the United States. This paper will examine the case of the Fraser Valley Sikhs to demonstrate how the Punjabi diaspora has remained connected to its past within North America. This paper will argue that Punjabi Canadians have sought to bridge a gap between newcomers and their ethnic predecessors in the wake of a growing migrant population by publicizing a historical narrative that commemorates the contributions of early Punjabi migrants in the Fraser Valley.

2. "The Portuguese in the Greater Toronto Area: A Diasporic Community in Transition

Author(s): *Sara Vieira, University of British Columbia*

My presentation 'The Portuguese in the Greater Toronto Area: A Diasporic Community in Transition' aims to discuss the ways in which culturally defined Portuguese places in the GTA influence identity and language use for Luso-Canadians returnees. Specifically, I have interviewed nineteen Luso-Canadian transnationals who have lived in both the GTA and central Portugal over their lifetime and who maintain and retain social, economic, and cultural networks and ties in both places. This presentation will discuss fieldwork findings from a questionnaire/survey completed with forty-eight key members of the Portuguese community in the GTA including presidents/board members of Portuguese centres/organizations, local politicians, social service centres, and associations to understand the types of services available, resources and funding, community engagement strategies, and Portuguese representation and/or re-representation within this diasporic landscape. What is being reproduced within this diasporic community as 'Portuguese'? How do these Portuguese organizations facilitate/hinder connecting to a Portuguese identity within a Canadian landscape? Who defines and determines the community engagement strategies implemented? Further, these questionnaire/surveys highlight benefits and challenges in the Portuguese organizations and broader community including with the Luso-Canadian transnationals interviewed.

3. The New Temporariness and Diasporic Experience: Irish Working Holidaymakers in Toronto

Author(s): *Jane Helleiner, Brock University*

Bilateral “Working Holiday” agreements are now a significant (though still often invisibilized) conduit for temporary labour to Canada. Over the past decade the Canada-Ireland Working Holiday agreement in particular, has provided a route for growing numbers of young adult Irish migrants who arrive on two-year visas with open work permits. This paper asks how this new temporariness is reflected in the diasporic experience of these new Irish arrivals? The analysis draws upon initial and one year follow up interviews with Irish Working holidaymakers in Toronto to explore how the realities of temporary residence and work status in Canada shape everyday Irish diasporic identities and social relations in the city.

4. Identity politics among Diasporic Kurds

Author(s): *Kazhal Mohammadi, Carleton University*

This paper investigates issues pertaining to power and identity formation including sense-of-belonging, nationhood and the constructed notions of home and homeland among diasporic Kurds. It seeks to understand and locate how notions of statelessness among second-generation Kurds in the Greater Toronto Area is critical to their identities and sense of belonging and investigates the types of negotiation they engage in for recognition. It argues that the Kurdish language, identity, and culture along with social and political organizations have thrived in the diaspora. It further shows how politically charged and socially active the Kurdish diaspora community has become, especially in the aftermath of the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and their onslaught on the Kurdish population in Iraqi and Syrian Kurdistan. Relying upon qualitative research methods, this study is based on data collected through semi-structured interviews and participant observation in 2014-15.

4. Digital Diasporas in the Making: Young Korean Immigrants' Media Practices

Author(s): *Kyong Yoon, University of British Columbia*

Drawing on in-depth interviews with young Korean immigrants in Canada, this study explores how digital media affect diasporic experiences and identities. The study examines how young immigrants make use of different media content and forms as a way of negotiating their ethnic identities and cultural in-betweenness. In the study, the Korea-born Canadians, who grew up bilingual and bicultural, engaged not only with the media content of different languages but also with different media platforms. In so doing, they negotiated the dominant racial order, in which Whiteness was subtly reproduced, while constantly reimagining their homeland as a place of versatile cultural resources rather than as an authentic place of origin. The research findings contribute to theorizing the ways in which diasporic experiences are constituted by media practices.

5. Studying Diasporic Identities Beyond the Homeland-Hostland Paradigm: Social Media, Transnationalism, and Global Geopolitics

Author(s): *Tahseen Shams, University of Toronto*

Limited within a homeland-hostland paradigm, the international migration scholarship overlooks how places beyond the sending and receiving countries also shape diasporic identities. Using ethnographic and Facebook data on South Asian Muslim Americans collected during the 2016 U.S. Presidential election, I show how, reflecting the geopolitical interplay of states at the global level, immigrants are connected to places that extend beyond the societies of origin and reception—places I theorize as “elsewhere.” My South Asian participants do not think of “elsewhere” places, such as Europe and the Middle East, as their “homes.” Nor do they feel a diasporic connection to these places based on co-ethnics living there. Nonetheless, these societies are salient in how they both self-identify and are identified in the hostland. Sometimes the participants’ sense of solidarity with fellow Muslims from other ethnic/national backgrounds gains priority over their membership to co-ethnics both back home and abroad. Yet, despite this sense of a unified global Muslim diaspora, Muslims everywhere do not attract the same level of solidarity—where these Muslims are located, the geopolitical relationship of that place with the hostland, and relevant homeland orientations together determine the level of salience of that “elsewhere” place in the immigrants’ identities.

WORK, STRESS, AND HEALTH

Session Code: WPO4

Session Format: Regular

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This session will include presentations focused on the work environment as a key social determinant of physical and mental health. From a sociological perspective, the work role is a major source of identity for most individuals, as such, it is also a salient source of stress throughout the life course.

Organizers: Philip Badawy, University of Toronto, Atsushi Narisada, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. The Sociology of Emotions in Medical Practice: An Ethnographic Case Study of Health Care Interactions

Author(s): *Jordan Babando, Queen's University*

It has been found that medical training is not adequately preparing healthcare workers to deal with emotions in medical practice, which is causing them to shutdown emotionally and withdraw from patients as a way of protecting themselves (Berry, 2007). Furthermore, the Canadian Medical Association has found that 1 in 4 physicians are experiencing emotional burnout, and concerning levels of depression (CMA, 2018). The primary aim of this research was to uncover and understand the emotional social interactions of healthcare workers in a Canadian hospital context. The findings of this study were accomplished through a combination of ethnographic field research, and 30 in-depth interviews with various healthcare professionals, all within a singular Canadian Hospital. The responses suggest that there are professionally expected ways of feeling for healthcare workers, that these "feeling rules" are socialized through the hidden ward culture, that the type and severity of emotions experienced are associated with patient characteristics and their level of care, that their experiences from emotional healthcare work can negatively affect their personal lives, and that healthcare workers do not realize their emotional experiences and issues are often shared with their colleagues. The findings are important to better understand how to protect and prepare healthcare workers from the emotions that they encounter in medical practice.

2. "The 'Responsible Professor': EAPs and the Neoliberal University"

Author(s): *Shelley Reuter, Concordia University*

University Employee Assistance Programs ("EAPs") promote "wellness" among their academic staff. However, their health promotion rhetoric tends to be individualizing and responsabilizing, arguably contributing *more* to workplace stress among faculty than to its amelioration. In this paper I critically analyze a set of newsletters produced by the EAP at one Canadian institution, "Corporate U," with a view to understanding these newsletters in relation to the neoliberalisation of academe. I show how these documents construct the "responsible professor" and put further pressure on faculty already embattled by the neoliberalisation of academic life.

3. Impacts of Systemic Underemployment on the Health and Career Trajectories of Emerging Women Scholars

Author(s): *Leslie Nichols, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Close to 30% of the Canadian workforce is underemployed in part-time, temporary, or other precarious employment. Precariously employed workers earn less than full-time workers, receive few job benefits, have few opportunities for advancement, work under stressful conditions, and often hold more than one job. The health impacts of high stress are well known. The stress of underemployment is associated with poor physical and mental health, including anxiety, depression, and substance abuse. This study explored the impact of precarious employment on 30 part-time PhD instructors at Canadian universities to learn how their working conditions affected their physical and mental health and their career paths. Women are overrepresented among sessional instructors and gender inequality in higher education is well documented; thus the study also examined gender differences in how underemployment impacts sessional instructors. In early findings participants reported a lack of career support following their PhD program, difficulties conducting research without access to institutional facilities like laboratories, and mental health concerns including loss of hope of

finding a full-time job. This presentation will conclude with policy recommendations for creating greater job security and positive working conditions for emerging scholars.

4. Trauma and well-being among retired police officers: The mediating role of resilience

Author(s): *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph; Patrick Parnaby, University of Guelph*

Scholars agree that police work is stressful. Research has found that shift work, organizational demands, and exposure to human suffering negatively affects officers' physical and mental well-being and contributes to poor mental health, diminished cognitive functioning, and misconduct among active duty officers. Research also shows that the negative health effects of job-related stress persists post-employment – retired police officers are prone to anxiety, depression, PTSD, and early mortality. Yet, although they are rapidly growing in number, few studies have sought to understand the processes through which job-related stressors affect police retirees. Drawing upon the results of a survey of more than 1,000 retired Ontario police officers, the current study explores the relationship between on-the-job stressors and retirement processes and physical and mental health outcomes in retirement. Building upon a small body of research that suggests resilient officers are better able to cope with work-related stressors, we also study the mediating role of resilience. The implications of our findings for police work and officer well-being are discussed.

INEQUALITY AND SOCIOLOGY: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Session Code: OCL1

Session Format: Panel

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:45 PM

Location: LSK 201

Since its beginning, Sociology has made important contribution to our understanding of socio-economic inequality. In recent years, however, much of our focus has shifted away from issues related to social class and economic inequality. This panel of CSA Outstanding Contribution Award recipients challenge sociologists to produce new knowledge in this area. The panel will discuss their own work on social class, economic inequality (both in terms of wealth and incomes) and the consequences of inequality for society and politics.

Moderator: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Panelists:

- Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University
- Robert Anderson, Western University
- Simon Langlois, University of Laval

INTERNET, TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ITD-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 434

We would like to invite any interested delegates to attend the first business meeting of the new Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology research cluster. The ITDS cluster aims to facilitate networking and collaboration among those who share research and teaching interests related to the social implications of the Internet and digital technologies, broadly defined. This meeting will provide an opportunity to connect like-minded sociologists and to set our agenda and directions for future CSA conferences. It is open to anyone interested in joining our membership or just learning more about the cluster.

SOCIAL THEORY CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: THE-MT
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Session Format: Meeting
Time: 5:45 PM – 6:45 PM

Location: ANGU 293

The Social Theory Cluster will be hosting its annual meeting. These gatherings are spaces for discussion and planning of the future of the cluster. The Theory Cluster is a dynamic and vibrant space for theorizing and discussion within the CSA. Our Cluster has organized a number of sessions within the congress on a variety of themes, but also supports events outside of it, including three symposia within the last year, an online discussion forum with over 120 members, and an annual Symposium for Early Career Theorists (SECT). If you want to learn more about the cluster, are new to the CSA, or are an existing member, come to our gathering.

BANQUET AND AWARD CEREMONY

Session Code: BAN
Date: TUESDAY, JUNE 4

Session Format: Special Event
Time: 7:00 PM – 9:30 PM

The Annual Canadian Sociological Association Banquet and Award Ceremony will be held on Tuesday, June 4 at the University of British Columbia. Join us to honour our 2018 and 2019 Award recipients!

Tickets may still be available – contact office@csa-scs.ca

2018 Award Recipients

Angus Reid Applied Sociology Awards:

Practitioner: Dr. Chris Bruckert, University of Ottawa

Student: Caroline Claussen, University of Calgary

Canadian Review of Sociology Best Article Award: Judy Beglaubter, University of Toronto

Early Investigator Award: Dr. Barry Eidlin, McGill University

John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award: Dr. Genevieve Zubrzycki, University of Michigan

Outstanding Contribution Award: Dr. Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University

Outstanding Service Award: Dr. Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

2019 Award Recipients

Angus Reid Applied Sociology Awards:

Practitioner: Dr. Becki Ross, University of British Columbia and Jamie Lee Hamilton

Student: Alicia Clifford, University of Calgary

Best Student Paper Award: Dana Wray, University of Toronto

Honourable Mention: Laila Omar, University of Toronto

Canadian Review of Sociology Best Article Award: Dr. Swethaa S. Ballakrishnen, University of California

Early Investigator Award: Dr. Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia

John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award: Dr. Tracey L. Adams, Western University

Outstanding Contribution Award: Dr. Agnes Calliste, St. Francis Xavier University (Posthumously)

Outstanding Service Award: Dr. Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University

CAREERS IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY OUTSIDE ACADEME

Session Code: APS2

Session Format: Panel

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: LSK 201

This panel session highlights sociologists who work in the public and private sectors, non-governmental organizations, or as independent consultants. Panelists will discuss how they apply their sociological training in their work and their pathways to these jobs. Following the panelists' presentations, students and colleagues will have the opportunity to ask questions and receive advice about working outside of academe. This event is jointly sponsored by the Applied Sociology cluster and the Student Concerns subcommittee.

Organizer and Moderator: Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Panel:

- Christine Beaudoin, Board member and Co-founder of Biotown and HumAnimaLab and PhD student in Sociology, University of Ottawa
- Andrea S. Dean, Partner, OD Solutions International and PhD candidate, Western University
- Rozzet Jurdi-Hage, Associate Professor, Sociology & Social Studies, University of Regina and Allison Patton, MA Student and Research Assistant, Sociology & Social Studies, University of Regina
- Sara Cumming, PhD, Executive Director, Home Suite Hope and Professor of Sociology, Sheridan College

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY: INTERSECTIONS I

Session Code: SCL1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 434

This session features papers that examine the role of inequality in shaping culture, and of culture in shaping inequality. Notably, each presentation moves beyond a straightforward analysis of culture and ascriptive inequality to examine in-depth intersecting systems of oppression, including: education and health, Indigenous identity and social stratification, class and national cultures, and race, racialization, and politics of the nation state.

Organizers: Kim de Laat, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Chair: Rochelle Côté, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. Indigenous Social Mobility: The false dichotomy of identity versus wealth?

Author(s): *Rochelle Côté, Memorial University; Michelle Evans, University of Melbourne*

To understand the processes of social mobility for Indigenous People, this article argues that we need to interrogate how the literature and related discourses surrounding the emergent Indigenous middle class entraps issues of cultural identity as being 'at stake'. Social status movement in first world countries by Indigenous people can be seen in the growth of successful professional and entrepreneurial classes where both wealth creation and social power are significant resources. Data from three first world nations (Australia, Canada and the United States of America) on the expansion of self-employment, higher education attainment, home ownership, urban dwelling, and self-reported household incomes show a percentage increase over the past two decades as Indigenous people become increasingly socially mobile. But the public and academic discourses producing interest in this phenomenon demonstrate the belief that social mobility impacts somewhat negatively on Indigenous people by placing cultural identity in conflict with colonial capitalism. Indigenous entrepreneurs are used as a case study example in this article to reveal how the perpetuation of a duality between 'profit' and 'purpose' creates an impossible tension that places Indigenous cultural identity 'at risk' for individuals who are working towards being socially mobile. A discursive colonial mindset is thus a

central and enduring problematic organising principle of the field of Indigenous entrepreneurship, and other fields such as the media, policy and entertainment requiring future research to discharge.

2. The SLAV Debacle: Quebec Antiblackness on the Stage

Author(s): *Philip Howard, McGill University*

SLĀV is a musical stage play directed by Quebec playwright and stage director Robert Lepage, based on recordings by singer, Betty Bonifassi, who stars in the production. The recordings are Bonifassi's reinterpretations of music composed by enslaved and incarcerated African Americans—that is created by Black people as they laboured under, and resisted, the conditions of slavery and its afterlife. Though Lepage and Bonifassi promoted the show as an act of homage to Black struggle, SLAV opened at the 2018 Montreal International Jazz Festival to protests by the SLAV Resistance Collective, which charged the show with cultural appropriation. SLAV was cancelled after only three performances, no doubt in response to pressure from the protests, and particularly as other Black artists began pulling out of the festival. Unsurprisingly, Lepage, Bonifassi and much of the Quebec francophone public accused the protestors of being aggressive, of engaging in censorship, of not understanding Quebec's unique context, and of engaging in anti-racist discourses that are imported and therefore irrelevant in Quebec.

Using a discursive framework drawn from Black Canadian Studies and afro-pessimist analysis, this paper considers the discourse around SLAV as manifested through the words of Bonifassi, Lepage, journalists and commenters, and through the show's storyline. I argue that SLAV instantiates the broader context of antiblackness in Quebec, and I pay particular attention to how it manifests through gestures of inclusion and proximity consistent with modes of slavery in New France (Quebec). I argue that these gestures attempt to contain blackness within nation state and other kinds of boundaries, disciplining the ways it is allowed to assert itself. Black resistance must therefore defy these boundaries and claim solidarity between and across variously located Black people. This is precisely what happened in the case of SLAV, contributing to the success of the resistance campaign.

DECOLONIZATION AND INTERSECTIONALITY IN GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Session Code: GAS1

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **8:30 AM - 10:00 AM**

Location: **ANGU 335**

Papers in this session engage theoretically and/or empirically with decolonial and/or feminist intersectional approaches to gender and sexuality studies. While the importance of such approaches in gender and sexuality studies has been well established, there remains much more work to be done. This session explores how sociologists can apply and extend decolonial and intersectional theories and methodological strategies in the contemporary political moment.

Organizers: *Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph, Salina Abji, Carleton University*

Chair: *Salina Abji, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Iran, Ethics, and Representation

Author(s): *Golshan Golriz, McGill University*

This paper looks at the increased scholarly representation of LGBTQ- Iran and considers the consequences of its inquiry. The author reviews debates about representation in three fields and designs a systematic study to trace publications about LGBTQ-Iran overtime. Publications are surveyed in contribution to discussions about the consequences of representation through an ethical lens. The author defines measures of 'harm' and 'benefit' by drawing on Canada's Tri- Council Policy Statement on Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans and refines such measures to incorporate previously discussed debates. Results show a surge in scholarly interest in LGBTQ-Iran occurring from 2001 onward. Ultimately, no prescriptive arguments about which publications are more harmful or beneficial are made. However, the analysis shows that disengagement

can be more productive than inquiry in some cases. Hence, a methodology of 'productive disengagement' is advanced where the author concludes with reflections of her own foregone research.

2. "You Do What You Gotta Do To Keep Surviving": Applying Survivance to Understand Indigenous Street Lifestyles

Author(s): *Robert Henry, University of Calgary; Claire Link, University of Calgary*

Current theories aimed at understanding street crime, gang involvement, and street lifestyles maintain positions that individuals are lacking or deficient. Survivance (Vizenor, 2008), is a term that is associated closely to literary studies, particularly in post-apocalyptic settings that demonstrate the survival, resistance and resurgence of Indigenous peoples, but has not found a place in criminological research. This paper examines how survivance, as an analytical tool, can help to redefine agency within street spaces, where Indigenous peoples who engage in street lifestyles are searching out ways in which to survive in violent urban spaces. Street lifestyles are referred here to those whose identities and primary access to economic capital is tied to local street spaces. To show why survivance should be broadened outside of literary spaces, I focus on three current research projects with Indigenous peoples who are engaged in street lifestyles in two Canadian Prairie cities. By examining their narratives through a lens of survivance, one can begin to see that the decisions that they make, although may reinforce colonial nostalgia of the violent 'savage', are in all actuality challenging settler colonial erasure in urban spaces. By claiming of a group identity, space, and opportunities to gain economic capital, the narratives show how street involved individuals are unilaterally surviving, resisting, and later when the exit the lifestyle, resurging themselves within urban spaces. Through this analysis then, the intention is to move beyond Indigenous peoples engaged in street lifestyles as deficient, but rather acting in agency to survive settler colonialism.

3. Safe or Unsafe Travels? On the Transnational Travels of Femicide/Femicidio/Femicide

Author(s): *Paulina Garcia-Del Moral, University of Guelph*

In this presentation, I engage Gail Lewis's (2012) discussion of the unsafe travel of the feminist theory of intersectionality. Lewis argues that as intersectionality has travelled transnationally, it has at times become detached from the "subjects and sites of origin" and thus depoliticized. The unsafe travel of this theory is therefore linked to the failure to preserve its "original content and integrity." By taking the transformation and travel of the concepts of femicide and *femicidio*/femicide from North America to Latin America, I interrogate this conception of unsafe travel. While agreeing with Lewis to a certain extent, I argue that epistemic inequality in the production and circulation of knowledge is a key factor in the unsafe travel of feminist concepts, especially when it comes to Global North and Global South dynamics. What constitutes the safe or unsafe travel of feminist knowledge requires analysis of the politics of the production of feminist knowledge as well as openness to innovation and expansion of concepts by putting the experiences of new subjects and contexts at the center. This process entails, undoubtedly, ongoing negotiation between different feminist actors with different political and epistemological agendas.

4. Sex and consent education in the colonial context of "Canada"

Author(s): *Meg Neufeld, University of Toronto; Yasmine El-Hamamsy, University of Toronto*

This paper will explore the ways in which settler colonialism in so called "canada" impacts conversations on sex and consent. Consent education in schools involve defining non-consensual and affirming peoples' ability to say no, while at the same time many students have not personally consented to having these conversations, nor to being in the school system at all. Alongside this, education on consent while teaching in "canada" must come with the recognition that many of us (myself included) live on Indigenous territories without consent. Gender based violence, lack of permission giving, and entitlement to land and bodies are all elements of colonialism, and so any meaningful conversation on consent will also be a conversation about colonial violence. It is for these reasons that consent education is never just about sex, but an education for resistance. Consent and colonialism are intimately intertwined, and to learn that your bodily boundaries deserve respect is to learn about your place in the larger context of canadian occupation.

This knowledge comes from my research on, and facilitation of workshops, consent practices and building communities of care. It also comes through the mentorship of trish pal and liam snowden.

5. Detention Avoidance or Detention Abolition? Analyzing the Politics of Immigration Detention for Pregnant Women and Vulnerable Groups

Author(s): *Salina Abji, Carleton University*

This research examines the politics of detaining pregnant women. In the National Immigration Detention Framework (NIDF), pregnant women are identified as one of several “vulnerable groups” where immigration detention is “generally avoided” except in cases where “safety or security is an issue”. Yet we know little about how the practice of detention “avoidance” is implemented in reality, nor what conditions are like for pregnant women who are detained. At the same time, the identification of pregnant women as a vulnerable group raises questions about how state institutions construct and reproduce gendered understandings of vulnerability and risk. In this presentation, I approach such practices of detention avoidance as a technology of the carceral state, arguing that such technologies reinforce rather than protect against migrant vulnerability, including the specific forms of vulnerability experienced by pregnant women across race, class, and immigration status. The research overall provides an important distinction between detention avoidance and detention abolition, arguing that the former should not be presented as a ‘softer’ version of the latter but rather as operating from opposing logics of state responsibility and migrant justice.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS AND COUNTER-MOVEMENTS II

Session Code: ENV3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 292

The world is facing a series of cascading and interrelated environmental issues, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, declining ocean health, plastics pollution, and negative impacts of industrial-scale agricultural systems. Environmental movements are often key actors that make these issues visible in the public, media, and political spheres. Environmental movements also help drive social, economic, and political change related to social-ecological sustainability. At the same time, anti-environmental movements (or environmental counter-movements) often mobilize against environmentalists and seek to question or delegitimize their claims.

Organizers: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia

Chair: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. Who cares about nature?: The role of natural history education in the environmental movement

Author(s): *Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto*

Many paths lead individuals and groups to strive to create environmentally-friendly lifestyles and social structures. This paper asks what role urban natural history education might play in the the contribution to such lifestyles and structures, through an in-depth case study of an urban nature centre in Toronto, Ontario. Previous work (Jerolmack 2013) has suggested that close contact with urban animals is unlikely to lead to a redefinition of agents and their subsequent dedication to understanding and solving environmental problems, but interrogating the complex world of urban natural history education, where ecological knowledge and movement-based organizational aims may more plausibly lead to this redefinition and dedication, must be carried out before close contact with urban nature can be ruled out as a means for fostering participation in environmental movements. The paper is based on 3 years of participant-observation data (January 2015–present) at the nature centre, focusing on how children (aged 4–12) who attend nature centre events learn about and from nature. Interview data with parents of the children attending nature centre events, and with staff and volunteers at the centre, have commenced but will be expanded (by June, and will be cumulatively added as the year progresses). Preliminary analyses suggest that natural history education for children has a variable impact based on proclivities of individual children, proclivities which are related in intricate ways to other family activities, socio-economic status, age, and gender. Parents have variable discourses of why they

enroll their children in natural history programming, which highlight how natural history education can, perhaps counterintuitively, foster social inequality through acting as concerted cultivation (Lareau 2002). Natural history educators also have variable discourses for their participation in urban natural history education, ranging from the necessity to fill basic requirements for educational credentials, to a commitment to non-profit work or participatory education in general (not necessarily focused on natural history), to seeing natural history education as an essential element of environmental movements. Many processes engrained in natural history education, such as redefining humans in relation to nature (e.g., as frequently asked by staff to children, "Are humans part of nature?"), allowing for the construction of identity with nature (e.g., a child being known for knowledge of insects and other arthropods), and dismantling impediments to appreciating nature (e.g., overcoming a phobia of ants), create the potential for a supportive relationship between natural history education and participation in environmental movements. These processes, however, are not a panacea for environmental problems, even if they were to be widely expanded in scope through increasing funding and supportive public policy, as several challenges exist between learning about natural history and coming to dedicate conscious effort toward environmental stewardship. This paper contributes, therefore, by discussing the discourses and practices that lead to participation in urban natural history education programmes, by outlining several processes through which this education contributes to environmental movements, and by highlighting contradictions and challenges to increasing the impact that such education programs can have for environmental movements.

2. "Symbols of a movement: Framing the zero-waste and plastic-free movements on Instagram"

Author(s): *Vanessa Million, Carleton University*

Within recent years, public awareness about the world's overabundance of plastic and waste has increased. One of the responses to this social problem are the global zero-waste and plastic-free movements, whose overarching objective is to drastically reduce the amount of waste that our society produces. This paper will seek to explore how these movements, as portrayed on Instagram, are on the one hand progressive by challenging dominant social norms, while on the other hand, place a heavy emphasis on individual responsibility and behaviour, such as through purchasing greener products. Current 'innovative' technologies and 'green' products are often seen as the solution to environmental problems, and this has unintended consequences, such as missing the mark of some of the most pressing environmental concerns. Through social media, zero-waste activists demonstrate the ways in which they reduce their trash in their daily lives. A critical discourse analysis will be used to analyze the popular hashtags associated with this movement, as well as environmental activists' social media accounts who identify themselves as zero-waste activists. This inquiry will shed light on how the zero-waste and plastic-free movements are framed and represented on social media. Specific attention will be paid to what topics get frequently get taken up and those that do not. Lastly, the potential of the movement to achieve its desired social change will be discussed in relation to its framing, as well as some of the ways that we might move forward to more critically address the environmental concerns at the core of the movement.

3. The Justice Advocate: Deploying the Habitus and Cultural Toolkit onto Climate Change Activism

Author(s): *Jean Boucher, University of British Columbia*

Global climate change is arguably the defining issue of the present age. Though for some it is still a topic of debate, others see the need for urgent political and cultural change. With the goal of explaining personal motivations and generating theory, I conducted (n=28) qualitative interviews with affluent climate change activists in Washington, DC. As I explored "what makes them tick," I identified several (ideal type) preexisting cognitive structures in these predominantly White, Left-leaning, highly educated, urban, climate activists; my research participants were psychologically and behaviorally predisposed with cultural orientations that prefigured their climate issue involvement. I identified several categories/dispositions that prefigured their climate activism: the Professional, the Sixties Activist, the Frugalite, the Rebel, and the Religious. These categories intertwined with a number of crosscutting themes like agency, altruism, empathy, and responsibility. Thus, similar to findings by other scholars (Bourdieu [1979]1984; Finger 1994; Swidler 1986), I identified a type of sub-cultural inertia—like a habitus or a cultural tool kit—that steered respondents toward conserving preexisting skills and personal energies that were ultimately amenable to climate activism.

4. Community gardens as transformative?: Investigating the impact of community gardening for achieving sustainability

Author(s): *Siobhan Ashe, Douglas College; Terri Evans, Simon Fraser University*

Offering a response in times of crisis (e.g. war, economic recession, climate change, or the transition toward post carbon cities and communities), community gardens demonstrate and provide an avenue to deepen the adaptive capacity of individuals, communities, and cities (Okvat & Zautra, 2011). A hallmark of community gardening is the transformational quality of environmentally positive experiences, including increased capacities and resilience they provide to gardeners. In spite of ample anecdotal evidence in support of these claims, research evidence remains inconsistent, and a growing chorus of voices suggests that we should not assume that all community gardening is guaranteed to be transformative in its impact.

Reasons for this inconsistency may be attributable to the difference between enthusiastic self-report by gardeners and more rigorous indicators of transformative learning for achieving sustainability. Another factor which complicates the question of how community gardening influences transformative eco-learning relates to the wide variety of community gardening experiences available, with respect to the structural conditions that enable community gardens to flourish. The 'community gardener' experience is heterogeneous and draws attention to questions related to various governmental policies that support community gardening, including conditions that foster equality of access to resources and support to generate transformative learning.

This research focuses on the various actors participating in community gardens and examines experiences systematically using a series of surveys to explore how the various aspects of and actors associated with community gardening might be contributing to its overall impact on gardeners, and to what extent this results in 'transformative learning' (Mezirow, 2000).

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY III: NEGOTIATING STATE, STRUCTURE AND AGENCY: LOCAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: FEM7c

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 437

The session includes reflections on diverse grassroots women's mobilizations, critical analyses of structures, cultures, and mechanisms of discrimination and oppression, strategies for systemic societal change, and ways in which women's movements act to promote social justice through knowledge production, political actions, as well as community-based engagement. Taking an interdisciplinary feminist lens to political economy, sociology of crime, and land rights, papers in the session contend with factors and risks that inflect gendered experiences of settler colonialism, carceral justice, and property regimes across a multiplicity of sites including Peru, Zimbabwe and South Korea.

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa, Jolin Joseph, York University

Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University and, Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations:

1. Gender Inequality in South Korea: Cultural Causes and Societal Consequences

Author(s): *Andrew Kim, Korea University*

Although living in one of the most technologically sophisticated and economically dynamic countries in the world, Korean women do not have much to celebrate. They lag behind men in most important aspects of social life, particularly in hiring, promotion, and political representation. What are the key factors perpetuating gender inequality in Korea? What can be done about it? This paper explores cultural and social reasons for the continuance of this gender inequality, including Confucianism, military culture, sexist language, and female prostitution. Drawing on insights from the field of feminist political economy, these factors are used to explore the paradoxical role of the South Korean state and the possible limits of state feminism. The paper closes by

suggesting the need for a more militant women's movement that identifies the actors profiting from gender inequality and actively contests their control over cultural resources.

2. Offending Patterns and Risk Factors of Incarcerated Women in Peru

Author(s): *Andrea Roman Alfaro, University of Toronto*

Latin America's women prison population has grown dramatically since 2000. Yet, in the sociology of crime, there is little knowledge about the factors that affect Latin American women's engagement in crime and the uniqueness of these factors when compared to men. The current study employs data from the 2016 Peruvian Prison Census and latent class analysis to identify patterns offending, background characteristics, and risk factors that contribute to Peruvian women and men starting a life of crime. Using the pathways to crime literature, this research looks at the types of offenses committed by incarcerated Peruvian women and identifies what life events might help understand why these women ended up in prison.

IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION: NEW PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: SOM2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **8:30 AM - 10:00 AM**

Location: **ANGU 435**

To study immigrant and refugee integration, it is essential to focus on the measurable indicators. For example, we can capture economic integration by examining immigrants and refugees' decision to participate in entrepreneurial or self-employed activities. Participation in self-employment signals a high level of economic integration because it requires not only experiences and skills but also local connections and social capital. To capture social integration, we can consider multiple well-being outcomes including general happiness, feeling of home, and life satisfaction. These measures reflect immigrants and refugees' cognitive and affective life evaluations. Finally, to capture political integration, we can research into their trust and political participation.

Organizer and Chair: Cary Wu, University of British Columbia and York University

Presentations:

1. Just Add Ice?: Hockey and the Social Integration of Newcomers and Racialized Minorities

Author(s): *Lloyd Wong, University of Calgary; Martine Dennie, University of Calgary*

Since many Canadians are passionate about ice hockey and claim ownership of hockey as "their" game it may be argued that hockey is quintessentially Canadian. Hobsbawm's notion of "invented traditions" can be applied to the game of hockey in Canada which has a long set of practices governed by accepted rules, ritualism and symbolism and where hockey serves to inculcate certain values and norms of behavior and implies continuity with the past. The discourses and practices of hockey are deeply imbedded in Canada's national culture and identity. Scholars have noted that the game of hockey is part of the way Canadians live and make sense of their lives and is an important part of the Canadian collective memory and acts both as a myth and allegory in Canadian culture and an imagined national culture. If this is true then what is the relationship between the game of hockey and newcomers to Canada? This paper explores the relationship between the game of hockey (along with its attendant multicultural common spaces) and Canadian identity, belonging, and the cultural/social integration process of immigrants and/or racialized minorities. Using qualitative interview data collected in Calgary, Alberta, with both immigrant and non-immigrant hockey players, hockey fans, and key informants, this paper attempts to answer the following two research questions:

- Does the game of hockey, and its attendant multicultural common spaces, facilitate an interactive pluralism in Canadian society?
- Does the game of hockey, and its attendant multicultural common spaces, contribute to the cultural and social integration of immigrant and/or racialized minorities in Canada?

2. What we talk about when we talk about Chinese? A topic analysis of 250,000+ newspaper articles in North America

Author(s): *Qiang Fu, University of British Columbia; Xin Guo, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Yufan Zhuan, Columbia University*

For text and data mining in the social sciences, existing methods suggested by prominent methodologists for topic modeling are posttraining methods: they treat the modeling part as a black box and cannot separate the *data* effect from the *inference* effect for the choice of optimal topics in text analysis. Drawing on various pretraining methods such as principal axis factoring and hierarchical cluster analysis, we aim to separate the *data* effect and provide further guidance for determining appropriate topics in text and data mining. We find that the principal axis factoring methods are more stable than hierarchical clustering analysis but tend to underestimate the number of latent topics in the corpus. Next, we use this approach to specify and track discussion topics related to Chinese based on over 250,000 newspaper articles published in six major newspapers (*Globe and Mail*, *The Toronto Star*, *National Post*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *USA Today*) in Canada and United States from 1977 to 2017. Results suggest that discussion topics in these two countries show both similar trends and distinctive patterns.

3. The Paradox of Social Inclusion: A Reflexive Analysis of Common Sense

Author(s): *Luann Good Gingrich, York University*

Definitions and measures of integration for refugees in Global North societies often presume a binary relationship between exclusion and inclusion, choice and force, and apply an individual categorical point of view to evaluate success and entitlement. Consequently, policies, services and measurement tools that are geared toward common sense notions of social inclusion or integration for newcomers are predicated on precise goals for “them” and beliefs about “us” that work, ironically, to reproduce and reinforce existing relations of soft domination and dynamics of social exclusion. Such ideals are expressed in official schemes of classification and are implemented as a moral imperative. As a result, inclusion or integration for many newcomers requires conformity and compliance, in all sorts of subtle and more obvious ways.

Drawing on 15 years of theoretical and empirical research, including qualitative research with diverse migrant populations and secondary data analysis of national datasets, I propose an epistemic reflexive approach (Bourdieu) to theorizing and measuring four forms of social exclusion: economic, spatial, socio-political and subjective. I adopt a research paradigm, or worldview, that aims to see beyond methodological individualism and assumptions of autopoiesis (Haraway) that posit social systems as inevitable and self-constructing, limiting us to static outcome measures and personal change interventions; beyond the ideological imperialism of inclusion or integration defined by those on the “inside”. As a case in point, I highlight that access to meaningful work – something quite different than employment – remains a stubborn way in which processes of social exclusion function in communities and labour markets for newcomers. In Canada and other employment-based social welfare systems, “making a living” is reduced to “earning a wage”, and is assumed to be the primary pathway to social inclusion. This taken-for-granted assumption – or moral imperative – sets in motion processes of social exclusion, and all forms converge and intersect.

4. Time as Measurement in Integration

Author(s): *Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia*

Time is often used as a key measurement in studying integration. However, time can take on many forms and not necessarily linear. The measurement of time can take on different paces, beats, and does not have to be unidirectional. While there exists an assumption that people over time become more assimilated, my research demonstrates how different groups move at different directions. I conducted 61 interviews and engaged in 85.5 hours of participation observations in four ethnically based organizations in Toronto. I demonstrate how exclusionary events set upon new paths, trajectories, and directionality.

5. Immigration & Integration in the Social Media Age: A Canadian Rural-Urban Comparison

Author(s): *Amy Savile, University of New Brunswick*

Using the Canadian General Social Survey on Social Identity (Statistics Canada, 2014), this paper will explore patterns in the online activities of rural Canadian immigrants in relation to their reported senses of trust and belonging both to their host-communities and their countries of origin. These findings will then be compared

to urban-metropolitan counterparts to determine if there are in fact trends unique to the rural immigrant experience.

It has nearly become a 'common sense' assumption that online interactions cannot compare to the social and emotional benefits of face-to-face relationships (Baym, 2015). Beyond continued technological progression towards mirroring aspects of 'in real life' interactions, there is also the question of how well this assumption applies when one does not live in close proximity to those from whom they draw the most support (Dekker & Engbersen, 2014). This potential exception is all the more noteworthy for anyone facing the often cost-, distance-, and time-prohibitive nature of rural community engagement. Recognizing that integration is a reciprocal and iterative process (Biles et al., 2011), consideration of the impacts of online social networking is particularly valuable in relation to the challenges faced by immigrants when they navigate more culturally homogenous or homophilic communities (Windzio, 2018).

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT I: THE FAMILY, HOUSEHOLD, AND ECONOMIC 'CONTEXT' OF MENTAL HEALTH

Session Code: SMH3a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 237

This session focuses on the impact of family, household and economic context on mental health outcomes. The papers in this session also emphasize patterns of differential vulnerability by individuals' social position within those contexts, including ethnicity, age, gender and socioeconomic status.

Organizer: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Chair: Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

1. Core Housing Need and Children's Mental Health: Evidence from the 2014 Ontario Child Health Study

Author(s): *Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University*

Core housing need is defined as the extent to which a dwelling meets suitability (crowding), maintenance (mold, pests, and need for repairs), and affordability (shelter-cost-to-income ratio) standards. There is currently no available evidence on the proportion of children that are in core housing need in Ontario, the extent to which core housing need is associated with their mental health, or whether concentrated neighbourhood disadvantage moderates the effects of core housing need on children's mental health.

The 2014 Ontario Child Health Study is a provincially representative survey of 10,500 children and youth between the ages of 4 and 17 nested in 6,537 families and 180 neighbourhoods. Data on children's mental health and core housing need is linked with information from the census enumeration areas in which children live to examine their exposure to concentrated neighbourhood disadvantage. Multilevel modeling is used to examine the association between core housing need and children's mental health, and whether it varies as a function of neighbourhood disadvantage. Mental health problems are the leading cause of disease burden among children worldwide. However, many children experiencing mental health problems do not receive specialized treatment services, highlighting the need to identify prevention opportunities for reducing the risk of child mental health problems in the general population. This study will provide evidence on the extent to which targeting housing policies might be an effective population-based mechanism for preventing mental health problems among disadvantaged children in Ontario.

2. Financial Strain and Psychological Distress: The Mediating Effect of Strains in the Work-Family Interface

Author(s): *Lei Chai, University of Toronto; Alex Bierman, University of Calgary; Scott Shieman, University of Toronto*

Although a large body of research has established that financial strain is associated with deleterious mental health outcomes, little is known about the potential mediating mechanisms over time, which might limit the extent to which scholars understand how and why financial strain impairs mental health. Analyzing three waves (2011-2015) of the Canadian Work Stress and Health Study (CAN-WSH) with structural equation models, we ask: (1) How do both directions of strain in the work-family interface—work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict—mediate the relationship between financial strain and psychological distress? (2) Whether there are any observed reverse causalities (e.g., work-family interface mediates the relationship between psychological distress and financial strain)? And (3) do any patterns differ for men and women? The research and policy implications of the findings will be discussed.

3. Canadian Childcare Deserts: Consequences for Parental Work-Family Conflict and Well-Being

Author(s): *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Shirin Montazer, Wayne State University*

A recent report suggests that the gap between childcare need and availability is growing at an exponential rate in the Canadian context (MacDonald, 2018). These patterns—at an aggregate level—are striking in and of themselves, but point to larger undocumented consequences for Canadian's health and well-being at an individual level. We argue that these consequences are particularly salient for parents from dual-earner households who are trying to balance a full-time work schedule, yet unable to find safe, affordable childcare for their young children. We test these assertions by examining whether working parents with young children living in *childcare deserts* experience greater conflict between work and family domains and subsequent mental health problems, compared to those living in more resourced areas. We define childcare deserts as neighbourhoods “where there are more than 50 non-school-aged children, but less than one space for every three children” of that age (MacDonald 2018: p. 10). We explore these associations using individual-level data from the Toronto Neighbourhood Effects on Health and Well-Being Study (2011) matched to geographically corresponding 2011 Canadian census data and administrative data on publically available childcare facilities. Our data are unique in that they are the first to appropriately tap childcare *need* versus *availability* across a myriad of parents' work and family conditions. We consider two caveats to our focal hypotheses: whether childcare options in parents' workplace neighbourhood buffer these potential work-family conflict and mental health consequences (for those who work away from home); and, whether these associations differ by gender, given working mothers' predominant responsibility of finding secure childcare. Results from multilevel analyses suggest that parents who live in childcare deserts are worse off in terms of their work-family conflict and subsequent well-being. However, we document gender differences in these associations depending on the childcare facilities available in parents' workplace neighbourhoods.

4. Shared Family Activities in Black & White: Mothers, Fathers and Teens' Experiences of Stress, Meaningfulness, and Happiness when Together versus Apart

Author(s): *Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto; Dana Wray, University of Toronto; Irene Boeckmann, University of Toronto*

The stress process perspective emphasizes understanding family-level contexts of well-being (Milkie 2010), and underscores the importance of social status variation in the stress process (Pearlin 1999). We examine to what extent Black, Latinx and White mothers, fathers, and teenagers aged 15 to 17 experience activities as stressful, meaningful, and happy when the other generation is present, compared with time apart. We use Random Effects models with the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) from 2010, 2012 and 2013. Preliminary results suggest that for both teenagers and parents living with their teenagers, time together is generally associated with more positive emotions than when the other generation is not present. However, there are some notable differences in the “emotional boost” across generation and across racial/ethnic categories. In explaining differences, we consider contextual factors including 1) perceptual gaps in reports of being “with” the other generation; 2) types and qualities of activities that parents and teens do together versus apart and 3) the presence of others beyond the parent and teenager. We discuss the importance of multiple viewpoints of family time, and of examining the stratification of emotional experiences.

Session Code: THE2

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 293

While recent histories of sociology have begun to complicate the mainstream story of the discipline's institutionalization by shifting focus from central figures in large departments to smaller departments and more marginal figures, much work remains to be done. This session gathers a diverse set of papers addressing aspects of the history and ongoing institutionalization of sociology, in Canada and internationally.

Organizers: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph, Jesse Carlson, Trent University

Presentations:

1. An Old Boys Network in American Sociology: A Historiographical Study

Author(s): *Stephen Harold Riggins, Memorial University*

In the 1960s the University of Minnesota sociologist Don Martindale created a patron-client network with his graduate students and Memorial University of Newfoundland's faculty, researchers, and administrators. Despite Newfoundland's distant location, he perceived Memorial's Social Science Department and its Institute of Social and Economic Research as an opportunity for his students. The key administrators in sociology there were British anthropologists, who had only a superficial knowledge of American sociology. Martindale's proactive engagement filled the gap in their expertise. This network is typical of an era in North American universities when department Heads and upper-level administrators had the influence over hiring, promotion, and workloads which is now held by committees of colleagues and unions. Martindale was responsible for community studies becoming the preferred method of research at the Institute in its early years. In the 1970s his network was undermined by the limitations of community studies as a method of research, the Canadianization movement in academic, and the bleak market for tenure-track teaching positions at Canadian universities.

2. Women as Missing Persons in Canadian Sociology

Author(s): *Lynn McDonald, University of Guelph*

This paper will report on several examples of omissions in Canadian Sociology that are the result of not considering women as contributors. Preview: Florence Nightingale documented the high rates of illness and death in Indigenous schools, residential and day, as early as 1863. The paper will then go on to contend that Canadian Sociology has been impacted, negatively, by the omission of women theorists in the teaching and textbooks on Classical Social Theory (or Sociological, or Political, by whatever name).

Pat Armstrong argued in a paper, "Missing Women: A Feminist Perspective on The Vertical Mosaic," that women are missing in the elites Porter described (albeit they are under-represented there). More fundamentally, "women are missing from the theory that guides his analysis," which makes it difficult to use; his notion of class is based on the male labour force. Yes. The problem is the absence of women from underlying classical theory --Porter himself was far from prejudiced in his views. Canadian Sociology is no worse off than other fields of Sociology. All, it is contended, have been affected by the long-term omission of women as theorists, or, in more recent theory books and courses, their relegation to token status, segregated to discussions of gender and feminism.

3. Writing the Body Politic: John O'Neill's Civic Sociology

Author(s): *Thomas Kemple, University of British Columbia*

John O'Neill's long career at York University began with translations and studies of the phenomenology of Merleau-Ponty and Marxist theory and culminated with books on welfare state policy and Freudian psychoanalysis. This eclectic corpus of writings coheres around a comprehensive theory of the body politic at the institutional levels of family, work, personality, and the commons. This presentation introduces the collection of O'Neill's later and uncollected essays, *Writing the Body Politic: A John O'Neill Reader*, co-edited with Mark Featherstone (Routledge forthcoming) by highlighting what O'Neill considers to be two connected and distinctively Canadian contributions to sociological theory: the phenomenology of modern experience and the biopolitical economy of the media. O'Neill offers a deep genealogy of this intellectual legacy through

creative and close readings of both mainstream and marginalized figures in the history of social and political thought.

PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES IN DEVELOPMENT: BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, LESSONS AND REFLECTIONS

Session Code: DEV1

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: DLAM 005

This session brings together experiences with participatory action research or other innovative participatory methods in the field of development. The goal is to reflect critically on the empowering and transformative capacity of participatory methodologies as well as their limitations in order to understand better under what conditions such research approaches deliver the best outcome.

Organizer: Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. In defense of 'the flat spot' in participation: Indigenous epistemologies and ontologies in Northern development and environmental governance

Author(s): *Ken Caine, University of Alberta*

In much of the action and participatory action research literature, there is little critical analysis of the actual process of participatory research leading to the sharp, yet tongue-in-cheek charge of an overzealous 'tyranny of participation'. In this presentation I draw on ethnographic fieldwork with northern Dene and Metis Indigenous peoples in Northern Canada to critically engage with the notion of participatory research. As a challenge to expectations of linear positive progress in development, I argue that the 'flat spot' or seemingly static period of time in development in Indigenous communities is in fact a rich period of contestation and social learning that is deeply influenced by epistemological and ontological realities not often allowed for in development. These differing realities simultaneously challenge our accepted research methodologies while leading to innovative relational and practical outcomes. I will illustrate the presentation of this model of participation and development with examples and outcomes from my ethnographic research in water governance and long term relationship with a northern Dene community.

2. Participatory Action Research and Discourse Analysis as Integrated Methodologies for Understanding and Addressing Youth Crime in Vietnam

Author(s): *Quan Nguyen, University of Calgary; Hieu Van Ngo, University of Calgary*

Since 1986, Vietnam has experienced rapid development. Alongside economic achievements, the country has been confronted with various social problems, including youth crime. Our review of the literature showed that youth crime has increased over time in Vietnam. In response to the issue, the Vietnamese has adopted two approaches, namely punishment and giving fines. The literature also indicated that media coverage has perpetuated negative discourses about youth crime and youth offenders. Scholarly work in the field of youth crime has remained limited and most studies have adhered to the post-positivist paradigm. There is an emerging need to draw upon local knowledge and experience to understand and address youth crime in Vietnam.

In the proposed presentation, we intend to explore potential integration of Participatory Action Research and Discourse Analysis in a collaborative study that aims to better understand and address youth crime in the Vietnamese context. We examine both methodologies in terms of their ontological and epistemological assumptions, methodological procedures, and ethical considerations. We will discuss the potential congruencies and challenges in integrating the two methodologies.

3. Negotiating the Challenges of Participation in the Complex Game of Philanthropy: Insights from the Community Ideas Factory

Author(s): Sara Cumming, Sheridan College; Michael McNamara, Sheridan College

How does one build a Request for Proposals (RFP) process that allows for bottom-up participation while simultaneously being pragmatic and adept enough to manoeuvre the complexities of a multi-stakeholder environment defined by differing interests, objectives, mandates, and power dynamics? This article showcases the findings from participatory work with stakeholder groups working in the area of food security in Southern Ontario's Halton Region. It demonstrates a process designed with the specific intent of increasing the engagement of beneficiaries and service providers in the RFP process. Finally, the article seeks to shed additional light on theory and practice of "participatory approaches" in the context of philanthropy. It is important to be realistic in not reifying participation itself in this context. In both theory and practice, this means adopting lenses and models that openly consider the complex realities, political obstacles, and trade-offs that occur when negotiating participation in this environment.

4. Conversations with MOSAIC Free Running program staff: Uncovering the rhythms of PAR

Author(s): Maria Nguyen, University of Calgary; Sherman Chan, Multilingual Orientation Service association for Immigrant Communities (MOSAIC)

This paper uncovers manifestations of the four principles of participatory action research (PAR) 1 through a transitory volunteer journey with program staff and some participants of the Multilingual Orientation Service Association for Immigrant Communities (MOSAIC). I reflect on the diverse tunes of my previous experiences with community-based settlement organizations that paved the way to an agreement for a small project to uncover the history of MOSAIC and the Free Running youth program for newcomer youth and young adults. I summarize the individual conversations with the program team, discuss and reflect on themes that emerge within the context of PAR principles: collective research, recovery of history, valuing of folk culture/traditions, production and dissemination of new knowledge². Although a transitory sojourn, the relationships established enable me to thread through space and time to echo the voices amplified by my social work colleagues³. I endeavor to create dialogical spaces for discussions and reflections on my insights against the backdrop of MOSAIC's brief history and the youth program. I adapt the metaphors of the six-string guitar⁴ to translate my volunteer experience with the Free Running youth program into whispers of PAR. I wrap up with gratitude by honouring MOSAIC's enduring spirit of caring for new immigrants and refugees and the program team's dedication to continue such legacy.

5. Unpacking ethical tensions in community-based participatory research approaches with women affected by violence: Recommendations from the field

Author(s): Vicky Bungay, University of British Columbia; Adrian Guta, University of Windsor; Linda Dewar, Inner City Women's Initiatives Society; Patricia Tait, University of British Columbia

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) approaches can produce results that are highly relevant to community with the added benefits of fostering research capacity and enhancing empowerment among community organizations and their members. Despite the lauded benefits however, community organizations are notably critiquing CBPR research practices. In this presentation we draw on our combined researcher and community organization experiences of doing CBPR and the qualitative findings from a national investigation with 86 participants representing researchers, community organizations and their members. Specifically, we unpack some of the ethical tensions in CBPR within the context of gender-based violence research including challenges to full and meaningful inclusion of community organizations, advisory committees, and women affected by violence. We illustrate how power inequities in funding and decision making about research design and implementation can contribute to exclusion and actual harms as consequences of research at both individual and community levels. We conclude with recommendations generated through consultation with numerous community organizations and advisories comprised of community members affected by diverse forms of violence that can pave the way for innovative and full inclusionary models of participatory research study design and implementation. These recommendations may further enhance the capacity of community to lead research and ensure that research is useful and relevant for the women they serve.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS II: LABOUR ACTIVISM

Session Code: PSM2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 347

Papers in this session address the topic of labour activism, focusing on such issues as solidarity construction, policy-formation, unity, and fragmentation.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, York University

Chair and Discussant: Barry Eidlin, McGill University

Presentations:

1. A Cross-Strait Workers' Movement: Links and Bases for Future Solidarity

Author(s): Stephen Philion, St. Cloud State University; Hsin-hsing Chen, Graduate Institute for Social Transformation Studies

This paper compares two cases of cross-straits (i.e., Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China based) solidaristic actions in response to Taiwanese companies that faced protests by workers in China. Workers involved in the first case were at a golf club factory in Guangzhou where workers' protest numbers were quite small (perhaps a dozen in all). The second one was very large scale (at a shoe factory with about 40,000 workers on strike in Dongguan).

The two cases are linked, since the cross-straits actions that supported the Guangzhou workers set up similar cross-straits support actions a year later for (2014) cross-straits solidarity actions in support of the Dongguan workers. Research for this essay was conducted over the course of three summers (2011 to 2013) in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China, which involved not only standard sociological research methods of qualitative interviews and observations, but also as one of the organizers of cross-straits labor solidarity actions in 2013 and 2014. What do the processes that shaped the two cases of cross-strait solidarity discussed in this paper suggest about how we should theorize the limits of the possible and whether or not there is much basis for further developing cross-straits labor movement solidarity in the future?

2. Policy Network and Policy Discourse: Explaining Labour Policies of Post-Socialist Croatia

Author(s): Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

The paper will test two related explanations of changes in labour policies of Croatia during the process of its application (in 2003), candidacy (2004-2013), and accession (2013) to membership in the European Union. We are interested in external influences on formation of labour policies, which can be conceptualized as formal (econometric and policy requirements of the EU accession) and informal (integration into a transnational "epistemic community" of neo-liberalizing public policy expertise). Changes in labour policies will be tracked primarily through labour-related content of the leading Croatian professional and academic journal "Revija za socijalnu politiku" (Social Policy Review) 1998 – 2018. Using discourse network analysis (DNAr) approach, emerging themes in Croatian labour policy discourse will be identified. The "formal influence" explanation will be tested with quantitative time-series results tracking changes in labour policy discourse against significant stages of the EU accession process. The "epistemic community" explanation will be examined by relating the emerging themes of debate to institutional affiliation of authors engaged in it, as an indicator of their position in a policy network, consisting of domestic experts affiliated with academia and research institutions, experts from relevant ministries, and experts affiliated with international organisations (both INGOs and IGOs, including the European Union).

RESEARCH WITH CHILDREN

Session Code: SCY4

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 235

Research in childhood studies values children's perspectives, investigating children's views regarding their lived experiences and their ideas about a variety of phenomena and social dynamics. One of the primary ways the new social studies of childhood has worked to distinguish themselves from approaches customarily taken in traditional developmental psychology, medicine, classical quantitative sociology, and sociology that focuses on a top down approach to socialization has been their emphasis on centring children's 'voices' and often engaging directly with children in the processes of research design, implementation, analysis, and dissemination. These approaches are often thought of as research being WITH or ALONGSIDE children, instead of ON, ABOUT, or FOR children.

Organizers: Rachel Berman, Ryerson University, Noah Kenneally, OISE, University of Toronto
Chair: Rachel Berman, Ryerson University

Presentations:

1. Collaborative reflections on youth-led peer research on youth homelessness: identity, relationships, risks, and benefits

Author(s): Charlotte Smith, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University

This paper is a unique collaboration between a university researcher and four peer researchers with lived experience of youth homelessness. During a year-long study, peers were included in every stage of the research from data collection to writing. At the end of the study, the peers participated in a group discussion, and their experiences were recorded by the researcher. This conversation became the foundation of this co-authored paper. In this presentation, distinct from existing literature which frequently emphasises the rewarding aspects of peer research positions to those hired, we detail the challenges and risks. We discuss the 'messiness' of identity categories which, despite being problematic in terms of power dynamics, personal comfort and representation, were necessary for the initial study which mobilized peers to engage youth whose identities (LGBTQ2S+, Indigenous & newcomer) compound their risk of homelessness and shape their experiences. Ambiguous labels such as 'youth' and 'peer' etc. became sites of contention among the peers and between the researcher and peers. Finally, we reflect on benefits for the research project itself, such as the recruitment of participants who do not access services (hidden homeless), and the foundation of trust peers could build with participants, leading to rich data.

2. Child Led Research: A play-based participatory approach

Author(s): Laura Wright, University of Edinburgh

Participatory approaches for research involving children "have become de rigueur in social research" (Bradbury-Jones & Taylor, 2015, p.2) and "research on children has lost favour" (Willumsen, Hugaas, & Studsrod, 2014, p. 346). While children as researchers are becoming increasingly recognized several academics caution against a panacea normative presumption that participation is inherently "good" (Tisdal, 2008; Davidson, 2017) without questioning what it entails and how to do it well. This presentation will operate from a sociology of childhood, social ecological, and child rights framework to introduce a qualitative play-based participatory research process, that draws on participatory action research (Reason & Bradbury, 2006), with newcomer children (ages 11-17) leading research in Metro Vancouver. This research aims to explore the role of play-based methodologies in child researchers' psychosocial wellbeing and meaningful participation. Creative art and play activities have shown to contribute to young people's psychosocial wellbeing and engagement in decision-making in contexts of adversity (D'Amico, Denov, Khan, Linds, Akesson, 2016). Similar to arts-based research that refers to the use of art during the research process (Knowles & Cole, 2008), I employ the term 'play-based research' for intentional play-based research tools and spontaneous play that arises in the research process to gather and interpret data. Akin to Lester (2016) I suggest that play in research and practice can be seen as a form of minor politics where children are able to momentarily take control over conditions in their lives and disrupt order. This presentation will introduce: 1) the research design; 2) the play-based participatory research training with children; 3) the process of research led by children; and 4) preliminary reflections on the role of play in child researchers' psychosocial wellbeing. This presentation aims to contribute to the Canadian dialogue on wise practices and new innovations for meaningful roles of children in research.

3. Playful research with preschoolers: talking schooling

Author(s): *Jeanette Cepin, University of Toronto*

My research focuses on how preschoolers and their parents/guardians discuss transitioning into Kindergarten programming in Toronto, Canada. I examined what young children (1-5 years old) had to say about leaving preschool programs, or moving on from other daily routines, and entering full day schooling. Using a combination of drawing, manipulatives and casual conversations in settings that were familiar or semi-familiar (e.g. home, park, playroom, community centre, preschool room) I, along with my research collaborators (children and their parents), gained a deal of insight into what they as children and they as parents/guardians think and feel about this next step in their (or their child's) educational journey. I am privileged to interact with young children daily as my research assistants, my two children (aged 1 & 3), teach me how to navigate the spaces young children frequent and how to engage children sensitively and meaningfully in decision-making processes, especially when these choices impact children's lives. In this presentation I draw on both the participatory research tools I utilized to collect this research as well as some of the drawings and accompanying narratives that children and their parents/guardians contributed. I draw on a spatial/relational approach in my theoretical framework and this approach informs my analysis of the multiple sources of data collected with children and their families.

4. Conversations with children - Collaborative tools for research

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

Interviews of various types and levels of structure are a staple technique in social research. In this presentation, we propose that reconceptualising research interviews as research *conversations* can have a transformative effect on conducting research – shifting towards collaborative, respectful and socially just methodologies. At the basis of our argument are the assumptions that a conversation implies mutual respect, recognition of the other, and a genuine interest in what another has to share, contrasted with the extractive and authoritarian power differentials implicit in interviews. Childhood researchers can go a long way towards accomplishing several methodological goals that have been a source of contention in contemporary childhood studies. First, reconceptualising research interactions in this way acknowledges that children are competent social actors with agency, people who have knowledge of their own and the abilities to share it. Secondly, reconfiguring research interactions in this way explicitly grapples with the perennial and thorny issue of uneven power dynamics that seem to be inherent in adult-child relations.

Drawing on our own research with children, youth, and families, as well as work done by Clark and Moss (2011), Einarsdottir (2007), Freeman and Mathison (2009), Mayall (2008), and Spyrou (2018), our presentation explores the potentials this shift towards conversations as tools for research that invite participation and collaboration may have for childhood research methodologies, and designing more respectful and ethical research with children and youth.

[WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS III: AUTHORITY, SKILLS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND BARRIERS](#)

Session Code: WPO3c

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **8:30 AM - 10:00 AM**

Location: **ANGU 354**

From different points of view, and using different methodologies, the papers in this session examine skills and authority in the workplace, as well as job opportunities.

Organizers: Tracey L. Adams, Western University, Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Chair: Tracey L. Adams, Western University

Presentations:

1. A Chance to Learn New Things: How Job Authority and Pressure Shape Control and Challenges at Work

Author(s): *Philip Badawy, University of Toronto; Scott Schieman, University of Toronto*

Working conditions are decisive factors in whether jobs promote or hinder personal growth. However, surprisingly little is known about how job authority and job pressure—both independently and in

combination—affect workers' personal growth and overall development. Drawing on four waves of panel data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health Study (2011-2017), the present study uses fixed effects regression techniques to examine how job authority and job pressure are associated with two key work-related indicators of personal growth: job challenge and autonomous work. We find that job authority is positively associated with both indicators of personal growth over time, but job pressure is a key moderator. Specifically, we find that some of the perks of job authority for personal growth are dampened when workers experience higher levels of job pressure. Moreover, we investigate the relationship between job pressure and personal growth, and in line with the *role scarcity hypothesis*, the results reveal non-linear patterns. Results indicate that excessively high and overwhelming pressure undermines and stunts personal growth over time. We discuss these results in light of the job demands-resources model, the challenge-hindrance literature on the classification of different job demands, and reflect on the possibility of reverse causality.

2. "Now that I'm older...they totally trust me": Navigating babysitting as liminal work

Author(s): Riley Easterbrook, *University of Guelph*; Rebecca Raby, *Brock University*; Wolfgang Lehmann, *Western University*

Babysitting, the temporary, somewhat sporadic care of non-familial children for remuneration, is a common early-work experience for many young people in the West, yet there is little research on babysitters. This paper presentation will explore three themes that emerged through in-depth, qualitative interviews with 16 teenage babysitters. These themes resonate with teen liminality and associated age-based inequalities, as well as a gendered analysis of care work. First, although rarely recognized as such, babysitting is a skilled job; many participants invested formal and informal training in preparation to be babysitters, and actively used this training when babysitting. Second, babysitters occupy a liminal position between childhood and adulthood in their relationships with children they babysit and these children's parents, which brings both challenges and opportunities in their work. Finally, babysitters thoughtfully and carefully negotiate situations related to pay, but sometimes experience challenges doing so. Together, these findings point to babysitters' thoughtful, skilled navigation of this early, marginal, gendered work.

3. Skills, Skill Use and the Public-Sector Earnings Advantage

Author(s): Mark McKerrow, *Blueprint ADE*

This paper examines earning differences between public- and private-sector employees using the *Survey of Adult Skills, 2012* (PIAAC), focusing on the roles of skills in understanding earnings differences using measures of skills and skill usage at work. Public sector employees have higher earnings than private-sector employees. Public-sector employees have higher skill levels—measured with short tests of information-processing skills and educational attainment—and they employ cognitive and social skills more at work. But these differences are insufficient to explain the public-sector earnings advantage.

But, relative to private-sector employees, public-sector employees' educational attainment is well aligned with the educational requirements of the jobs they occupy, which is important because alignment between incumbent education and occupational educational requirements increases earnings relative to over- or under-qualification. When educational alignment is taken into consideration, the public-sector earnings advantage is almost completely eliminated. Educational alignment also appears to explain differences in the gender wage gap across public and private sectors. Results are interpreted and discussed in the context of explanations of earnings differences in economics and sociology (including explanations focusing on preferences, collective bargaining, human capital, and discrimination) and the public discourse on public-private compensation differences, which focus on fairness and draw on estimates of public-private earnings differences that do not consider skill- and skill-use differences between public and private employees. The empirical analysis employs the counterfactual model of causality and uses inverse probability weights to create comparison groups that credibly estimate the earnings of public-sector employees if they were private-sector employees.

4. Scholars as Craftsmen and Intensification of Work in University

Author(s): Sidartha Silvia Soria, *Federal University of Pernambuco*; Darcilene Gomes, *Joaquim Nabuco Foundation*

Our objective is to analyze working conditions' downgrading among professors in Brazil, considering it as an outcome of two combined orders of factors: "external" or "structural" ones (rising academic productivity rates from university departments and research funding agencies) and "internal" or "subjective" ones (certain personal states of motivation set by individuals themselves). "Structural" factors refer to a set of reforms that have changed higher education system in Brazil since 1990's. In order to study the second order of factors mentioned, we use Sennett's theoretical concept of "craftsman", assuming that scholars are driven by an impulse to do their job well for their own sake, above other motivations. Depending on specific circumstances, the obsessive search for excellency, from source of joy can turn into its opposite, i.e., as cause of isolation and suffering. With such theoretical references, we analyzed data from three surveys applied in twelve Brazilian State universities. Among other results, the study shows that: 1) deterioration of professors's working conditions is due less of material or infrastructure conditions than pace of work's intensification caused by large increase of attributions and demands; 2) in an extreme competitive environment, the obsessive energy of "craftsman scholar" finishes to enhance work condition's precariousness.

21ST CENTURY LEARNING AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AMONG CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

Session Code: SCY1

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 235

The papers in this session include empirically-based research using qualitative and/or quantitative methods that highlight the ways in which digital technologies are shaping childhood, youth, and family life. These papers advance our understandings of how children and their families are interacting with digital technologies (e.g. child agency, parental use and monitoring) as a learning tool and for leisure. Participants should leave this session with a greater understanding of the interplay between childhood, family life and new emerging technologies.

Organizers and Chairs: Cathlene Hillier, Nipissing University, Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. Parental Perceptions of Technology: The Role of Digital Media in Home and Schools

Author(s): *Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo; Cathlene Hillier, Nipissing University*

Modern day technologies (i.e. iPads, Smartphones, laptops) have become nearly ubiquitous amongst Canadian families. Yet, how families of lower socioeconomic status navigate and negotiate technology use with their children remains relatively unknown. This study draws on 132 parent interviews from a large-scale Canadian study examining summer learning loss in Ontario (see Davies & Aurini, 2010-2014) through summer programs targeted for students in grades 1, 2, and 3. It attempts to explore parental perceptions of technology use in both their households and in schools—highlighting the complexities associated with the use of digital technology in family life amongst those from lower SES backgrounds. Results may be fruitful for parents, educators, and policy-makers to understand the larger role technology plays in both assisting and providing new barriers for acquiring literacy and mathematical skills from a parental perspective. Capturing these discussions can maximize both school and home use of digital tools.

2. Trust, Mistrust and Watchful Vigilance: Representations of the Parent/Youth Relationship in Cyberbullying Advice

Author(s): *Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Social concern about the online behaviour and safety of children and youth has ramped up dramatically in the last decade and has resulted in a glut of parenting advice on ways to manage, regulate and protect children online. Much of the current attention has focused on the issue of cyber-bullying (broadly defined) as social media has become more central in the lives of young people. The cultural context in which this is happening is one characterized by intensive parenting norms, heightened risk awareness, and increasing surveillance and supervision of children, as well as growing expert concern about the effects of 'over-parenting' on children's long-term resilience and success.

Making use of contemporary advice to parents with respect to cyberbullying, this study investigates the youth/parent relationship that is imagined and depicted in this material, and the implications that this has for both parents and children. Findings suggest that the parental work said to be involved in to keep youth safe and responsible online extends intensive parenting expectations substantially. Parents are expected to know, to a fine degree, what their children are doing online, while at the same time maintaining a trusting relationship with them and allowing them enough freedom to make their own (guided) decisions. The contradictions inherent in these expectations are not acknowledged in the advice. Furthermore, the parental role is portrayed as primarily an instrumental and pedagogical one. Good parent-initiated interactions are portrayed as intentional and done with the purpose of teaching and shaping children (who are assumed to be vulnerable and passive) into ideal 'digital citizens.' Not only do these representations fail to acknowledge the capabilities of youth, they also ignore the embedded and reciprocal nature of the long-standing relationships that parents and children are a part of.

3. Parenting style and adolescents' experiences with traditional bullying and cyberbullying

Author(s): *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph; Dylan Reynolds, University of Guelph*

Research consistently finds that children reared by demanding yet supportive (i.e., authoritative) parents exhibit more positive academic achievement and psychosocial adjustment and fewer behavioral problems than children raised in households characterized by other parenting styles. Studies of the relationship between parenting styles and traditional bullying generally support this assertion. However, fewer studies have explored the association between parenting style and cyberbullying and they have yielded mixed results. Even fewer studies have simultaneously examined the association between parenting styles and traditional bullying and cyberbullying, and research on parenting styles within the bullying and cyberbullying literatures tends to focus only on authoritative and authoritarian parenting. Thus, the present study draws upon survey data collected from a sample of 435 Ontario middle and high school students to examine the association between authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved parenting styles and adolescents' involvement in both traditional bullying and cyberbullying as a victim, bully, and bully-victim. The results suggest that, compared to authoritative parenting, permissive parenting is associated with an increased likelihood of cyberbullying victimization, whereas uninvolved parenting is associated with a greater likelihood of cyberbullying offending and cyberbullying bully-victim status. Conversely, we do not find support for a relationship between parenting style and involvement in traditional bullying. These results support emerging evidence for the importance of parents in mitigating adolescents' involvement in cyberbullying.

COLONIALISM, RACISM AND GRADUATE SCHOOL: A WORKSHOP FOR INDIGENOUS, BLACK AND RACIALIZED GRADUATE STUDENTS

Session Code: EQS1

Session Format: Workshop

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

This workshop offers a facilitated space to discuss colonialism and racism in sociology from the perspective of Indigenous, Black and racialized graduate students. We aim to produce a safe space to give voice to the experiences of Indigenous, Black and racialized graduate students in sociology; to think sociologically about the forces shaping these experiences; and, to develop ideas on how to challenge colonialism and racism in sociology as a discipline and profession. A key goal of our workshop will be to hear Indigenous, Black and racialized graduate students as they articulate their own needs and priorities and, from this discussion, to brainstorm strategies of supporting these graduate students intellectually and professionally. This workshop is open to graduate students who self-identify as Indigenous, Black or racialized.

Organizers: Augustine Park, Carleton University, Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University, Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Facilitators:

- Renisa Mawani, University of British Columbia
- Cora Voyageur, University of Calgary

- Augustine Park, Carleton University

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY: INTERSECTIONS II

Session Code: SCL1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

This session features papers that examine the role of inequality in shaping culture, and of culture in shaping inequality. Notably, each presentation moves beyond a straightforward analysis of culture and gender to examine in-depth intersecting systems of oppression, including: sociocultural norms and political incorporation, religion and socio-economic hierarchies, sociocultural norms and widowhood, and the role of cultural, social and economic capital in conceptualizations of love.

Organizers: Kim de Laat, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Chair: Rie Croll, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. "Sounds of Silence: What Ex-Magdalene Laundry Inmates Can Tell Us About Gender Inequality"

Author(s): *Rie Croll, Memorial University*

The Roman Catholic Good Shepherd laundries, to which generations of girls and women were confined between the 1830s and 1996, sought to bring their all-female penitents "from the most shameful disorders to a chaste life". Such conversions involved the regimentation of their "sinful" female bodies in what former inmates described as brutal regimes of slave labour— perpetual cleaning and laundry work, executed in isolation from society and under enforced silence. The Good Shepherds' mission in Ireland, Canada, Australia, and elsewhere, operated on the basis of a now widely recognized double standard which sought to construct pure womanhood by committing supposedly "fallen" women, but not men, to these laundries. My analysis probes the effects of ranking these girls and women within existing social hierarchies, as stigmatized inferiors. Drawing from inmates' narratives, I discuss how the dehumanizing experiences of total institutionalization diminished their cultural legitimacy (and opportunities) and permanently altered their self-perceptions. Former inmates' socially sanctioned banishment, as female children, cultivated an internalized disbelief in their value and credibility.

2. Social Inequality and Love? Normative Conceptions of Love Relationships in Self-help Books

Author(s): *Charlotte Nell, University of Toronto*

While love is commonly presented as a "natural" and biologically constituted emotion, from a sociological perspective, love can be conceptualized as an ultimately cultural phenomenon (Beck/Beck-Gernsheim, Giddens, Swidler, Illouz). However, if love is culturally mediated, what role do different social positionalities play in falling in, maintaining and falling out of love?

The idea of romantic love seems to evoke a universal "duty of experience" (Lantz), which constitutes a powerful norm that shapes ideas around successful and meaningful lives. But apart from this universal norm of "relationality" (Ahmed) that is encapsulated within the "societal problem" (Illouz) of love, what other norms are prevalent within the field of love? If we were to investigate the symbolic field of love, what structures of inequality would we find?

This presentation will provide one building block for a theory of inequalities within love by looking at three popular self-help books on relationships, which not only effectively articulate but also document normative understandings and ideal representations of love relationships in Modern Times. Drawing on findings from a content analysis of three top-selling German self-help books, it shows that these draw on a hybrid reservoir of knowledge, trying to fill the gap that the "decline of grand narratives" (Lyotard) seem to have left the modern subject with, drawing cosmologic narratives that are supposed to re-orient the reader in a conservatist framework along an underlying dualism of an ultimate good/evil. In the analysis it shows that normative claims however are not only drawn along the lines of a conservative understanding of gender roles but are also tailored to an audience with high cultural, social and economic capital. Altogether, within the field of love

positionalities of gender, class, age, race and ethnicity seem to play a crucial role, which demands further sociological investigations.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS AND COUNTER-MOVEMENTS I

Session Code: ENV3a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The world is facing a series of cascading and interrelated environmental issues, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, declining ocean health, plastics pollution, and negative impacts of industrial-scale agricultural systems. Environmental movements are often key actors that make these issues visible in the public, media, and political spheres. Environmental movements also help drive social, economic, and political change related to social-ecological sustainability. At the same time, anti-environmental movements (or environmental counter-movements) often mobilize against environmentalists and seek to question or delegitimize their claims.

Organizers: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia

Chair: Emily Huddart Kennedy, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Environmental activism in a monopoly news media setting: Social movement media in a rural Canadian province

Author(s): *Amy Savile, University of New Brunswick; Tracy Glynn, University of New Brunswick*

New Brunswick presents a strong example of a restricted news media setting. In this rural province, all English-language daily newspapers and most weeklies are owned by the same family corporation that dominates resource extraction in the region; a situation unique in the Global North (Couture 2013; Poitras, 2014; Walker 2010). By censoring and even censoring voices that argue against corporate resource extraction projects, Brunswick News, privately owned by J.K. Irving, creates a public consensus that prioritizes promises of rural jobs over community-led initiatives, environmental concerns and even ethical imperatives.

Alternative media help social movements to articulate and publicize the themes they consider important and enable political actors to receive the movements' messages more clearly (Melucci, 1996). Using content analysis, our study focuses on the ecosystem of rural activist media produced in New Brunswick to challenge dominant codes about resource extraction and environmental degradation by offering opportunities for counter-narratives, scientific evidence, and Indigenous perspectives. Whether mirroring the journalistic norms of mainstream media or more rooted in positions of critical advocacy, our focus is on the presentation of three pertinent themes: fracking, forestry, and climate change. We contribute new analysis to the important project of challenging dominant codes about environmentalism.

2. "The environmental movement is kind of like a joke to me" : Indigenous Settler Solidarity and Changing Commitments to Environmentalism

Author(s): *J. M. Bacon, Grinnell College*

How does non-Native participation in solidarity with Indigenous peoples impact perceptions of and commitments to environmental movements? Through interviews and participant observation this study explores the how non-Native identified peoples who have engaged in solidarity with Indigenous peoples in the United States experience dramatic shifts in their understanding of place, environment, and activism. This study focuses on the US where conversations around colonialism and decolonization are minimal, and on-the-ground solidarity often constitutes non-Native participant's first engagement with Indigenous peoples and political issues.

3. Environmental Movement Interventions in the Oil-Tourism Interface

Author(s): *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University; John McLevey, University of Waterloo; Alice Mattoni, Scuola Normale Superiore*

Offshore oil extraction and nature-based tourism offer alternative development paths across the North Atlantic. Offshore oil promises economic benefits from employment and royalty payments, but involves fossil fuel-intensive resource extraction. Nature-based tourism promotes the experience of natural environments and encounters with wildlife, including whales, seals, or seabirds. These modes of development come into contact when there is a disaster or conflict over extending oil exploration into new regions. Through a comparison of Denmark, Iceland, Newfoundland and Labrador, Norway, and Scotland, we examine the role of environmental movements in the “oil-tourism interface.” First, we look at collective action frames used by environmental movements. Second, we examine how environmental movement intervention happens by looking at repertoires of contention and forms of collective action. Third, we examine how environmental movements fit into broader arenas of contention. Environmental organizations are often involved in conflict with offshore oil companies around resource extraction. By contrast, they are more often involved in collaborative relationships with the tourism sector around sustainability practices and environmental education projects. Environmental groups and tourism actors also align against specific oil development projects.

4. Dynamics of environmentalism: A Review and Appraisal

Author(s): *Md Islam, Nanyang Technological University*

Despite having neither a clear beginning nor a common narrative, environmentalism is a pervasive social movement often transcends national borders. This paper reveals the common trends in environmentalism studies today. The Marxist trend—often expressed through theories such as ecological Marxism and metabolic rift—is based on the common understanding that the capitalist mode of production and environmental problems are interconnected, and that class relations are the key issue to address. Meanwhile, the liberal trend acknowledges the massive power of global managers, and seeks a solution within the capitalist framework—sometimes opposing, sometimes engaging. A third trend is to take global managers to task for their failure to minimize environmental problems, with offshoots for and against environmental governance. The pluralist trend holds that the array of global environmental problems is shaped by state sovereignty, the economic structure of global capitalism, and the ideological structure of modernity. Other trends in environmentalism address particular social issues related to the environment, such as race, religion and gender. All of these trends overlap, establishing alliances between other social movements and often across national boundaries.

[ESTABLISHING A RESEARCH COMMUNITY TO ANALYZE PIAAC, LISA, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA LINKAGES](#)

Session Code: REM1

Session Format: Workshop

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

The Mowat Centre and HEQCO have partnered to implement an innovative and collaborative policy research initiative, the Research Initiative on Education and Skills (RIES). The objective of the RIES is to access, analyze and mobilize data relating to the education, skills and labour market outcomes of Canadians and to disseminate the findings to the wider public and inform policy development.

As part of the initiative, The Mowat Centre and HEQCO are seeking to build a community of researchers who are interested in producing policy-relevant research while working with skills-related datasets provided by Statistics Canada. Contributions from selected research participants will be shared with the community of RIES researchers and disseminated through Mowat and HEQCO channels.

At its core, the RIES is a collaborative initiative involving several partners and is designed to make Statistics Canada data accessible to a wide range of researchers and increase the return on investments already made in data collection. The lasting goal of the initiative is to build infrastructure and capacity to ensure a continued impact.

One of the foundational components of this initiative is to make use of the following interconnected sets of Statistics Canada data; The Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), the Longitudinal and International Survey of Adults (LISA), Administrative data linkages – linking LISA data to historical tax data from the T1 Family File (T1FF, 1982-present) and from employers' files (T4, 2000-present), as well as other administrative data relating to pension (PPIC, 2000-present) and immigration status (IMDB, 1980-present).

Organizer: Brad Seward, University of Toronto

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY I: FEMINIST SOLIDARITIES: THEORIES AND TRANSFORMATION

Session Code: FEM7a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

With a focus on feminist theory, methodology and/or praxis, papers in this session acknowledge and consider questions of complicity, power, visibility, representation and organizing across difference and borders. Featuring analyses at various levels, presenters emphasize the potential of feminist solidarity efforts to confront exclusionary politics, oppressive conditions, and hegemonic ways of "knowing." Together, the papers extend our analysis on how feminist contributions may shift the discursive positions and priorities of states, institutions, social movements, and international organizations towards social transformation.

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa, Jolin Joseph, York University

Co-Chairs: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University and Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations:

1. The Omission of Women from Sociological Theory: What Difference Does It Make to Feminist Sociology and to Women?

Author(s): *Lynn McDonald, University of Guelph*

While women earlier were virtually excluded entirely from textbooks and university courses on sociological theory, they now get some coverage, but it remains secondary, in contemporary theory, not classical, often segregated into "gender" or "feminist" studies. Women are still missing persons in mainstream, classical sociological theory. The paper will go on to demonstrate what is missed when women's theoretical work is omitted, in areas of social structure, social change, peace and conflict studies, environmental sociology, social movements, education and medical/health sociology, as well as status of women itself. Practical implications of this are that students are taught that men are the main contributors (sometimes the sole) and that women's contributions have been minor. Women in recent decades have made great progress in academic appointments, research and publication. Classical theory itself remains as the last bastion of sexism in Sociology. All sociologists are the poorer for not learning of the great work done by Mary Astell, Catharine Macaulay, Germaine de Staël, Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale and Jane Addams (for an abbreviated list).

2. Moving Away from Racist Sisters and Towards Social Justice: The Relationship between Black Sisterhood and Black Feminism

Author(s): *Jade Da Costa, York University*

This article argues that Black Sisterhood acts as a complex strategy of resistance against the varied systems of domination that constitute late Western modernity. The first section draws on the works of renowned Black feminist thinker's bell hooks, Audre Lorde, and Patricia Hill Collins to reveal the social justice theoretic embedded in Black feminist constructions of sisterhood and solidarity. The point of this section is to demonstrate that Black feminist politics have long advocated for a theory of love and justice that aims to build and maintain an inclusive, transformative feminist community forged around difference and diversity. The second section of this article argues that, despite its collectivist conceptual roots, Black Sisterhood also functions to protect Black women against the political suppression, erasure, and exploitation of their histories

and voices by advocating for a collective Black feminist consciousness. Building on my analysis of Black Sisterhood as both a theory of justice as well as a form of praxis, the final section concludes by arguing that Black Sisterhood, above all else, serves to express and beget Black feminism's larger commitment to love, solidarity, and liberation.

3. "Without Shame or Shyness": Feminism, Macroeconomics and Reconfiguring the Global Economy at the International Monetary Fund

Author(s): *Elaine Coburn, York University*

This paper builds upon prior research into the figure of "Femina economica" at the International Monetary Fund (hereafter the IMF or the Fund) to explore what the Financial Times has described as the IMF's "gender revolution". Since 2013, under the leadership of the IMF's first women Managing Director, Christine Lagarde, the Fund has taken a sustained, if uneven interest in gender equity, seen as important both for its own sake and as a means of promoting economic growth. As Lagarde puts it, she "put gender issues on the table without shame or shyness about it." This paper looks at the relationship between feminism, and macroeconomics at the IMF, as a site where a particular kind of liberal feminist macroeconomics, at once neoliberal and strongly morally inflected, is being articulated. I explain this development as part of broader transformations in economic discourse, initially pioneered by for-profit corporations, that are bringing together economics and equity in new, often troubling ways.

LGBTQ ISSUES AND INEQUALITIES

Session Code: GAS4a

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **10:30 AM - 12:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 335**

This panel will feature research that examines LGBTQ politics, activism, inequalities, institutions, and culture through a sociological lens using any empirical method.

Organizer: *Tina Fetner, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. The State of Inclusion for LGBTQ+ Youth at Christian Camps in North America: An Analysis of Potential Policy

Author(s): *Lexie Milmine, Dalhousie University*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the potential for development of policy frameworks among Christian youth recreation settings that explicitly speak to and support the inclusion of LGBTQ+ youth. Research questions include (a) *how do existing policy frameworks for recreation settings in North America address the inclusion of LGBTQ+ youth?* and (b) *what are the implications of such frameworks for Christian-focused camps?* I investigated options for inclusive policy frameworks using existing, publicly accessible policy literature from three different recreation and/or education organizations related to inclusion of LGBTQ+ youth. With a theoretical basis in Transgender Theory, I utilized thematic analysis to examine the frameworks and elucidate themes which seem to be significant in the creation of inclusive recreation settings. Findings suggest several characteristics of inclusive policy frameworks and considerations for policy implementation. I offer implications for the creation of Christian-based camp policies that are inclusive of LGBTQ+ youth.

2. Context, community, and cliques: (Em)placing Canadian sexual minority women's health and well-being

Author(s): *Kimberly Seida, McGill University*

Place is increasingly recognized as a determinant of health and well-being. While researchers have examined how place mediates health and social inequalities for ethnic and racial minorities, the relationships between place, health, and well-being for sexual minorities remain under-researched. To address these theoretical and empirical gaps, the present paper foregrounds the unique, place-based health and well-being needs and experiences of self-identified sexual minority women. This paper focuses on how sociocultural climate and

local LGBTQ+ community resources impact sexual minority women's health and well-being. Findings are based on qualitative interviews with 87 mono- and pluri-sexual sexual minority women and 10 healthcare providers in Kelowna, British Columbia, and Montréal, Québec. Findings illustrate barriers and facilitators to finding community and social support in a medium-sized city versus a metropolis, the continuing importance of physical 'safe spaces', and the place-specific impacts of physical and imagined community as determinants of sexual minority women's health and well-being. These findings highlight the "place specificity" of both the stressors that contribute to health disparities and the resources that buffer against these stressors. The paper concludes with some strategic recommendations for promoting sexual minority women's health and well-being that maximize available resources and are sensitive to sociocultural contexts.

3. "From surviving to thriving": Recommendations for improving the lives of trans and nonbinary people based on the social determinants of health

Author(s): *Evan Vipond, York University*

Working with the Toronto Trans Coalition Project (TTCP) since June 2018, I developed and conducted a needs assessment of trans and nonbinary people living in Toronto based on the social determinants of health. The project used both quantitative and qualitative methods including a comprehensive online survey (which received 181 responses) and nine in-person focus groups. A mixed-methods approach allows us to better understand the barriers trans and nonbinary people face in areas such as housing, employment, financial security, education, health and wellbeing, and social inclusion and how these barriers impact their daily lives and ability to thrive. This paper will provide an overview of the key findings and recommendations from the final report.

4. "Newsworthy Enough?": Media Framing of Canadian LGBTQ Persons' Sexual Violence Experience

Author(s): *Bidushy Sadika, University of Saskatchewan; Durr-e Sameen, University of Saskatchewan; Kandice Parker, University of Saskatchewan; Melanie A Morrison, University of Saskatchewan; Todd G Morrison, University of Saskatchewan*

Media frames are elements of a perceived reality that are considered "newsworthy." No studies to date have examined the ways media frames experiences of sexual violence of LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer) persons in Canada; whereas, currently, LGBTQ Canadians experience disproportionately high rates of sexual violence. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how news media frames sexual violence experiences for LGBTQ versus heterosexual and/or cisgender Canadians. Sixty-two news articles (31 LGBTQ victims and 31 heterosexual and/or cisgender victims) on sexual violence cases were sampled using the purposive sampling method. The quantitative variables analyzed were: demographics and portrayal of the victim and the accused, length of articles and their headlines, pictures, and description of sexuality and sexual acts. The qualitative variables analyzed were: implied messages of pictures, emphasis of perspectives in headlines, keywords, and messages of resistance. Emerging themes also were explored in the news reports.

Most news articles on LGBTQ victims of sexual violence focused on gay male victims, while a few of them have reported the sexual violence cases involving lesbian female or transgender male victims. The individuals accused of sexually victimizing LGBTQ persons, rather than heterosexual and/or cisgender persons, were more emphasized in the news media. Interestingly, the news reports on LGBTQ sexual violence victims were more descriptive of the sexual acts and the power dynamics between the victims and the accused. This study relates to "LGBTQ Issues and Inequalities" session, as it explores the inequalities that may evolve when Canadian media discusses sexual violence experiences of LGBTQ versus heterosexual and/or cisgender victims. The study also notes the invisibility of certain LGBTQ persons from the news coverage on sexual violence. The media attention afforded to LGBTQ persons and their sexual violence experiences is critical to contesting the systematic discrimination against LGBTQ Canadians.

5. HIV Criminalization and the Sexual and Romantic Relationships of LGBTQ People Living with HIV in Canada

Author(s): *Chris Tatham, University of Toronto*

In Canada, the disclosure of HIV has been mandated by law since 1998. In *R v Cuerrier*, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that people living with HIV (PHAs) had the legal responsibility to disclose their status to their sexual partners as any sexual interaction will result in exposure to 'significant risk of bodily harm'. Failure to disclose one's status vitiated their partner's consent and could result charges of aggravated sexual assault (with or without transmission of the virus). In 2012, the Supreme Court clarified the law. Now, PHAs are legally mandated to disclose their status to their partners when there is a 'realistic possibility of transmitting HIV'. As such, the use of condoms while having a low viral load no longer requires disclosure, from a legal perspective.

This paper examines the strategies by which straight and LGBTQ women and men understand and navigate the criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV and discusses the ramifications of this legal approach upon the romantic and sexual relationships of PHAs. This qualitative study is based upon semi-structured, open ended interviews with 75 HIV positive straight and LGBTQ women and men across Ontario. The data were coded using the guiding principles of grounded theory through open, axial, selective and theoretical coding. The criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV has had a resounding impact within the lives of people living with HIV. It leads to a 'criminalization of the mind' where the specter of the law keeps many PHAs out of relationships and decreases, if not truncates, their sexual activity. PHAs often feel vulnerable in their relationships, as they fear criminalization could be used as a weapon against them during the potential demise of their relationships. PHAs contend with these concerns in a variety of ways – by staying in the relationships they're in (whether they're healthy, unhealthy or abusive), documenting their disclosure in a variety of ways (so that they can potentially prove their disclosure in court), pursuing relationships only with other positive people (so as to avoid the criminalization issue) or by avoiding sexuality and relationships altogether by becoming functionally celibate. The law, in its current form, renders PHAs vulnerable. It reinforces HIV stigma, truncates sexuality and limits relationships. This study highlights the need for public policy to evolve to more adequately reflect and contend with the experiences of LGBTQ PHAs under criminalization.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT II: THE IMPORTANCE OF RACE, ETHNICITY, NATIVITY AND CULTURE

Session Code: SMH3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

This session focuses on the impact of social context on mental health outcomes. "Context" in this session will be defined based on *country of origin, race, and ethnicity*. The papers in this session present both unique theoretical and methodological approaches to examining the role of these contexts for individuals' health and well-being while emphasizing patterns of differential vulnerability by individuals' social position within those contexts.

Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Unravelling Mental Health Disparities by Race and Skin Tone

Author(s): *Patricia Louie, University of Toronto*

The article links the literatures on race and skin tone inequality in the United States to offer new evidence on the interrelationship between race and skin tone in the patterning of mental health between African Americans and Whites. Using merged data from the National Survey of American Life (NSAL) and the National Comorbidity Survey-Replication (NCS-R), findings indicate that racial differences in DSM-IV mood disorders, anxiety disorders, impulse disorders, and substance use disorders are much more pronounced than differences by skin tone relative to White Americans. In fact, analyses that compare skin tone differences among African Americans show very few differences across skin tone groups. These findings highlight the powerful role that race, regardless of skin tone, plays in structuring mental health disparities. The results of this study have implications for studying race and skin tone in sociological research, as well as for policies that target health inequality.

2. Gendered Association between Spousal Triadic Relationships and Depressive Symptoms among Korean Older Adults

Author(s): *Jina Lee, University of Toronto; Yoosik Youm, Yonsei University*

This study investigates the relationship between depressive symptom and triadic relationship between spouses by using a complete social network of one entire Korean rural village. By using the Korean Social Life and Health Project (KSHAP) that is a population-based data set of 60 or older adults and their spouses in one village (95% of response rate), this study selects the people who had a spouse and at least one social tie (discussion partner). Logistic regression models are adopted to predict serious depressive symptoms. Spousal open triads where the respondents maintained social ties that are separated from their spouses were associated with less depressive symptom for wives although this effect becomes statistically insignificant after controlling for the effect of spousal closed triad. Spousal closed triads where respondents shared ties with their spouses showed consistent and strong effects that were gender-specific: they were linked to higher odds of being depressed among older women while among older men, their presence was connected to lower probability of being depressed.

This study confirmed the existence of strongly gender-specific effects of social network. Spousal open triads would be better for wives' depression while husbands were not much affected. We believe that as the sole or main caregiver for her husband, if a wife could maintain a separate social group from the husband, her emotional and physical burden and thus also her depressive symptoms could be abated. This could be especially true in Township K, a traditional rural area where strong patriarchy and Confucianism dictate dominant social norms for everyday life. The results highlight the importance of triadic level of older couples' relationship above and beyond dyadic one to understand their depressive symptoms.

3. Functional Limitation, Household Registration System and Mental Health: A Longitudinal Analysis Based on a National Survey in China

Author(s): *Jie Miao, University of Calgary; Alex Bierman, University of Calgary*

Research demonstrates that functional limitations are related to lower levels of psychological well-being in older adults, but little research has examined the relationship between functional limitations and mental health in developing countries. China's unprecedented population ageing and the unique social context raise important issues concerning functional limitation and mental health among older adults. This study uses stress process perspectives to examine how household registration system (*hukou*) and gender intersect to shape the relationship between functional limitations and mental health in older adults. Analyses of a nationally representative longitudinal survey show that urban *hukou* may benefit mental health by weakening the relationship between functional limitations and depression for both men and women. The relationship between limitations and life satisfaction does not differ by *hukou* region. This research offers a more nuanced view of the mental health consequences of physical limitations in late life by demonstrating that China's household registration system provides an important context for the associations between functional limitations and psychological well-being. Resources should be directed further toward the rural areas and the vulnerable populations to improve the psychological well-being of older adults and thus to better prepare developing countries in their ageing population.

4. Discrimination, Mental Health, and Social Capital: Similarities and Differences Between Immigrant and Native Born Visible Minorities

Author(s): *Jonathan Jarvis, Brigham Young University*

Canada, more than most Western nations, is a country of immigrants. Estimates from the 2016 Census indicate 1 in 5 Canadians were born in another country. Research on immigrant health suggests that immigrants may be more at risk for poor mental health than their native-born counterparts. These issues may be particularly prevalent for immigrants from visible racial/ethnic minority backgrounds. At the same time, racial and ethnic minorities that are native-born may also have worse mental health outcomes than their non-minority counterparts. Our paper brings these literatures together by addressing how subjective experiences of racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination affect the mental health outcomes of first-generation, second-generation,

and native-born visible minorities in Canada. We use data from the 2013 General Social Survey on Social Identity and Social Participation and regression methods to address these questions. The results indicate that racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination has a negative effect on the mental health of all groups, though the effect is stronger for native-born and second-generation immigrants than for first generation immigrants. Social capital moderated the negative effects of discrimination, but only for native-born Canadians. The results suggest potential sources of immigrant—native-born differences in mental health and differences in mental health mechanisms.

NETWORK, RELATIONSHIP, AND IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN CANADA

Session Code: SOM2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

To study immigrant and refugee integration, it is essential to focus on the measurable indicators. For example, we can capture economic integration by examining immigrants and refugees' decision to participate in entrepreneurial or self-employed activities. Participation in self-employment signals a high level of economic integration because it requires not only experiences and skills but also local connections and social capital. To capture social integration, we can consider multiple well-being outcomes including general happiness, feeling of home, and life satisfaction. These measures reflect immigrants and refugees' cognitive and affective life evaluations. Finally, to capture political integration, we can research into their trust and political participation.

Organizer: Cary Wu, University of British Columbia and York University

Chair: Jing Zhao, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. The Homeownership Attainment of LGB Immigrants: The Role of Social Relationships

Author(s): Sagi Ramaj, University of Toronto

I use data from the 2008 and 2013 Canadian GSS to assess the extent to which group differences in socio-demographic traits, social networks, and neighborhood detachment produce differences in homeownership attainment by sexual orientation and nativity status. Gay and bisexual immigrants have lower odds of homeownership compared to the other sexual orientation-nativity status groups. The sole exception is that Canadian-born bisexuals have the lowest odds of homeownership, likely due to their younger age composition and poor economic resources. Differences in socio-demographic traits (e.g. age, marital status) can explain the lower odds of homeownership for gay immigrants compared to Canadian-born heterosexuals, but can only partially do so for bisexual immigrants. Differences in social networks partially explain the low homeownership rates for bisexual immigrants, but not for gay immigrants. Conversely, neighborhood detachment explains the homeownership differentials between LGB immigrants and Canadian-born heterosexuals. This is unsurprising as LGB immigrants have high neighborhood detachment, which is significantly associated with lower odds of homeownership. Avenues for future research on the homeownership attainment of LGB immigrants is discussed.

2. The Migrant Matter? Divorce Risks of Immigrants in China

Author(s): Zhilei Shi, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

Previous studies have indicated that migration may lead to an increased risk of union dissolution to the degree that it decreases marital quality, with husbands and wives separated. From the perspective of demography, this article provides an empirical test that migration selectivity can also affect the divorce rate. Based on the dynamic monitoring data of the floating population from the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China in 2014, this article analyses the influence of migration on the divorce rate. The results show that, in the first three years, migrants have a high divorce rate; then the divorce rate decreased gradually. Migration may be a way to end a marriage since it can induce people to divorce. In addition, we found that the migrants who migrate to the northeast and west with urban hukou and secondary or higher education and have no sons within the household have a high risk of divorce.

3. "[...] But It's Not the Same": Settling In Settlement Counselling and Integration

Author(s): *Hammad Khan, University of Toronto*

Through ethnographic research, this paper examines the role of settlement counsellors in the process of integration for newcomers. I present data from participant-observation in two newcomer service agencies in suburban Greater Toronto Area to examine how settlement counsellors prepare their clients for integration in a highly diverse, suburban social context. Despite a policy of integrative multiculturalism in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) and Canada more broadly, settlement counsellors teach their clients how to *settle for less* in varying aspects of life by tempering their expectations. In most cases, settlement counsellors in this study prepare their clients for a diminished lifestyle in Canada compared to their places of origin. Counsellors - who were once themselves newcomers and as first-generation Canadians - bring their own experiences with integration to their work. In an effort to minimize the trauma of unexpected difficulties for their clients and by leveraging their own personal knowledge, settlement counsellors are compelled to maintain and reproduce an integration model that relies upon newcomers' acceptance of a diminished lifestyle, rendering them complicit in the reproduction of a problematic system of integration.

4. Social-cultural integration and participation of French-speaking immigrants and refugees in Metro Vancouver, B.C.

Author(s): *Anne-Cécile Delaisse, University of British Columbia; Suzanne Huot, University of British Columbia; Veronis Luisa, University of Ottawa*

Canadian federal policies prioritize Francophone immigration to support the vitality of Francophone minority communities outside Quebec. French-speaking migrants with intersectional identities simultaneously navigate integration into both the Francophone minority and broader Anglo-dominant communities. This study explores the socio-cultural integration of French-speaking immigrants and refugees in Metro Vancouver through their participation in Francophone community spaces. By examining their motivations and experiences as well as the outcomes of their participation in specific sites, we will identify the roles played by Francophone community spaces in French-speaking migrants' everyday lives.

Our critical ethnography includes observations in three partnering sites (church, provincial association, community organization), in-depth personal and participatory interviews with a diverse group of French-speaking migrants (in terms of race, gender, immigration status, country of origin, date of arrival), as well as key-informant interviews with representatives from community spaces. Drawing on Lefebvre (1974) this study will illuminate both the production of space occurring through migrants' social participation in Francophone sites as well as the role of community spaces in enabling the performance of intersectional identities. The results will advance knowledge on migrants' integration within a language-minority context.

5. Does Immigration Status and Province of Residence Really Matter for Health and Wellbeing of Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Populations in Canada? An Analysis Using the General Social Survey Data.

Author(s): *Iqbal Chowdhury, Dalhousie University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University; Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University*

This paper examines the influence of immigration status and province of residence on the health and wellbeing of immigrants. Using the General Social Survey Cycle 27, the paper shows immigrant status and province affect self-rated physical health, self-rated mental health, and self-rated subjective wellbeing. For physical health, immigrants appear to be less healthy compared to their Canadian born counterparts and those living outside of Ontario are healthier than people in other provinces. A similar pattern is observed for mental health. However, for subjective wellbeing, people living in provinces outside of Ontario tend to have higher subjective wellbeing. When interactions between immigrants and provinces are examined, we find that immigrants living outside of Ontario tend to have better physical health, poorer mental health and lower subjective wellbeing.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS III: ETHNIC AND NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS

Session Code: PSM2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

Papers in this session use empirical methods to illuminate the strategic, discursive, and institutional dimensions of ethnic and nationalist movements in a global perspective.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Chair: Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Discussant: Andrew Dawson, Glendon College, York University

Presentations:

1. Beyond the 'Quebec model': how institutions had long-term effects on the forms of protest

Author(s): Pascale Dufour, University Of Montreal; Jean-Vincent Bergeron-Gaudin, University of Montreal; Luc Chicoine, Université du Québec à Montréal

Literature on the 'Quebec model' stresses that the national stake in Quebec society regarding the political status of this province in Canada has contributed to building a citizenship regime distinct from what exists in the rest of the country. One of the most important specificities of this regime concerns the way relationships between civil society actors and the Quebec state are organized and deployed through times. If we agree with this conclusion, we argue in this paper that the national question has also been translated into certain institutional arrangements that had direct and indirect impacts on the ways protest has developed. These arrangements took different forms, including public funding of protest groups and legal recognition. Our analysis is based on the cases of housing struggles and post-secondary education struggles since the 1970s with interviews with important social movement leaders in both cases and documentary analysis of main social groups. We also rely on interviews with the main political leaders present when turning point legislations were adopted (the 1983 act respecting the accreditation and financing of students' associations and the 1997 regulation in the housing sector). More generally, our results contribute to understanding how the national question has influenced the trajectories of social movements in Quebec.

2. Francophone and Anti-bilingualism Movements in New Brunswick: Rhetoric and Strategies from the Two Solitudes

Author(s): Michelle Landry, Université de Moncton; Marc-Andre Bouchard, Université de Moncton

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the provincial Official Languages Act in New Brunswick, along with the federal act. Tensions around language issues are, however, increasingly vivid, concurring with the institutionalization of the anti-bilingualism movement. The Anglophone Rights Association of New Brunswick was formed in 2015. Its political counterpart, the People's Alliance party, won three seats in the last election gaining the balance of power in a Conservative minority government. Criticism toward the Official Languages Act, and toward bilingualism in general, has thus gained legitimacy in New Brunswick for the first time in years. In response, the francophone movement is adjusting to this new reality. This movement has been structuring itself since the 1970's in great part around federal funding programs, taking the form of a corporate non-profit organizations network. Building on previous research on francophone minorities' organizations and official language rights movements, this paper compares the development of this movement to its countermovement by analyzes the contrasting rhetoric and strategies to influence public opinion and policy.

3. South Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Religious Humanitarianism

Author(s): Amal Madibbo, University of Calgary; Yusuf Sholeye, University of Calgary

This paper examines how the SPLA collaborated with Canadian-based religious humanitarian groups (RHG) in a manner that shaped the evolution and activities of the SPLA and impacted the civil war in South/Sudan. We posit that RHG, such as the Christian Solidarity International, Catholic Relief Service, Mennonite Central Committee and Lutheran Church, based both in Canada and the US, played a frontline role in mediating and providing humanitarian assistance in South Sudan during the civil war, and worked with the SPLA to assist the war victims. We also argue that RHG served to aggravate the conflict among ethnic groups in the SPLA, although they influenced public opinion about the effects of multinational oil companies from Canada, such as Talisman Energy Inc., and the US positively. We will conduct a content analysis of selected documents and semi-structured interviews that we convened with South Sudanese in Alberta between 2016-2018 to construe

the interplay between the SPLA and RHG, and the political and ethnic ramifications of these ties. Drawing on social movements theories, we assess the impacts of RHG on the functioning of the SPLA in South Sudan and the war and peace outcomes. Our analysis will incite a critical reflection on the relationship between revolutionary groups, RHGs, and Canada's foreign policy vis-à-vis war-torn countries.

4. The effects of Xenophobia on South Africa-Nigeria Relations: Finding a lasting solution

Author(s): *Grace Oluseyi Oshinfowokan, National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies kuru, Jos*

Xenophobia has to do with contemptuous of that which is foreign, especially of strangers or of people from different countries or cultures. Unemployment and mounting poverty among South Africans at the bottom of the economic ladder have provoked fears of the competition that better educated and experienced migrants represent. It is clear that while most of the attacks were directed against foreign, primarily African, migrants. Attacks were also melted on the Chinese, Pakistani migrants as well as against other South Africans from minority language groups. Settlements that have recently experienced the expression of 'xenophobic' violence have also been the site of violent and other forms of protest around other issues, most notably service delivery. The failure of government in service delivery was predicated on this form of xenophobia. It is against this background that this study seeks to investigate the xenophobic attacks against Nigerians in South Africa. The methodology adopted by the paper is basically qualitative with the use of secondary sources data. The paper recommended that the African Union and the South African development community should rise up and destroy all racists and hitherto apartheid structures still in existence and resolve all contradictions within to guarantee a free society.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF MORALITY

Session Code: THE4

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Human morality is a growing field of inquiry in both the natural and social sciences, as well as a topic of public interest. Researching 'the moral' presents unique challenges for sociologists, however, who are always already embedded in the social worlds they study, and whose undertakings may entail not only the analysis and description of social facts but also the (intentional or unintentional) promulgation of certain normative-ethical values, ideals, principles, and perspectives to its audiences.

Organizers: Robert Nonomura, Western University, Awish Aslam, Western University

Chair: Robert Nonomura, Western University

Presentations:

1. A Monster in a Healing Lodge (Yet Another Moral Panic?)

Author(s): *Nicolas Carrier, Carleton University*

In an effort to be more 'responsive' to the 'needs' of Indigenous individuals caught in an unrelenting process of mass incarceration, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has been operating healing lodges since the mid-1990s. According to CSC, healing lodges foster a holistic and spiritual approach to corrections, mobilizing "Aboriginal values, traditions and beliefs" in the pursuit of justice and reconciliation. Non-Aboriginal federal prisoners can also be housed in a healing lodge but have to commit to a traditional healing path. Healing lodges are presented as suitable for 'low-risk offenders' and do not conform to the cultural representations of the prison: they are typically not fenced, humans housed in them have rooms rather than cells, and kids can even live there. When the transfer of a child killer to a healing lodge was made public in 2018, heated debates erupted, leading to the 'monster' being transferred back to a proper carceral environment and tougher rules on prisoner transfers to healing lodges announced. This paper examines this controversy through a qualitative analysis of media and political communications, revealing the poverty of the concept of moral panic to make sense of the complexity of moralizing offensives problematizing penal practices. The controversy is a fertile ground to analyze the social reproduction of the idea of the prison. It also shows how 'digilantism' and 'viral justice' foster forms of solidarities based on spectating punishment as healing in an age of 'reconciliation'.

2. The demographic correlates of values: a comparison across datasets

Author(s): Catherine Yeh, University of Toronto; Andrew Miles, University of Toronto

Sociology of values and morality researchers have produced works that demonstrate how values and beliefs such as occupational values, parenting orientations, and self-concept serve as a cultural mechanisms of status inequality in the United States (Kohn 1959; Lareau 2003; Mortimer and Lorence 1975; Sewell and Hauser 1975). This group of research – while important for identifying many possible correlates to values and morality – has been difficult to generalize because many of the authors utilize different conceptualizations and measures. The development and implementation of the Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) in several different nationally representative datasets provides an opportunity for researchers to systematically analyze and develop a generalizable theory of values. However, existing studies analyzing the demographic correlates with values using the PVQ (Longest, Hitlin, and Vaisey 2013; Miles 2014) have found inconsistent results. This paper attempts to examine some of the empirical inconsistencies between these two papers by reanalyzing their data with a standardized variable coding scheme and adding in the data from Wave 4 of the National Survey of Youth and Religion (which has never been examined before). In addition to the empirical contribution we make by systematically comparing results across datasets, this paper has a methodological contribution by showing how the decisions researchers make when coding and analyzing data have implications for the results they find.

3. MacIntyre and Habermas: A Proposed "Traditions of Enquiry"-Theoretic Turn Within Sociological Theory

Author(s): Reiss Kruger, York University

This thesis brings together the works of Jürgen Habermas and Alasdair MacIntyre in an attempt to overcome what have been identified as problems in the normative sociological project of the former. Critiques levied against the is-ought problem implicit in the normative aspects of Habermas' theory of communicative action, and the role that the concept of *lifeworld* plays in Habermas' overall theory, are overcome through a dialogue with the works of MacIntyre. In proposing MacIntyre's idea of 'traditions of inquiry' as a sociologically valuable tool of investigation and understanding, the author also seeks to access some of the normatively driving ideas about human goods, communities, and flourishing from MacIntyre and bring them into dialogue with Habermas' normative project. To do this however, certain disagreements, especially about modernity, must be either overcome or shown to be not significant enough to questions at hand. In facilitating this dialogue between Habermas and MacIntyre, the MacIntyrean concept of 'translatability' is employed to judge the similarities and differences between the two theorists' ideas, and judge how debilitating the differences that exist are. All this is aimed at reconceptualizing sociology as a normative exercise, not merely restricted to the description of the social world, but fruitfully engaging with questions of 'what ought we to do.'

4. Trials and Trip-ulations: Entheogenic Medicine, the Production of Discourse, and the Ethical Dimensions of Self-Care

Author(s): Jarrett Rose, York University

Foucault's *Madness and Civilization* (1961) historicizes the "objective" knowledge of madness that attributes reason and rationality to some while denying it to others. Driven by normative conceptions of morality, scientific discourse—the "knowledge-power nexus"—serves as the bedrock upon which a standard of consciousness—and morality—is judged. The recent reemergence of entheogenic (psychedelic) medicine offers a unique opportunity for studying the sociology of morality. Here, the scientific and cultural renaissance of entheogens is proving exceptionally useful, offering alleviation of trauma, addiction, depression and anxiety by "changing one's mind"—a form of self-transcendence through "ego death" (Pollan 2018). By examining the production of "normative" medical discourse around psychedelic psychotherapy while conceptualizing patients' experiences as a "technology of the self," this paper investigates how the knowledge-power nexus shapes the contours of morality while simultaneously enabling patients to understand and conduct themselves as moral agents "operating on their own bodies and souls" (Foucault 1984).

Using second-hand qualitative data from medical trials, the production of discourse in entheogenic clinical trials is explored as it contributes to a reimagining of formal moral meanings. Experiences of "ego death" are

conceived as a “technology of the self,” a process which restructures patients’ moral identities. Lastly, the ways in which the “ontological priority” of the self serves as an ethical foundation supporting the “care of others” is discussed.

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS IV: WORK AND HEALTH

Session Code: WPO3d

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This session explores the ways in which work affects workers’ mental and physical health, in both positive and negative ways. Papers focus on a variety of occupations and groups of workers.

Organizers: Tracey L. Adams, Western University, Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Chair: Tracey L. Adams, Western University

Presentations:

1. Dentists and Mental Health, Leaves of Absence and Return to Work Experiences : A Mixed Methods Study

Author(s): Tracey L Adams, Western University; Jelena Atanackovic, University of Ottawa; Chantal Demers, University of Ottawa; Mario Brondani, University of British Columbia; Carlos Quinonez, University of Toronto; Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa

Research on professional work has paid insufficient attention to mental health challenges and their impact on professional workers. Among dentists, mental illness ranks third in order of frequency of health problems.[1] This paper examines mental health experiences, leaves of absence and return to work among dentists, drawing on a small Canadian pilot study that includes a scoping review of the published/ academic and grey literature, an online survey responded (N=10), in-depth follow up interviews with 5 dentists and informal conversations with 4 stakeholders. Our findings show that the contextual features of dental work combined with challenging working conditions may lead to negative mental health consequences. Dentists who experience mental health issues have few opportunities to take leaves of absence due to the structure of their work. There is also a general lack of supports and awareness of supports available to foster mental health and facilitate the return to work after a leave. Female dentists experience unique challenges in terms of the balancing of work and family demands. We outline some of the policy and professional implications of our findings.

2. Risky Business: Return to Work Coordinator of Workers Suffering from Mental Health Problems

Author(s): Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo; Ellen MacEachen, University of Waterloo; Ekaterina McKnight, University of Waterloo; Cindy Malachowski, University of Waterloo; Meghan Crouch, University of Waterloo; Nada Dali, University of Waterloo; Emily Giau, University of Waterloo

This presentation explores how return-to-work (RTW) coordinators negotiate transition back to employment for individuals with mental illness. Specifically, we explore (1) how RTW coordinators make decisions about the readiness of individuals to get back to work; (2) what factors do they consider during their assessment; and (3) how does the nature of the workplace shape RTW’s perceptions of risk associated with getting an employee back to work. Analyzing semi-structured interviews with 47 RTW coordinators, we demonstrate that they experience unique challenges navigating transition back to employment in mental health cases. In absence of clear guidelines and policies, relationship with the worker, medical assessments, accommodations available at the workplace, and expectations placed on RTW coordinator regarding case management practices all play a role in how RTW coordinators interpret employee’s readiness to be back at work. While RTW coordinators consider themselves to be a “neutral” party in RTW process, their professional affiliation may form a close alliance with an employer. The “risk” associated with return to work process is often focused on the risks posed by the worker to the workplace/public safety as opposed to the risk posed by the workplace to the worker’s health and wellbeing.

3. Processes of Closure: Occupational Diseases and Workers' Compensation Policies

Author(s): *Christine Pich, Carleton University*

Recognizing a disease as occupationally related is challenging for numerous reasons, including long latency periods, synergistic effects between exposures, and multi-factorial disease aetiologies. The focus of this paper is on closure as a process that creates boundaries between what is known and unknown about occupational diseases, and how this complicates the recognition of occupational diseases. Drawing on research that includes in-depth interviews, participant observation, archival methods, and extensive document analysis, I argue that closure creates a type of unknown as it delimits what is known based on what is defined and classified as an occupational disease. Closure can therefore become a mechanism through which connections between occupation and disease become obscured, with increased difficulty for workers to successfully obtain compensation if their experience of disease does not closely align with existing definitions and classifications of an occupational disease. To center this analysis, I specifically look at workers' compensation operational policies in Ontario. I highlight three main concerns over how occupational disease policies become applied in practice: (1) issues around transparency; (2) issues of interpretation; and (3) issues regarding a check-list type of application. I connect these three issues with an overarching concern about how workers' compensation claims tend to be more easily denied if they do not meet policy guidelines.

4. How work makes us sick: A case study of the psychological health of university faculty

Author(s): *Nicole G. Power, Memorial University; Janet Mantler, Carleton University; Yvonne James, University of Ottawa; Chantal Demers, University of Ottawa; Christine Tulk, Carleton University; Christina Young, University of Toronto; Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa*

While there has been increased public attention paid to some aspects of psychological health in academia (e.g., the psychological health of students), there is surprisingly little research on the subject as it relates to faculty. This presentation draws on data from a mixed methods pilot study funded by a SSHRC-CIHR Partnership Development Grant that examined the psychological health, leaves of absence, and return-to-work experiences of professional workers including academics. We found that while faculty self-reported high levels of anxiety and stress, few took a leave of absence. Faculty reported that, on the one hand, their stress and anxiety emerged from work-related conditions and pressures, and on the other, the "flexibility" of academic work allowed them to not take a leave, despite facing significant psychological health challenges. Results suggests this tension has a gender dimension, with women academics identifying work-life balance, familial care work, and emotional labour as significant factors affecting their psychological health. We conclude by considering, first, the need for interventions aimed at addressing the psychological health of faculty to focus on individual workers and the organisation of and conditions related to academic work, and second, how these results inform the next phase of our research.

CANADIAN RESEARCH DATA CENTRES (RDCS), NEW DATA, AND NEW RESEARCH POTENTIALS

Session Code: RAS2

Session Format: Panel

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 12:00 PM – 1:30 PM

Location: BUCH A104

The availability of the Master Files of Statistics Canada micro-data through RDCs has provided Canadian researchers with a great tool and rich resources to address new research questions difficult to address using Public Use versions of those data (PUMF). This potential is now further expanded with the addition of administrative data to the RDCs and the possibility of linking the administrative and Statistic Canada's survey data. The presentations in this panel provide an update on the available data, the new potentials, and some recent products. This panel is co-sponsored with the Canadian Population Society. A light lunch will be served sponsored by the Canada Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN).

Organizers: *Abdie Kazempur, University of Calgary, Yoko Yoshida, Dalhousie University, Sarah Fortin, Canadian Research Data Centre Network*

Chair: *Byron Spencer*

Presentations:

Drawing on Durkheim and Mauss, this paper problematizes the notion of the "gift of life" and how, when combined with a negative integration with the family, specifically parental units, this type of rhetoric can result in the child exhibiting self-destructive behaviours, with the most extreme being that of suicide. My analysis draws on the central Durkheimian insight that "childhood" is constituted in social and institutional relations. Of particular interest too are resonances with theology concerning God as the "giver of life," here transposed into sociological terms by Durkheim and Mauss. Their model is then used as a basis for analysing how parents give life to their children to constitute obligations and indebtedness for the child in relation to their parent(s). When combined with a lack of positive integration within the family, which is explained through Durkheim's theory of egoistic suicide, there is a high likelihood that the child can experience feelings of guilt. This manifestation of guilt can lead to a child engaging in self-destructive behaviours, such as suicide.

2. Mead vs Durkheim : discussing personal and societal autonomy

Author(s): *Jean-François Côté, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Durkheim's views on personal autonomy have been recently re-examined in order to highlight its importance and equivocal significance, showing the ambiguity of his critique of individualism (Callegaro, 2012, 2015, 2016). In this re-examination, personal autonomy has become the cornerstone for rethinking the whole of Durkheim's theoretical and political contributions to the interpretation of modernity. Yet this re-examination leaves open the question of the ontological and epistemological definitions of the individual subject, which appears in Durkheim to be still linked to modern philosophy – from Descartes to Kant. Those Cartesian and Kantian legacies impede Durkheim's efforts at thinking about autonomy, both personal and societal, in a new light. We have a different take on this issue resorting to G.H. Mead's theorization of the self, which brings together the phylogenetic and ontogenetic processes in order to show how they both participate in the dialectical relation between society and individuals (Côté, 2015). And while Durkheim's interest for and critique of pragmatism eschewed Mead's theorization, bringing a confrontation between them on the theme of personal and societal autonomy shows the possibility of a quite productive encounter. On the one hand, Durkheim's critique of pragmatism can easily lead to a pragmatist critique of Durkheim (Joas, 1984 ; Gross, 1997 ; Côté, 2014), whereas on the other hand, pointing directly at Durkheim's shortcomings on the definition of the individual subject from a Meadian point of view also rebounds on the weaker side of Mead's definition of society from a Durkheimian point of view. In this presentation, I will then address the issue of personal and societal autonomy through the debate between Durkheim and Mead, in order to get a better picture of their respective positions on this issue.

3. Durkheim, sanctions and solidarity

Author(s): *François Pizarro Noël, Université du Québec à Montréal*

La distinction entre sanctions positives et négatives au cœur de la théorie des sanctions de Durkheim, était fondée sur la souffrance liée aux sanctions négatives. C'est en se concentrant sur les modifications au sein des sanctions négatives, plus particulièrement au sein des sanctions pénales, des peines, qu'il pourra, dans la DTS, réaliser la distinction des formes de solidarité mécaniques et organiques. Mais il semble que le « secret » du maintien des sociétés organiques est aussi à chercher dans les effets de la sanction positive. Ce que Durkheim s'est acharné à montrer, tant dans la DTS que plus tard, c'est que dans le cadre de la solidarité organique les sanctions négatives ne contribuent ni avec la même efficacité ni de la même manière à l'organisation de l'action individuelle et collective. Ce faisant, les sanctions positives ont été oubliées. Pourtant, le corollaire logique des transformations historiques des sanctions répressives est la transformation historique de la forme et de la force des sanctions positives et ainsi que de leur rôle dans la reproduction de l'ordre social.

Grâce au manuscrit de la première leçon de morale professée en décembre 1899 par Durkheim (Pizarro Noël, à paraître), il est maintenant raisonnable d'affirmer que cette étude des sanctions positives, bien qu'il n'en reste pas de traces à ce que l'on en sache, a été réalisée par Durkheim. Nous tenterons donc dans un premier temps, au vu de la révision de la définition des sanctions pénales qui en expulse les considérations liées à la souffrance, (tant comme volonté du législateur que chez patient de la peine), d'imaginer ce que Durkheim envisageait comme traitement pour les sanctions rétributives durant cette année de cours. Ensuite, armés de cette reconsidération des sanctions positives, nous pourrions tenter d'imaginer la place de la sanction positive dans les sociétés à solidarité organique.

4. The Social Force of the Impure Sacred: A Re-engagement with Robert Hertz' Durkheimian Investigation of The Transgressive Sacred

Author(s): *Herman Singh, University of Windsor*

As a member of the L'Année Sociologique team, Robert Hertz contribution to Durkheimian theory has often been understudied within English-speaking intellectual circles. Being a student of Marcel Mauss, Hertz writings align with Durkheim's distinctive ontology for sociology as well as further explores the dual nature of the sacred and symbolic systems. Particularly, through his famous essays 'The Preeminence of the Right Hand: A Study of Religious Polarity' and 'A Contribution to the Study of the Collective Representation of Death', Hertz analysis highlights the role of the impure sacred within society. By focusing his attention on impure sacred objects which question the strength of social bonds (e.g. a corpse), Hertz explores the importance of social rituals in containing and transforming transgressive energies to reinforce a sense of unity within a social group. Building on Hertz examination of the impure sacred and the later writings of radical Durkheimians on the matter, this paper argues for the sociological investigation of contemporary impure sacred objects and the practices employed to transform and contain these social forces. By rigorously studying the transformation of the impure sacred to the pure sacred, we are better able to explain sites of social weakness and contemporary practices and rituals employed to restore a sense of unity. Though Hertz examination of the impure sacred has been criticized for its theoretical and analytical limitations, his writings give a persuasive account of the social significance of the impure sacred and its importance to understanding the nature of social groups in general.

5. The turning point of the Durkheimian sociology of religion: Henri Hubert's contribution to 'sociologie religieuse'

Author(s): *Romulo Lelis Lima, University of Sao Paulo*

This paper analyzes the individual contribution of Henri Hubert to the development of the Durkheimian sociology of religion. Although Hubert collaborated directly with Mauss in some seminal works and was one of the editors of the sociologie religieuse section of the *Année sociologique*, most of the papers which analyze Hubert's sociological contribution focus on his sociology of time. As there is no systematic evaluation of Hubert's sociological work on religion taken together, we do not know what his specific contribution would be in this area. Such an analysis is fundamental to establish an objective point of comparison between the positions of Durkheim and Mauss and thus acquire greater accuracy on the contributions of each to the development of *sociologie religieuse*. The selection of Hubert's works comprises four articles that deal directly with religion and religious phenomena, in addition to all his reviews for the *Année* and other journals published from 1899 to 1915. As I intend to demonstrate, Hubert is responsible for some crucial insights into the development of the *sociologie religieuse* research programme, notably to that of 'sacred drama'.

[AUTHOR MEETS CRITIC: "LABOR AND THE CLASS IDEA IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA". BY BARRY EIDLIN](#)

Session Code: PSM1

Session Format: Panel

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

In this Author Meets Critic session, three experts on work, unions, and labour organizing discuss Barry Eidlin's contributions to the sociological study of politics and inequality in "Labor and the Class Idea in the United States and Canada".

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies (CAWLS).

Organizers: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University, Barry Eidlin, McGill University*

Panelists:

- Pascale Dufour, Université de Montréal
- Rianne Mahon, Wilfrd Laurier University
- Thomas Collombat, Université du Québec Outaouais

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES IN CANADA

Session Code: SOM2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 435**

To study immigrant and refugee integration, it is essential to focus on the measurable indicators. For example, we can capture economic integration by examining immigrants and refugees' decision to participate in entrepreneurial or self-employed activities. Participation in self-employment signals a high level of economic integration because it requires not only experiences and skills but also local connections and social capital. To capture social integration, we can consider multiple well-being outcomes including general happiness, feeling of home, and life satisfaction. These measures reflect immigrants and refugees' cognitive and affective life evaluations. Finally, to capture political integration, we can research into their trust and political participation.

Organizer: *Cary Wu, University of British Columbia and York University*

Chair: *Lisa Kaida, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. The Economic Integration of the Vietnamese Boat People: 30 Years Later

Author(s): *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto; Shawn Perron, University of Toronto*

After admitting more than 5,000 Vietnamese in 1975 and 1976, Canada welcomed approximately fifty thousand Vietnamese refugees between 1979 and 1981, colloquially labelled "the Boat People." Chain migration and continued flight further increased the size of the Vietnamese population and by the beginning of the 21st century, the entire Vietnamese community represented Canada's fifth largest non-European ethnic group (Lindsay 2001); According to the 2016 special tabulations (Catalogue Number 98-400-X2016184) approximately 169,000 immigrants now reside in Canada. Close to 60 percent (or nearly 100,000) either arrived as boat people or in the flows that continued during the 1980s.

Despite an early explosion of policy and social science interest in the Boat People, a dearth of research exists on Vietnamese experiences since the late 1980s and early 1990s. Our paper redirects attention to this notable group. Specifically, we ask how the labour force experiences of these early groups compare to others some 30-plus years later, focusing on occupational location and weekly earnings. In order to capture those immigrating as adults from 1979 on, we analyze data from the 2011 National Household Survey. Binomial logistic regression and OLS techniques demonstrate the relative occupational position and earnings of two focal Vietnamese arrival groups compared to other migrant groups entering during the same period (China, Hong Kong and the Philippines and those born in the UK and NW Europe). The first wave (arriving in 1979-80) experience better socioeconomic outcomes, surpassing those of select Asian origin groups arriving between 1979-1990. Educational levels differ between the two waves, and help explain the outcomes

2. Human Capital Attainments of Refugee and Non Refugee Intake Class Workers in Canada: An Analysis of Ethnic Cross- Classifications

Author(s): *Fernando Mata, University of Ottawa*

This paper used selected ethnic cross-classifications drawn from a special table from the 2016 Census of Canada to explore similarities and differences in human capital attainments among workers who entered Canada as refugee and non-refugee immigrant intake classes. A total of 1,313 ethnic cross-classifications corresponding to male and female workers aged 25-54 who reported some form of employment income in 2015 were used as data sources. Five human capital attainment indicators tapping the highest educational degree completed and the median employment incomes were used as a basis for the comparison of intake class groups. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and k-means cluster analysis were used as multivariate techniques of analysis. Two basic dimensions which explained most of the variation present in the cross-classifications data. Although workers who arrived as economic class members ranked at top levels of attainment there were significant variations across genders, intake classes, arrival cohorts and ethnic origins. Females, more recently arrived immigrants and workers of non-European ethnic backgrounds were the most disadvantaged in terms of human capital attainments. The income generation process appeared to

be intake class-specific and was defined according to particular stocks of university, trade and non-university post-secondary degrees in the groups. Refugee class groups shared attainment attributes similar to those of the family class and clustered along ethnic ancestries. The analysis also suggests that the immigrant selection process has created significant stratifications within the labour force in terms of human capital formation and the latter likely have a substantial overall impact on the immigrant integration process in Canada.

3. The influence of Human Capital Resources on Economic integration among African immigrants in Canada

Author(s): *Zainab Olayinka, University of Saskatchewan; Eugene Emeka Dim, University of Saskatchewan*

African immigrants have been found to experience the most difficulty in the Canadian socio-economic system. The plight of African immigrants in Canada tends to be complicated by the relative lack of human capital resources for successful integration into the Canadian labour market and the society, in general. Existing studies on the economic integration of African immigrants are mostly qualitative, focusing on the labour market experiences of these immigrants. Also, most studies on the economic integration of immigrants tend to treat Africans as a homogenous group, despite the considerable differences in the socio-economic, cultural, and demographic profiles of various African immigrant groups. Using the 2006 census survey data, this study investigates the impact of human capital factors on the economic integration of African immigrants in Canada. Results showed that immigrants from Northern Africa earned the lowest income, compared to other immigrants from Africa. Education and English language fluency predicted the economic integration of African immigrants. The paper discusses the implications of the integration of African immigrants in Canada, the interplay and consequences of various human capital resources for African immigrants, and the imperatives of African immigrant integration for Canada's objectives of multiculturalism.

4. Solitudes and Fund Raising: Experiencing Arenas and Hockey as Multicultural Spaces

Author(s): *Patrick Bondy, Dalhousie University; Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University*

Hockey and Hockey Arenas are often touted as pillars of Canadian identity and community. Some have even gone as far as considering it a national religion or symbol of national identity. In this paper we explore interview and observation data of Hockey and Hockey arenas in Halifax to see whether the sport and spaces are places for integrating into secondary immigrant receiving communities. Our work shows that the sport at the armature level is indeed a pillar of 'Canadian' identity and integration but participation comes in ebbs and flows with experiences of solitude broken by induced interaction. Participants in interviews commonly cite fundraising as a key source of meeting people, plugging into the broader community, and breaking the solitude of watching hockey.

ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Session Code: ENV2

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 292**

Environmental threats to human health and well-being may take various forms, including, chemicals in the environment, infectious disease agents and natural hazards. In this session, we discuss case studies both within and outside Canada that sociologically analyze these threats. Within this context, this session focuses on those issues and implications related to: the social dynamics involved in dealing with, responding to, and recovering from, environmental health impacts; how environmental health issues and narratives are socially constructed in various settings, including the conflict setting, the Global South, and the industrialized Global North; and how environmental risks are unevenly distributed within society, including issues of environmental justice.

Organizer: *Harris Ali, York University*

Chair: *Lisa Seiler, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Narratives of breast cancer in an environment with identified risks

Author(s): *Jane McArthur, University of Windsor*

1 in 8 Canadian women are diagnosed with breast cancer and incidence is rising. Only 5 to 10% of cases are genetic with 70% of breast cancers increasingly linked to environmental exposures. The complexity of intersections of biological and sociological factors for breast cancer risks reveals this is not simply a public health issue, but also one of environmental justice. Environmental risks for breast cancer are understudied, underrepresented and underreported in scientific and mainstream media. As such, they are poorly understood by women. My research with women workers at the Ambassador Bridge in Windsor, ON, the busiest border crossing in North America, where over 20,000 transport trucks and other vehicles cross each day, and a workplace where women are getting breast cancer at rates 16 times higher than the rest of the county, explores the layers influencing decisions, meaning-making and perceptions of environmental breast cancer risks in all their richness. Kleinman's cultural model of illness guides the identification of the subject in this study and how subject location influences understandings, interpretations and use of knowledge from different sources (e.g., personal and vicarious experiences, popular and social media, authoritative sources) in creating narratives and discourses of environmental and other risks.

2. Activism in a Post-Disaster Context: Environmental Justice Mobilization Following Displacement from Disaster

Author(s): *Kathryn Wells, York University*

Natural hazards that cause disaster are increasing in frequency and severity, making research on their social impact a burgeoning field of study. When disaster strikes, case studies of community environmental conservation efforts offer a unique lens with which to view social inequalities. In these circumstances, when populations are displaced, vulnerable groups are more likely to experience a threat to their health and wellbeing during recovery. Through shared personal experiences, dislocated groups find purpose and community in collective experience, often facilitating politicization in environmental movements. Community mobilization through the environmental justice movement (EJM) takes form in myriad ways and offers insight into the shaping of political activism in the fight against inequality. Environmental justice has two dimensions: the activist level, where mobilization takes place with deliberate community-lead actions and the governmental level, where policy determines community outcomes. The focus of this research is on the community members turned activists in response to displacement. By mobilizing within the EJM, activists work to assert control over health outcomes in response to environmental degradation. Disasters provide an interesting circumstance in which the link between physical displacement and changing environmental attitudes can result in increased participation and efficacy in political action to protect human health.

3. The Interplay of Social and Environmental Factors in the Ebola Outbreaks in West Africa

Author(s): *Harris Ali, York University*

We examine the role that social and environmentally-based factors contributed to the onset of the 2013-2015 West African Ebola outbreaks. We do so by considering how such factors make a particular locale prone to such outbreak events. In particular we focus on understanding how these factors come to influence the social dynamics arising in the subsequent epidemiological and public health responses to these outbreaks.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY II: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, VIOLENCE, AND CHANGE

Session Code: FEM7b

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 437**

This session includes feminist analyses of the #MeToo movement and of a community-based research project focused on the Court system treatment of sexual and intimate-partner violence and forms of gender discrimination embedded within legislative practices. The papers map cultures and mechanisms of discrimination and oppression, collective strategies for systemic societal change, and ways in which feminist movements act to promote social justice through knowledge production, legal and political reform, and community-based action. Together, the presentations examine the theoretical, social, and legal implications of gendered-racialized violence, both structural and individual, the efficacy of current legal solutions, and the ways diverse and disadvantaged individuals and groups navigate, access, and experience legal interventions.

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa, Jolin Joseph, York University
Chairs: Jolin Joseph, York University and Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University

Presentations:

1. Sexual Assault, in 280 characters or less: The Questionable Role of Law in the #MeToo Era

Author(s): *Emily Gerbrandt, University of Alberta*

The authority to define sexual violence, lay charges, and prosecute offenders resides predominantly within the domain of law. However, the #MeToo movement has recently challenged this authority. #MeToo has become a platform where (predominantly female) sexual assault survivors can identify and call out the behaviours of (predominantly male) assaulter(s). This has led, in high-profile cases, to prompt dismissals and public denunciations of alleged assaulters' actions. In many cases this has occurred without a formal legal investigation into the allegations. As it has unfolded thus far, the #MeToo movement seems to be an avenue where the power to accuse has shifted, in part, from law to women. The increasingly recognized authority of women's accusations and the public denunciation of sexual violence and misogynist behaviours in online spheres has faced ample anti-feminist backlash, often under the pretence that these practices undermine due process and the legal methods of investigation. Through a case study analysis of the sexual assault and misconduct allegations against Jian Ghomeshi, Brett Kavanaugh, and Patrick Brown, I explore the power of women's accusation following the #MeToo hashtag going viral online, social media technologies as they are used to both advance feminist social movement and ignite misogynist and racist sentiments, and how the #MeToo movement is challenging the patriarchal hegemony of law. Through an intersectional feminist theoretical and methodological framework, I question the legal interventions (or lack thereof) into the allegations against Brown, Kavanaugh, and Ghomeshi, posing the following questions: Why have legal interventions and criminal investigations into credible allegations made through the #MeToo hashtag led to little or no legal recourse? Why has law neglected to intervene at all in many cases where credible allegations are made? As we advance this feminist anti-violence campaign, I challenge #MeToo advocates to question the way law currently intervenes into feminist issues and consider alternative avenues for advancing support for survivors of sexual violence.

2. Feminist Sociology Community Engaged Provincial Family Court Watch Research: Access to Justice and Safety for Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Author(s): *Mavis Morton, University of Guelph*

This paper will highlight the ways in which feminist sociology aligns with community engaged research to design and carry out provincial family court watch research to identify and document the issues and challenges for women as they try to navigate complex legal and social service systems in a context of violence against women. Using specific examples from the planning and development research stages, this paper will identify the value and challenges of feminist sociology as a foundation for a community engaged research (CEnR) project with sociology graduate students, a feminist sociologist community engaged scholar at the University of Guelph in collaboration with a feminist family lawyer and an Ontario community based organization that provides family law support to abused women and their children. This community university partnership came together to develop, fund and conduct provincial court watch research to identify, document and attempt to address access to justice and safety when women who have experienced violence in their intimate relationships use family law courts for family law issues and confront other criminal law and/or child protection legal issues. In addition to identifying significant theoretical and methodological issues, this paper will highlight how this research can help mobilize procedural and policy changes within family courts to increase social justice and gender equality.

INEQUALITIES IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH: INSTITUTIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

Session Code: SCY3a

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Session Format: Regular

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 235**

Intersections of inequality shatter broad statements about childhood and youth, drawing attention to dramatic differences between young people in terms of their experiences and trajectories. The papers in this session draw largely on interview data in order to focus on intersections of inequality in young people's engagement with institutions, with particular attention to regulation and exclusion embedded in discourses and practices within schooling, work and policing.

Organizer: Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Chair: Abneet Atwal, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Are Schools Still "Really Dangerous Places" for Indigenous Children and Youth: Contradictions in Pathways to Reconciliation

Author(s): Emily Milne, MacEwan University; Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

Several recent events, including the mostly positive responses to the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada and government apologies to the survivors of the Sixties Scoop child welfare systems, have fostered hopes that, after decades of genocidal and destructive policies, Indigenous children across Canada may no longer encounter schools and other public institutions as hostile environments. As promising as these developments are, it is important to understand how Indigenous children and their family members are actually experiencing and responding to contemporary educational practices. This paper, drawing from interviews with educators, parents and caregivers of Indigenous children in Alberta, explores the ways in which Indigenous children and youth may continue to be constructed and acted upon as vulnerable even in institutional settings dedicated to meaningful engagement with Indigenous children and families. Our focus is on the ways in which the children and their caregivers can encounter schools as "dangerous places" that places them in continual fear because of the ways in which obligations to fulfill state child welfare and educational objectives can sometimes contradict one another. Our analysis suggests that the pathway to reconciliation is likely to remain illusive until the institutional and professional agencies oriented to the welfare of Indigenous children and youth acknowledge and embrace strategies oriented to effective decolonization.

2. Schools as Potential Sites for the Prevention & Intervention of Youth Homelessness

Author(s): Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University; Charlotte Smith, Carleton University

While there has been substantial study of how to ensure school attendance for homeless youth, there is scant literature on how school-based experiences might alleviate or exacerbate instances of homelessness for students. This ongoing study employs PAR methods to explore schools as potential sites for the successful prevention and intervention of youth homelessness. Schools frequently neglect or inappropriately respond to at-risk/homeless youth, thus contributing to their adversity. Points of discrimination within the education system range from the obvious, such as lack of awareness and resources, to the subtle, such as attendance policies that acknowledge athletic commitments yet omit housing instability. Data collection includes interviews and focus groups with 40 homeless youth (15-23) in two Ontario cities—conducted by one researcher and one peer researcher. The design features an advisory committee—5 homeless youth in each city—who periodically provide invaluable feedback and discussion on emergent themes. In this presentation, we discuss the ways in which Ottawa and St. Catharine's schools have overwhelmingly failed to acknowledge and respond to the unique needs of homeless youth as relayed to us by youth themselves. This includes a lack of education for the educators, punitive responses to the symptoms of homelessness, harmful stereotypes and much more.

3. The usual suspects: Exploring homeless youths' experiences with policing

Author(s): Cora MacDonald, Carleton University; Vanessa Million, Carleton University

There is considerable research exploring the criminalization of homelessness in Canadian cities, yet scant research attention has been devoted to exploring homeless youths' experiences with police. This study prioritizes the experiences of homeless youth themselves, to examine how they make sense of and respond to policing in Ottawa. 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-center

in Ottawa. The analysis revealed two findings. First, young people felt paradoxically over-controlled and under-served in their encounters with police because of their intersecting identities as young and homeless in the city. Second, when responding to their encounters young people resisted and accepted the disciplinary and regulatory practices attached to policing in the city. I draw upon the concepts of social inclusion and exclusion as well as the notion of productive citizenship to understand how age and housing situation intersect to produce citizens who seen as possible sites of intervention. This study provides insight into how young people make sense of and respond to policing in their everyday lives.

4. Markets of care & institutionalizing marginalization: Social Marketization and Programs for youth involved in and exploited through the sex trade

Author(s): *Kelly Gorkoff, University of Winnipeg*

The public sector has increasingly adopted methods and values of the market to guide policy creation and management (Eikenberry and Kluver 2004). The *third sector* has followed suit with non-profit organizations becoming more market-driven, client-driven, self-sufficient and commercial or business-like (Dart 2004). Han (2017) calls this social marketization and defines it as the tendency of non-profits to use entrepreneurial and marketed strategies for their survival, growth, and interactions with the government (p 1211). This paper explores how this process has occurred in program and policy interventions with youth involved in and exploited through the sex trade. It claims there are strong connections between prevention and intervention strategies and the desire for market efficiencies in the social service sector including, but not limited to, functionality, productivity, and risk management. The paper traces the practices of help found in several initiatives funded through Tracia's Trust (Manitoba's sexual exploitation strategy) and claims these initiatives are funded largely through the goals they seek to achieve associated with reduction and management of risk/harms. These strategies focus on individualized drug use, sexual behaviour, conduct, and other living conditions including employment and education. Within these programs, young women involved in sex work are represented as risky subjects whose lives are configured via the harms to be reduced and managed, which in the context of neoliberal governance and social marketization create subjects that self-surveille, and programs are focused on achieving particular outcomes concentrated on measured and documented client demands. In this environment, the broad sociopolitical conditions associated with systems of prostitution and exploitation, and age in general, are neglected. The paper thus explores how the original context of harms reduction and helping has been subsumed by social marketization and a cost/benefit bottom line ignoring the sociopolitical context of harm and has reconfigured broad social policies such as child welfare.

5. Grill guys and drive-thru girls: Discourses of gender in young people's part-time work

Author(s): *Lindsay C. Sheppard, Brock University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

We engage with poststructural feminism to examine how young workers in Ontario and British Columbia perceived, replicated, navigated and challenged gendered discourses in their early part-time work experiences. Drawing on data from pilot study interviews and follow-up photo elicitation interviews with young people aged 11-17, and a larger research project involving focus groups and photo elicitation interviews with grade nine students, we discuss three related, emerging themes. First, female participants positioned themselves and other girls who work as "go-getters", resonating with 'can-do' narratives. Second, many participants engaged in and embraced gender-typical work, while other raised critical, feminist concerns. Third, some participants experienced diversions from gender-typical work, and their reflections both reproduced and challenged dominant gender norms. We demonstrate that contradictory discourses of gender, gender inequality, and growing up, shape young people's early work experiences in multiple ways.

LGBTQ ISSUES AND INEQUALITIES : INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSES OF LGBTQ ISSUES

Session Code: GAS4b

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Session Format: Regular

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 335

This session will feature research that examines LGBTQ politics, activism, inequalities, institutions, and culture through a sociological lens using any empirical method.

Organizer: Tina Fetner, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. The Prefigurative Politics of Intersectionality

Author(s): Julie Gouweloos, McMaster University

'Free spaces' have long signified realms of autonomy and opportunity in social movement organizing. Heralded as key sites of mobilization and consciousness raising, free spaces provide physical and ideological respite from hegemonic ruling relations. Yet, remarkably little has been said about how complex power relations are addressed *within* social movement free spaces. Drawing on a combination of field observation, semi-structured interviews, and cultural artifacts, this paper examines how LGBTQ2+ activists create queer cabaret free spaces in ways that address intersecting power relations. Specifically, I argue that social movement actors enact, *the prefigurative politics of intersectionality*, by attending to mechanisms of *accessibility* and *performative storytelling*. As such, queer cabaret free spaces serve not only as shelters from anti-queerness, but as spaces for consciousness raising fueled by intersectional queer politics.

2. The Labor Market Outcomes of LGB Immigrants: The Role of Social Networks

Author(s): Sagi Ramaj, University of Toronto

Using pooled data from the 2008 and 2013 Canadian General Social Survey, I analyze the labor market outcomes—employment and income—of Canadian lesbian/gay, and bisexual (LGB) immigrants compared to their heterosexual and/or native-born peers. I explore how LGB immigrants differ from others in terms of socio-demographic traits, human capital, and social networks, and how this shapes disparities by sexual orientation and nativity status. There is notable heterogeneity between the labor market outcomes of gay and bisexual immigrants. Gay immigrants do not have a labor market disadvantage relative to Canadian-born heterosexuals or Canadian-born gays. They do, however, appear to have a labor market advantage over heterosexual immigrants, on both employment and income. This may be reflective of successful returns to gay immigrants' high educational attainment. Conversely, bisexual immigrants have a labor market disadvantage compared to heterosexuals and Canadian-born bisexuals. The sole exception is that they have a slight income advantage over Canadian-born bisexuals, but this is explained by socio-demographic traits (e.g. bisexual immigrants tend to be older than Canadian-born bisexuals). Bisexual immigrants also have high educational attainment, but they appear to have low economic returns on their education. Surprisingly, although LGB immigrants are more socially isolated than heterosexuals and Canadian-born people, these group differences in social networks have a limited effect on LGB immigrants' labor market outcomes. Areas for future research to further explore the economic integration of LGB immigrants are discussed.

3. Aging and the Body: Perceptions and Experiences of LGBTQ Older Adults

Author(s): Laura Hurd Clarke, University of British Columbia

Drawing on age relations and queer theory, the purpose of this study was to explore older LGBTQ persons' experiences of aging and having older bodies. In particular, the study examined the participants' perceptions of and experiences in their changing, aging bodies and the influence of heterosexism and ageism on their everyday, embodied lives. The study entailed in-depth interviews with LGBTQ persons aged 65-84 (average age of 71). Participants were recruited with the help of gatekeepers in the community as well as posters in various public and online locations. Thirty people were each interviewed twice for between 2.5 and 6 total interview hours per participant. Fifteen participants identified as female and 15 identified as male, including five trans women and one trans man. There was diversity in the participants' sexual orientation as one person self-identified as asexual, two as bisexual, 14 as gay, 11 as lesbian, and two as pansexual. The data were analyzed thematically using a code book derived from a close read of the literature as well as recurring patterns in the interviews themselves.

My preliminary analysis of the data has resulted in two overarching findings. To begin, the majority of participants reported that their experiences of their bodies had shifted over time as they acquired language and cultural frames that helped them make sense of their gender identities and sexual orientations. Secondly,

most participants described feeling increasingly invisible with age although they varied in their feelings about the same. While some participants embraced their growing social invisibility as a reprieve from their previous hypervisibility, others described a growing sense of loss and isolation as they felt unseen and sometimes unsafe in both the LGBTQ community and society at large.

4. Brown Girls Can't Be Gay: Racism Experienced by Queer South Asian Women in Toronto's LGBTQ Community

Author(s): *Sonali Patel, University of Ottawa*

Anti-racism discourse in queer literature has typically generalized the experiences of people of colour, and failed to distinguish the unique cultural features that produce dissimilar challenges for queer South Asian people. The absence of scholarship on South Asian discrimination in Western queer literature, along with a lack of understanding in the LGBTQ community about the cultural barriers that queer South Asians experience, have contributed to a false narrative that South Asians are not subjected to racially-charged forms of discrimination in the LGBTQ community. Through the narratives of nine queer South Asian women in Toronto, Canada, this paper examines the ways in which they experience racial discrimination in the LGBTQ community, and the impact of this mistreatment on identity formation, connectivity to queer spheres, and meaning-making. This study finds that queer South Asian women experience racial discrimination in the form of racially-charged micro-aggressions, which are evidenced through expectations of assimilation to Western-normative performance of queer identity, and erasure of South Asian culture in the LGBTQ community. Further, this paper reveals that the Toronto LGBTQ community perpetuates a culture of white privilege that discredits the intersectional identity of queer South Asian women, which resultantly invisibilizes, alienates, and revokes agency from these women who do not fit the majority's conception of what a queer woman in Toronto looks like.

5. Defining Acceptance: Group Cohesion and Membership for Queer and Trans Muslims in Toronto, Canada

Author(s): *Golshan Golriz, McGill University*

This paper looks at the terms and conditions of acceptance for Queer and Trans Muslims in either Muslim or LGBTQ2S groups. The tension between LGBTQ Identity and religion in the context of group cohesion is explored through ethnographic research with 'hybrid' organizations (both LGBTQ and Muslim) and 'non-hybrid' ones (either Muslim or LGBTQ2S) in Toronto, Canada. The study draws on fifty-three interviews conducted with core organizers/founders/leaders of both hybrid groups and non-hybrid ones so as to determine (1) what acceptance constitutes in this case, (2) whether acceptance is acquired/conferred, (3) what conditions make acceptance possible. The author measures 'acceptance' and 'rejection' through ideal types derived from the interviews and examines whether non-hybrid interviewee responses reflect either model. The interviews with hybrid group, as well as participant observation and content analysis are used to triangulate the data. The interviews are further coded to determine the predictors of 'acceptance' or 'rejection.' Results show that the majority of interviewees (in both non-hybrid LGBTQ and Muslim groups) neither 'accept' nor 'reject' LGBTQ-Muslims but fell in to some other 'non-acceptance' category. Overall, responses varied across groups and individual interviews. The data also shows that the determinants of acceptance, rejection, or non-acceptance for Muslim groups are more complex than religiosity alone. This paper therefore calls for a broader examination of group acceptance in the Rainbow-Religious context.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION I: PHYSICAL AND SYMBOLIC BOUNDARIES

Session Code: SCL2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

This session explores how cultural goods are made and circulate in society. The papers in this session examine the roles of physical or symbolic boundaries in influencing: understandings and valuations of art, justifications

of the relationship between art and commerce, definitions of artistic labour, and the social construction of music conventions.

Organizers: Kim de Laet, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Chair: Athena Elafros, University of Lethbridge

Presentations:

1. Cuts to Education are Cuts to the Arts: Investigating the Efficacy of Online Art Education in Ontario

Author(s): Somi Lee, University of Calgary

Despite substantive public disagreement with Ontario's new Progressive Conservative government's 2019 budget and cuts to education, the Ford government remains steadfast in its decisions. Notably, the new budget will result in increased class sizes, the introduction of four compulsory eLearning courses for highschool students, and adjustments to the province's autism program. Within the two months after the decision went in public, it has already negatively affected the province's school boards. For instance, Peel district school board has issued layoff notices to hundreds of high school teachers and plans to eliminate various elective courses. Since arts courses are predominantly offered as electives, it is likely that we will see a further depreciation of the arts in high schools across Ontario as a result of the recent austerity measures. This is in line with a general trend of eroding art education in neoliberal contexts. One apposite response is to make arts courses more widely available online. However, it is difficult to assume what will happen down the road if the Ontario education system is not ready to offer art courses online. In this regard, the purpose of this research will be to explore the benefits of arts education and the efficacy of offering various arts courses online to Ontario's high school students. Specifically, the proposed research will investigate strategies for community building and providing mentorship to highschool students earning credits through privately offered online art courses.

2. The Dilemmas of Developer Funded Arts and Culture: Artwashing and Gentrification in the Unaffordable City

Author(s): Zachary Hyde, University of British Columbia

In recent years creative industries and arts scenes in major global cities have been increasingly affected by unaffordable rents. As artists and creative producers are displaced by new urban developments like mixed-use condos, they seek affordable spaces in formerly industrial, low-income and immigrant neighborhoods, becoming both victims of and contributors to residential and commercial gentrification. While condominium developers are displacing artists, the arts and culture sectors in cities like Toronto and Vancouver are receiving large amounts of funding from the very same firms. In this context a new term, "artwashing," has emerged to describe the use of public art, and particularly murals, in the up-scaling of neighbourhoods. This paper explores the phenomenon of artwashing and its relationship to gentrification in the "unaffordable" city, asking: how do artists negotiate the tension of engaging in a politics of anti-artwashing in cities where much of the creative industry receives funding from developers? Drawing on interviews with artists, developers and politicians, as well as ethnographic data from arts symposiums and forums in Toronto and Vancouver, this paper, argues that artwashing involves boundary work where funding from developers is deemed acceptable when it is at "an arms length," while creating art that directly markets condominium projects is deemed unethical.

3. The Maintenance of Cultural Fields

Author(s): Athena Elafros, University of Lethbridge; Christopher Churchill, University of Lethbridge

It's crucial to remember that [invisible labour] is only invisible to those who are its beneficiaries — *not* seeing it comes from privilege."

-Gina Badger and Nasrin Himada, "What is Invisible Labour?" (2016)

What counts as cultural production? Who decides? Why is some strategic labour ignored and/or rendered invisible within Bourdieusian cultural fields? How does this distort our understanding of the field? We draw upon the concepts of maintenance work (Ukeles 1969), emotional labour (Hochschild 1983), and invisible

labour (Badger and Himada 2016) to argue that the occulted work by unwaged and other support networks of artists and intellectuals is the foundation upon which cultural fields are built. 'Maintenance workers' actively contribute strategies which determine the producer's position in the field, all the while negotiating their marginalized relationships to cultural production. This paper offers a theoretical reformulation of cultural fields through the lenses of maintenance, emotions, and invisibility. We offer a redefinition of cultural production to include *the artist's network of individuals who are involved in maintenance work or invisible labour and who contribute to the artist's cultural positions*: significant others, custodians, administrative assistants, domestic workers, intimates, etc. We maintain that all fields of cultural production are also fields of cultural maintenance.

4. "Your House Is My House": Genre Conventions, Myspace Musicians, and Music Genre Self-Identification

Author(s): *Soli Dubash, University of Toronto*

Music genres provide a widely shared heuristic to draw symbolic boundaries and categorize music, musicians, and listeners. Building on Silver et al.'s (2016) big-data analysis of genre combinations and boundaries from every Myspace musician profile in 2007, this paper aims to understand the cognitive mechanisms at work when musicians decide on which genres to identify their music with. Theorizing a link between genre conventions, institutional logics, and musicians' self-identification, this paper's cultural cognitivist approach argues that musicians understand music genres through socially constructed music conventions. These cultural conventions are employed when musicians are faced with the problem of orienting their genres towards potential listeners with a limited selection of available genres, and shape how musicians may use and combine music genres to self-identify their profiles. As these genres play a large role in people finding and consuming music, selecting genres is an important aspect in the identities (and success) of musicians. Though the data is becoming dated, the theoretical implications of this paper are salient in the search to better understand how people think through widely shared cultural conventions and meanings, and how others are excluded from accessing these conventions and the resources they may bequeath.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN PRACTICE I: COMMUNITY BASED PRACTICE

Session Code: APS3a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

This session showcases work that employs qualitative methods and skills to collect and analyze data, and to communicate the findings to understand and resolve pragmatic problems of clients.

Organizer: Sara Cumming, Sheridan College

Chair: Michael McNamara, Sheridan College

Presentations:

1. Access to Government Benefits through the Nonprofit Sector

Author(s): *Kevin Schachter, University of Manitoba*

Government transfers play a critical role in supporting low-income Canadian residents to meet their basic needs. However, many vulnerable community members face difficulties completing the application processes required to obtain these benefits, and in accessing appropriate support from the public and private sectors. Nonprofit organizations have worked to address this issue by offering programs that assist vulnerable community members in filing income tax returns and claiming government benefits. This paper presents the methodology and findings of an applied case study of nonprofit access to benefits programs in Winnipeg. Findings from document analysis and semi-structured stakeholder interviews demonstrate that these programs seek to increase benefit take-up by providing individual support to vulnerable community members, and to effect systemic changes that increase benefit accessibility. A critical realist analysis suggests that nonprofits face challenges to achieving these impacts as they lack the resources required to fully meet community needs, and must be cautious in advocating for systemic changes given their reliance on government funding. This paper contributes to research and practice by articulating the limited, yet integral

role played by nonprofit access to benefits programs, outlining constraints faced by agencies engaged in this work, and highlighting promising practices that can increase benefit take-up.

2. Listening to Artists Doing Art in Correctional Homes: Emerging Methodological Concerns

Author(s): *Nayanee Basu, Fulbright Program, US State Department, Washinton & United-States India Education Foundation (USIEF), New Delhi*

The paper is based on the experience of doing exploratory qualitative sociological research using unstructured interviews for gathering data from creative artists-- dancer, painter-sculptor and theatre director---who have worked extensively in select prisons of West Bengal, India as these institutions transitioned into Correctional Homes, promising to shed the skin of the centuries-old British colonial administrative framework. This was part of a wider study focused on art practice and its institutional facilitation inerstwhile 'prisons' of the state. The methodological issues that confront the researcher at every stage of such exploratory research are dealt with at length, with discussion on the choices available and the paths taken. The implication of these are seen against the wider philosophical-historical context that underlie such research endeavor and the knowledge-goals that the effort seeks to reach.

3. Sacred Grounds as Sacred Healings: Federally and Provincially Sentenced Women's Experiences from The Sacred Grounds at Ellen House

Author(s): *Jessica Pulis, Sheridan College; Alex Hollenberg, Sheridan College*

In June 2017, the Sacred Grounds for provincially and federally sentenced women opened at Ellen House in Brampton, Ontario. The Sacred Grounds was created with the common goal of providing federally and provincially sentenced women opportunities to engage in holistic rehabilitation as a way to better facilitate a safe and successful transition back to their families and communities. The Sacred Grounds, includes a sweat lodge, sacred gardens, and sacred fire. The Elizabeth Fry Society of Peel-Halton collaborated with the researchers to collect an oral history of women's' experiences at the Sacred Grounds. Within the spirit of Indigenous social justice and feminist research and reciprocity, this research does not aim to draw correlations between participation in the Sacred Grounds and a reduction in recidivism (as a measure of 'program effectiveness'). Rather, a collection of stories about the Grounds and about the women—their lives and their journeys—is being gathered to better understand their lives and their experiences in ways that are authentic, collaborative and works toward common goals, including; reconciliation, rehabilitation, and reciprocity. The choice of oral storytelling was not arbitrary; rather, insofar as storytelling is a central means of constructing and transmitting shared values within and across multiple Indigenous communities, our methodology comprises an attempt to serve participants through a restorative research practice rather than impose settler ideologies upon them. This narrative begins to communicate a counter-narrative of resilience and regeneration, in the face of oftentimes overwhelming systemic discrimination these women face.

4. Situation Tables as the New Crime Prevention: Theoretical Underpinnings, Strengths, Limitations, and Best Practices

Author(s): *Victoria Morris, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

Change in police calls-for-service has resulted in a shift in the role of police through the years. Specifically, the increase in mental health calls for police services has created the Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) model. The CSWB model seeks to prevent social disorganization through proactive community efforts. Situation Tables are a risk-driven, collaborative model in Ontario that falls under the CSWB model. Drawing on in-depth interviews from Situation Table coordinators and other participants, this thesis found that risk, collaboration, and harm reduction are the theoretical underpinnings of the Situation Table. Interestingly, participants identified Situation Tables as an alternative to incarceration in that they proactively address criminal risk factors and offer social services rather than engaging in law enforcement action. In addition, this thesis offers recommendations and best practices for the participation and implementation of Situation Tables as a learning tool for current and future Situation Table participants.

SSHRC RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT POLICY: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE CREATION

Session Code: RAS1

Session Format: Panel

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **LSK 201**

SSHRC (along with NSERC and CIHR) is putting in place a policy on research data management that will have significant implications for the way sociologists manage their research and knowledge making practices. Over the past few years, the three federal research funding agencies consulted with the research community on a draft policy. They aim to launch the policy in 2019, which will then be implemented incrementally. The panel represents an opportunity for sociologists to engage, as a community, in a discussion on the policy and its impacts on research, research subjects, and researchers as well as on our knowledge of the social world

Organized by the Canadian Sociological Association Research Advisory Subcommittee: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University, Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary

Moderator: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph

Panelists:

- Suzanne Board, Senior Policy Advisor, Corporate Strategy and Performance, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- Vanessa Watts, Acting Director, Indigenous Studies Program, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, McMaster University
- Sylvia Fuller, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Academic Director, BC Inter-University Research Data Centre, University of British Columbia

WORK, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS I: WOMEN, GENDER, AND WORK

Session Code: WPO3a

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **1:30 PM - 3:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 354**

Papers in this session explore the significance of gender to work, well-being, and employment experiences. The following topics are explored: women's experiences in the trades and justice occupations; second-generation Muslim Canadian women's work experiences; and gender differences in STEM occupational pathways and experiences of precarious work.

Organizers: Tracey L. Adams, Western University, Karen Hughes, University of Alberta, Harvey Krahn, University of Alberta

Chair: Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. Second-Generation Canadian Muslim Women and their Work Experiences

Author(s): *Awish Aslam, Western University*

Second-generation Canadian Muslim women have high levels of postsecondary attainment, yet they report poor economic outcomes, including alarming rates of poverty and unemployment. Experiences of workplace discrimination are also salient among Muslim women, in part because headscarves are frequently seen as the icon of Islamic culture, which increases women's visibility as Muslims. The work experiences of the second generation provide important insights into the long-term process of immigrant integration and well-being. However, research on second-generation Canadian Muslim women is in its infancy, and questions that are central to understanding their work experiences remain largely unanswered.

This study uses in-depth interviews to explore the work experiences of second-generation Canadian Muslim women. It is guided by three central research questions: 1) What social-structural factors shape second-generation Muslim women's orientations to work and the occupational goals they set for themselves? 2) How do these women understand the challenges they face in the labour market and/or within their specific work

settings and what resources can they draw on to overcome these barriers? 3) What are the implications of Muslim women's work experiences for their overall well-being? Early findings highlight the unique challenges that Muslim women encounter in the workplace; the persistence of these challenges across different occupations, industries, and work settings; the lack of institutional support to help them navigate these barriers; and the ways these women attempt to reconcile their conflicting religious/personal values with Canadian workplace norms. Participant narratives also reveal how discriminatory processes play out in the workplace, and how women respond and adapt to sometimes hostile work environments. Knowledge about these women's work experiences also sheds light on the two-way process of immigrant integration—shifting the focus beyond traditional measures of integration that highlight how well particular groups adopt the normative behaviours of the “average Canadian”.

2. Lessons Learned and Best Practices: Increasing the Successful Participation Of Women in Apprenticeship & the Skilled Trades across Canada

Author(s): *Marcia Braundy, University of British Columbia/Journeywomen Ventures*

This extensive national study was produced for Labour Market Integration in Employment, Workforce Development and Labour Canada. Seventeen site visits across Canada, 55+ interviews and 607 documents and data sets were undertaken and reviewed, leading to indepth discussion and a multitude of recommendations for changes found throughout the documents. Ultimately, some clarity on what and where the best practices are in Canada; details of what makes these programs the most effective are presented.

Best Practices to increase success for women in apprenticeship and the skilled trades require ongoing collaboration and support between women training, entering and working in technical fields, and their partners in government, industry, unions, educational institutions and community agencies working in the field towards this success. Historically, we have often seen one or another of these groups initiate an intervention, but little has changed because the other partners were not at the table.

Newfoundland & Labrador and Nova Scotia on the East Coast and British Columbia and Alberta in the West have both demonstrated unique and effective programming, some initiatives coming up from the grassroots, and others the result of government policies and union collective agreements.

Elements Required for Successful Women's Apprenticeship Equity

- A Government Environment in Support of Equity in Apprenticeship
- Effective and Dedicated Leadership in Government and Programs
- Community Collaboration (Unions, Colleges, Primary/Secondary Schools, Employers, Women's Organizations and Government Representatives)
- Wide & Comprehensive Recruitment Efforts that Address Diversity
- Candidate Assessments and evaluation
- Multi-level Training Opportunities (academic upgrading, tool & technical skills, preapprenticeship training, fitness practice, understanding workplace culture and communication skills)
- Workplace Engagement: job placement and apprentice support with follow-up
- Retention Support (including working with employers/unions and tradeswomen)
- A Government Environment in Support of Equity in Apprenticeship
- Effective and Dedicated Leadership in Government and Programs
- Community Collaboration (Unions, Colleges, Primary/Secondary Schools, Employers, Women's Organizations and Government Representatives)
- Wide & Comprehensive Recruitment Efforts that Address Diversity
- Candidate Assessments and evaluation
- Multi-level Training Opportunities (academic upgrading, tool & technical skills, preapprenticeship training, fitness practice, understanding workplace culture and communication skills)
- Workplace Engagement: job placement and apprentice support with follow-up
- Retention Support (including working with employers/unions and tradeswomen)

3. A gender-based analysis of the occupational pathways of STEM graduates

Author(s): *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada*

Occupations related to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) are often identified as high quality, highly paid fields which contribute to innovation and the development of new technology. Continued growth is expected for STEM occupations, thereby creating a greater demand for STEM-educated workers. Many point to increasing women's participation in STEM fields as one way of meeting increased demands for STEM-educated workers. The STEM literature has primarily examined the "leaky pipeline" of women in STEM fields throughout their educational training. However, "leaks" can occur at different stages of women's lives. Little is known about the loss of women in STEM after obtaining a STEM credential or how the occupational pathways of women and men with STEM credentials may differ.

Using Canadian longitudinal census data, which links individuals across the 2006 and 2016 census years, this paper presents a gender-based analysis of the occupational pathways of Canadian women and men with STEM credentials. Analyses will include an investigation of the factors associated with women and men exiting (versus persisting in) STEM occupations and whether STEM graduates who persisted in STEM occupations had higher earnings than their counterparts who moved to non-STEM occupations.

4. Does Higher Education Make a Difference? The Influence of Educational Attainment on Women's and Men's Employment Outcomes

Author(s): *Katelyn Mitri, Western University*

Scholars agree that precarious employment is growing across and within all occupations and industries, but little is known on the educational attainment of precarious workers. Some studies suggest that recent graduates, women, and the less educated are more likely to be employed in precarious work. Other research contends that involuntary precarious employment is rising among all groups and educational levels. Using the May 2018 Labour Force Survey, this study explores whether higher education protects men and women from precarious employment and if higher education has a protective effect on men's and women's wages within precarious employment. Findings suggest that women, regardless of their educational attainment, are more likely to be precariously employed. Further, the study reveals that higher education does not improve wage earnings for men and women within precarious work. For men, higher levels of education resulted in a wage penalty, whereas women earned a wage premium at lower levels of educational attainment.

5. Occupational stress injuries in female justice workers: The impact of the gendered constructs on the wellness of women working in justice professions

Author(s): *D. Scharie Tavcer, Mount Royal University*

First responders in all helping professions are exposed to vicarious trauma, compassion fatigue, burnout, PTSD, and more. But what may not be fully explored are the unique realities that women in these professions face. Gender impacts occupational stress in subtle yet profound ways, and through the decades, women have had additional layers of occupational (and personal) gendered constructs imposed on them that can compound occupational stresses. It is proposed that females experience occupational stresses differently than their male counterparts and we will discuss how these hetero-normative and (occasionally) misogynistic constructs are a layer of challenges, to an already taxing job, placed onto the shoulders of women workers. This presentation will provide an overview of the sociological and gendered parameters that exist in our society and that impose expectations of all men and women. We will examine occupational stress injuries and interrogate whether and how their impact is experienced by female officers.

CHALLENGING ANTI-BLACK RACISM AND COLONIALISM IN CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION?

Session Code: EQS2

Session Format: Panel

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

What should scholarly associations do to advance equity issues? This panel will analyze anti-Black racism and colonialism in Canadian sociology as a discipline and profession within the context of broader Canadian denial of racism and ongoing settler colonialism. We build on the growing solidarity between Black and Indigenous

scholarly movements, connecting Indigenous struggles and the struggles of those who have experienced diasporic settlement. What are the barriers that Black and Indigenous scholars face in Canadian sociology, and how are Black and Indigenous scholars confronting these challenges? How can the CSA support struggles against colonialism and anti-Black racism? What is the role of the CSA in addressing anti-Black racism in sociology? What is the role of the CSA in Indigenizing and decolonizing sociology?

Organized by the Canadian Sociological Association Equity Subcommittee: Augustine Park, Carleton University, Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University, Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Moderator: Augustine Park, Carleton University

Panelists:

- Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
- Carl James, York University
- Nadine Powell, Carleton University
- Cora Voyageur, University of Calgary
- Vanessa Watts, McMaster University

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY FUTURES

Session Code: ENV1

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

A major driver of climate change is a societal reliance on fossil fuel (coal, oil and gas) based energy systems. One of the critical tasks for addressing climate change is to re-evaluate and re-imagine our energy systems. However, work on climate change and energy futures has been done primarily by engineers and economists. This has produced a range of engineering-economic models, but these tend to neglect the social and political forces that support or constrain various energy futures, as well as various dimensions of social power and inequality.

Organizers: Mark Stoddart, Memorial University, John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Chair: John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. Rural communities adapting to climate change: a socio-political analysis

Author(s): *Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick*

Rural Canada is an important site for food production, energy generation, clean water and air, resource extraction, historical significance, societal values, cultural development and environmental stewardship. New Brunswick's rural economy, and the provincial economy as a whole, is strongly tied to resource extraction. Corporate resource extraction activities have placed considerable stress on rural environments. Climate change events are placing additional stress on rural communities in the province. How rural communities will adapt to climate change is crucial for their sustainability and future survival. Our study is based on a survey of community leaders and staff of communities in a rural region of New Brunswick. We identify the major challenges facing the communities related to climate change. Our critical analysis develops an understanding of how rural communities are responding to climate change within the larger socio-political context. Rural communities must be active participants in planning and investing in their own futures. If not, rural areas become sites of tension and conflict that create economic, social and political upheaval.

2. Top Down Mobilization for Low Carbon Transition in China

Author(s): *Yuan Zheng Li, Université Laval*

China has recently issued policies to tackle climate change and develop low-carbon economy while lowering the share of coal in its energy mix. What are the challenges involved in low-carbon governance at regional and local scales? How public policies affect corporate mitigation actions? This communication aims to offer some elements of the answer through examining governance process in which organizations and groups operate

toward a low-carbon future. Based on primary and secondary sources including interviews, participant observations, and surveys conducted in the Pearl River Delta, known as “factory of the world”, our study applies ecological modernization theory to analyze social forces that support implementation of mitigation activities in over 100 firms in fifteen industry sectors between 2012 and 2016. Governments do not have an iron fist in mobilizing climate action from the top down. Command-and-control approaches and market-oriented policies are used simultaneously. Although progress made to increase demands for cleaner technologies and foster mitigation actions by economizing energy governance, the gap between policy making and implementation persists. To narrow the gap, policy-makers may scale governance to local level by engaging private business and members of communities instead of relying on cooperation confined to project-oriented ad hoc agreements.

3. Social Networks and Climate Change Policy Actor Views about the Oil Sands in Canada.

Author(s): *David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University; Adam Howe, University of British Columbia*

We set out to assess whether there is a relationship between position in a network structure, and an actor’s position on a particular climate change policy issue: curtailing oil sands development. Based on blockmodelling and regression analysis, we find substantial statistical support for the existence of such relationships (for the business dominated block, and the environment dominated block).

4. Energy Futures Under the Threat of Fossil-fuelled Climate Change

Author(s): *Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa*

Fossil fuels constitute the principal energy source of modern societies. Despite the development of low-carbon energy, they still provide 81% (2017) of energy consumption globally. They power humanity’s consumption, comforts, and conveniences. But fossil-fuel combustion emits long-lasting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which cumulates causing a greenhouse effect and global warming with threatening consequences that continue unabated. They are used because their environmental and health costs are not included in their price and will only be paid later by future generations, therefore they are relatively cheap. Hence environmental economists propose implementing a world-wide price on carbon pollution. But even mild forms of carbon pricing are being rejected, as are effective regulations, because of a sense of entitlement to cheap energy. It is easy to imagine solutions to this problem, but difficult to implement them. The objective of this paper is to assess various solutions which have been proposed. Thus it will examine energy futures, and not shy away from probing the possibility that societies will continue combusting fossil fuels and try to ride out whatever nature throws at them, despite knowing that this is being unleashed by their own fossil-fuelled social practices.

CONCEPTUALIZING CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH AT THE INTERSECTIONS

Session Code: SCY3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 235**

How we conceptualize and theorize childhood and youth, including ideas such as rights, generation, and innocence, must consider intersections of inequality and privilege. How can our thinking about childhood and youth be deployed in ways that limit and exclude? How can we open up possibilities for recognizing diversity, support, options for participation, and access to resources?

Organizer and Chair: Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Presentations:

1. The making of childhood and death: An analysis of posthumous visual representations of Berkin Elvan

Author(s): *Meral Tan, Carleton University*

Berkin Evan is a victim of state-led violence in Turkey. During the 2013 anti-government Gezi Park protests, Berkin, a fourteen-year-old Alevi boy was shot by a teargas canister fired by the police. His death has sparked protests in the country, yet the prime minister of the time declared that he was a terrorist. The family's quest for justice is ongoing as the trial over Berkin's death has not yielded any results yet. This essay will analyze the post-humous visual representations of Berkin, such as posters and placards that have been used for protesting, remembering, and calling for justice. These images resurrect Berkin in particular ways that are mostly informed through the global discourses of childhood. How do these visual reproductions construct childhood and death? What do life and death of a teenager look like in the collective imaginary in Turkey?

2. The ideologies of childhood: The intersection of autism and childhood

Author(s): *Abneet Atwal, Brock University*

Over the past few years, the Ontario government has implemented changes to policies around early childhood education and disability services. The Ontario Autism Program (OAP) is one of the new policies that has been implemented to provide supports to autistic children and their families. The purpose of the study was to examine how autistic children's rights are respected in the OAP policy documents. The theoretical framework used in this study was a children's rights framework, along with critical disability studies and the sociology of childhood. The study applied a critical discourse analysis (CDA) to examine the OAP policy documents. There is a consistent power differential in the documents, reflecting the ideologies adults have about children and youth. Although the voices of youth are highlighted in some areas of the policy, the voices of children are neglected. The supports and services outlined in the documents continue to use a one-size-fits all approach. The new policy does make some changes in how supports and services are delivered, however the foundations of this program will remain the same. The paper concludes with recommendations for how clinicians can facilitate children's participation and changes required in the policy documents to incorporate a children's rights framework

3. "I cried for, like, a month straight": How gender, race, class, sexuality, and disability shape the first-year university experience

Author(s): *Shauna Pomerantz, Brock University; Dawn Zinga, Brock University; Victoria Parlatore, Brock University*

Media representations and popular perceptions often cast Canadian young people who are entering their first-year of university as lazy, apathetic, listless, entitled, wild, drunken, and sexed-up. But during our time teaching a large first-year course at Brock University, we were struck by the complexity of student subjectivities and how gender, 'race', class, sexuality, and disability shaped the first-year university experience. Rather than a unidimensional stereotype, we found that many first-year students struggled with invisible oppressions, which included sexism (in relation to hook-up culture and sexual pleasure), racism (sometimes leading to loneliness for visible minorities who are both domestic and international students), classism (generating a have/have not divide on campus that impacted students' social lives and ability to focus on academic work), heterosexism (creating unsafe conditions on campus for some LGBTQ students), and mental illness (wrestling with student services, navigating medications, and getting help after suicide attempts). To better understand these social contexts and how they prevented some students from having an 'easy' time at university, we completed a three-year study that focused on the following questions: a) What inequalities intersect with the Canadian first-year university experience? b) How do first-year students understand the way their social and academic lives are shaped by these inequalities? Based on completed interviews with 40 first- and second-year Canadian university students, this paper is framed by post-structural theorizing of the subject to address these questions. More broadly, our paper seeks to disarm the negative preconceptions associated with the stereotypical first-year university student by contextualizing inequalities that often go unnoticed in young people's lives to engender deeper understanding of this complex and diverse population.

4. The Sociology of Generations and Conceptualising Inequalities in Childhood and Youth Studies

Author(s): *Dan Woodman, University of Melbourne, Australia*

Generational accounts are common in childhood and youth studies, and in the media, but are critiqued for obscuring inequalities. Childhood and youth researchers have amassed compelling evidence that the

resources that allow children and young people to thrive are, as before, unequally distributed, and this is central to the reproduction of inequality. In this presentation I argue that generational approaches are not antagonistic to understanding inequalities in young lives. While simplistic claims of generational change can blind us to inequalities, a generational framework drawing on the sociology of generations can highlight the ways that old inequalities – including class privilege, and gender and racialised inequalities – are being made anew in new conditions.

The presentation draws on the Life Patterns study, a 25-year longitudinal mixed-methods study that has tracked young Australians through their late teens and twenties over two generations (on which I am a lead investigator). I will focus on the remaking of class through intergenerational solidarities in the contest of the financialization of society, which makes parental resources and positive relationships with their parents more important to success than it was for previous cohorts, at least since World War 2. This is not just an Australian phenomenon. Intergenerational transfers (cultural and economic) and support within families are very high across many countries, including Canada, and are becoming more important. Too strong an antagonism to generational frameworks within the study of childhood and youth risks obscuring the way inequalities are intensifying and refiguring among children and youth facing in the context of changing social conditions.

5. Children's Rights through Relational Ontologies: A Rights-Integrative Approach to Sexuality Education

Author(s): *Adam Davies, OISE, University of Toronto; Aurelia Di Santo, Ryerson University; Noah Kennelly, OISE, University of Toronto; Rachel Berman, Ryerson University*

Founded in 1989, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) provides internationally recognized frameworks for children's rights to well-being, self-expression, identity, and belonging. While conceptual models have been developed to incorporate children's rights frameworks into social justice and community-based movements (Caplan, Loomis, Di Santo, 2016), further work is required to ensure that children are acknowledged as what has generally been termed "rights holders," who have power to shape their cultural worlds and education as active citizens (Di Santo & Kenneally, 2014), particularly within research on children's rights and comprehensive sexuality education (European Expert Group on Sex Education, 2016). Thus, this paper will delineate how a rights-integrative approach to sexuality education can ensure the tenants of a comprehensive sexuality education curricula while cultivating a community of learners engaged in a relational enterprise between parents, guardians, educators, and community members. Through three case studies, this paper will provide differing examples of sexuality education curricula and its challenges (Ontario, United States, and Scandinavia), with recommendations on how a relational conceptualization of children's rights (Kenneally, 2016) to sexuality education can ensure a democratic community that promotes active engagement and citizenship within sexuality education for children and youth.

CONVERSATIONS AMONG INDIGENOUS, SOCIOLOGICAL AND FEMINIST ANALYSES

Session Code: FEM2

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 437**

The conversation in this session starts with two paper presentations that have different standpoints and approaches and also build on the work of Indigenous feminist scholars. The discussion and conversation continue with a focus on the synergies between and specificities of Indigenous analyses and feminist analyses as well as exploring the current relationship and potential of each type of analysis to sociology and to praxis.

Organizers: Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University, Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa, Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations:

1. Creating a Safe Space for Indigenous Youth in Urban Areas: The Case of Young Women in Thunder Bay

Author(s): *Chris Southcott, Lakehead University; Patricia McGuire, Carleton University; Josie Zussino, Lakehead University; Alycia Benson, Lakehead University*

The growth of Canada's Indigenous population combined with conditions in home communities has contributed to an increase in Indigenous peoples living in urban centres where they are facing important challenges. This is especially the case in key cities that serve as "hubs" for a continuous movement of people back and forth between home communities. Thunder Bay is one such hub that has been in the national media numerous times over the past decade as a result of the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples living in that community and especially youth. While these challenges are being faced by both young males and young females, the especially precarious positions of young Indigenous women have been highlighted in the recent RCMP report on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (2014) and in the National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. This paper will report on a research project undertaken in partnership with the Ontario Native Women's Association relating to the difficulties faced by young Indigenous women in contemporary urban areas of Canada using a case study of the City of Thunder Bay, the urban community in Canada with the highest percentage of Indigenous people (Statistics Canada, 2017). Using Indigenous and other methodologies, the project uses the notion of safe space to try and identify what the hopes, dreams, and wishes of these women are and then determine what are the major obstacles to creating this safe space.

2. Integrative Feminist, Indigenous and Commoning Perspectives: Why We Need Each Other

Author(s): *Angela Miles, University of Toronto*

Integrative Feminist, Indigenous, and Commoning perspectives and activism all challenge the basic rationale of society and culture at a very deep level. This paper will:

- explore the alternative values that inform each of the deep critiques;
- consider the significance of these kinds of challenges at this time;
- identify essential diverse but compatible elements of these very different politics;
- examine the ways dialogue and solidarities can mutually challenge, inform and enrich the analyses and practice of each.

DURKHEIMIAN ANALYSES OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PHENOMENA

Session Code: CND2

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 293**

In recent decades, Durkheimian sociology and social theory has sparked new debates, provoked new controversies, and informed new research pertinent to a wide range of contemporary social phenomena. These developments are fitting, for in pursuing and promoting an array of substantive and comparative studies Durkheim and his allies treated theory-building and research as inseparable. This session will showcase contemporary research into social life and transformation which meaningfully engages with Durkheimian or neo-Durkheimian theoretical work.

Organizers: William Ramp, University of Lethbridge, Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta, Robin Willey, Concordia University of Edmonton

Chair: Robin Willey, Concordia University of Edmonton

Presentations:

1. "God's Story" and Faith-Based Humanitarianism: Tracking the Components and Limits of Faith-based Cosmopolitanism

Author(s): *Robin Willey, Concordia University of Edmonton; Amy Kaler, University of Alberta; John Parkins, University of Alberta*

In his 2017 book, *Protestants Abroad: How Missionaries Tried to Change the World but Changed America*, historian David A. Hollinger argues that historically, Protestant American missionaries acted like

“boomerangs” with the intent of changing their targeted populations around the globe through missionary evangelism. In actuality, their work had a much greater effect on the population from which they departed. Hollinger argues that this boomerang effect is the result of a fundamental alteration of values resulting from mission work abroad—work that made missionaries more critical of racism, colonialism, and religious inflexibility resulting in what Hollinger calls “missionary cosmopolitanism.” In this presentation, we argue that this process has not stopped. Using the theoretical work of Ulrich Beck, Emile Durkheim, and W.E.B. Du Bois, we argue that many Christian faith-based humanitarian and development workers continue to be “cosmopolitanized” through their work in the field. Our data consists of qualitative interviews with over 60 self-identified Christian humanitarians conducted in several locations across Canada, the United States, South Sudan, and Kenya. Using this data, we begin to explicate the central components and conceptualize the limits of contemporary faith-based cosmopolitanism, and consider the possibility of using faith-based humanitarianism to explore the limits of cosmopolitanism in general.

2. A durkheimian take on commercial space exploration

Author(s): *Katy Maloney, LED-Université du Québec à Montréal*

In the last two decades or so, a significant group of wealthy entrepreneurs and Silicon Valley movers and shakers have been pushing a radical new agenda for the future of mankind. Their idea is that we are destined to be a multi-planet civilization, and that only radical visionaries can take us there, using their disruptive innovative powers to propel us, quite literally, to these new heights through entrepreneurial will, rather than through a political project. Whilst Marxists would for sure do well focusing on the problematic material aspects of these projects, for this presentation, I will focus on the ideological and political underpinnings of those private enterprises, viewed through a durkheimian lens. Through the study of the figure of the "Space Cowboy", and detailing how collective effervescence and collective representations at the centre of the space entrepreneurs' worldview shape our future, I will argue that durkheimian realism allows for a more well-rounded, economical, cultural and political criticism of this neocolonialist project.

3. Negotiating Boundaries

Author(s): *Daniel Albas, University of Manitoba; Cheryl Albas, University of Manitoba*

The development of social science in the late 19th century was influenced profoundly by the synthesis arising from the clash of ideas between areas such as sociology and human geography. Durkheim criticized the explanatory power attributed to: (i) the physical environment by Carl Ratzel and Paul Vidal de la Bloche; and (ii) their preference for an “idiographic” approach versus a “nomothetic” approach to understanding the social world. Durkheim’s persuasive arguments eventually led Ratzel to relax his own earlier “deterministic” stance to the point that Durkheim now claimed him as a “potential all”. Vidal de la Bloche conceded any lingering determinism in his own approach by eventually asserting “nature is never more than an advisor”. It is also noteworthy that Vidal’s major explanatory concept “genre de vie” is an idea very much in a Durkheimian mold. In this paper we detail our argument and note the battle of the first sociologists for a “place and space” for the discipline.

ENTRY PATHWAYS AND REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

Session Code: SOM1

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 435**

This session focuses on the resettlement of refugees through Canada’s Private Sponsorship of Refugee pathways (i.e., Blended Visa Office Referral Program, Sponsorship Agreement Holders, Groups of Five, and Community Groups). The program is over forty years old, yet relatively little is known about three themes that blend issues of civil society, initial integration and settlement: 1) who volunteers to help resettlement, why, in what ways, and for how long, what infrastructure volunteers build or build upon, steps taken to welcome and sustain volunteers, how volunteers use professional skills, 2) how volunteer assistance helps refugees navigate significant institutions in education, health and so on, and 3) what are the consequences for refugees or for policy of the various Sponsorship pathways.

Organizer: Cary Wu, University of British Columbia and York University

Chair: Norine Verberg, St. Francis Xavier University

Presentations:

1. Transnational Queer Refugees: Gay Iranian Men Navigating Refugee Status and Cross-Border Ties in Canada

Author(s): *Aryan Karimi, University of Alberta*

Despite the rise in the displaced population numbers, refugees' transnational lives, sexual minority refugees, in particular, have remained at the margins of transnational migration studies. In this paper, based on 35 interviews with gay Iranian refugees in Canada, I argue for refugees' agencies and against the rhetoric that represents refugees as passive and inherently welfare-dependent. To this end, I focus on refugees' transnational lives and analyze their agency in managing ties with their families back in Iran as well as building social ties with policy-makers and human rights activists in Canada. I connect transnational, forced, and queer migration literature to the broader body of social theory by drawing on Bourdieusian social theory and argue that it is necessary to deploy de-nationalized methods of inquiry to account for intra-group diversities as well as the social relations and symbolic ties that stretch beyond national borders in bringing social groups together.

2. "I Just Dream of Things Being Stable": Exploring How Physical Displacement Affects Syrian Refugee Mothers' Perception of Time

Author(s): *Laila Omar, University of Toronto*

This paper received an honourable mention for the Best Student Paper Award.

Scholars studying refugee crises have focused significant attention on the *geographical* aspect of forced migration and the implications of refugees' movement across space. However, they have not addressed the *temporal* dimensions of forced migration. In this paper, I attempt to connect scholarship on forced migration and cultural concepts of "time" and the "future" in order to examine the *temporal* aspect of forced migration. Using semi-structured interviews with 41 Syrian mothers who have recently arrived in Canada, this paper investigates refugee mothers' conceptualization of their (and their children's) future in Canada. More precisely, I argue that forced migration and the status of "refugeeness" heavily shape newcomers' perception of time in general, and of the future in particular. I find that mothers deliberately "foreclose" their own timeline in order to focus on their children's future in Canada. Moreover, a sense of "scrambled timeline" is emergent: mothers cannot separate their future projections from the present nor from the past. Finally, key cultural and religious orientations to the future further shape mothers' perceptions.

3. Syrian Refugee Children's Narratives of Experience

Author(s): *Mehrannisa Ali, Ryerson University; Gina Jibran, Ryerson University; Nancy Chahine, Ryerson University*

The civil war in Syria commencing in 2011 has resulted in a global refugee crisis. While a preponderance of research has been conducted in aim to explore how conflict and migration has impacted refugees' short and long-term well-being across the globe, a dearth of studies focuses on children and their lived experiences. This qualitative research study explores thirteen Syrian refugee children's narratives of experience from life in Syria, life in a transit country, and life in Canada. Through children's created autobiographies and shared stories, we get a glimpse of how Syrian refugee children's social integration, how they make sense of who they are and the role of migration in relation to children's emerging identities. Moreover, this research study investigates the impact of trauma and violence on children's well-being and social integration in Canada, educational experiences and overall conceptualization of what it means to be a Syrian child refugee living in Canada.

4. StFX WUSC: Leveraging Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

Author(s): *Jordan MacDonald, University of Guelph; Norine Verberg, St. Francis Xavier University*

The StFX WUSC Local Committee participates in the national Student Refugee Program. Each year StFX WUSC sponsors one student refugee to come and study at the University by supporting the student's educational, health, and living expenses for their first 12 months in Canada. This resettlement process is made possible

through an integrated multi-stakeholder partnership that includes the national WUSC office, StFX University administration, the StFX Student's Union, faculty and staff unions, and community partners. Working at the nexus of this partnership is the StFX WUSC Local Committee which seeks to leverage, aggregate, and deliver information and resources to support the student's transition to Canada and integration into the post-secondary environment.

In early 2017 StFX WUSC recognized a need to revise its business model and the relationship it had with each of its stakeholders. This re-imagining of StFX WUSC was needed to better address the long-term sustainability of the program as well as provide additional supports to sponsored students beyond their initial year. Drawing on capacity development literature and interviews with past, present, and current StFX WUSC student and faculty/staff members, this paper will chart the steps taken by the Local Committee to engage, collaborate, and leverage the resources of its partners to better support the sponsored student. Examples include the extending the University's residence fee waiver into the second year and running a referendum to increase the Student's Union WUSC levy. An overview of challenges experienced and lessons for other private refugee sponsorship groups working in multi-stakeholder partnerships will be provided. Of note is the capacity building experienced by the student and faculty volunteers in planning, leading, and implementing the revision process.

5. Hierarchies of humanity, organizational processes, and refugee sponsorship in Canada.

Author(s): *Ian Van Haren, McGill University*

Canada's Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program (PSRP) allows small groups of Canadians to work together to relocate individuals living in refugee situations to Canada where they obtain Permanent Residence. These groups raise funds and make plans for successful adaptation and integration for the refugees they will assist. At the same time, the PSRP requires sponsors to identify the refugee they will assist from the outset of the sponsorship process. As this allows individuals to be resettled without going through the UNHCR's resettlement program, refugee sponsorship organizations receive more requests for assistance from individuals in refugee situations than they are able to respond to. Some groups focus on specific types of refugees such as students or LGBTQI individuals, others emphasize family ties, and others focus on religious or ethnic identity. In all cases, the refugee is named from the outset of the application. In a slightly different approach, the Blended-Visa Office Referral (B-VOR) Program focuses on refugees that were initially identified as needing resettlement by the UNHCR. Therefore, sponsor groups in Canada select individuals or families based on certain characteristics listed on a website without having communicated directly with the individuals they will sponsor. In both the PSRP and B-VOR program, sponsors must make difficult decisions about who they will assist. Miriam Ticktin (2014:280) reminds us that "studies of humanitarian institutions demonstrate that a hierarchy of humanity is always at work, valuing some lives over others." My research investigates how refugee sponsorship is a site of hierarchies of humanity and probes how sponsorship groups and organizations triage requests for resettlement. To explore these questions, I conduct interviews with refugee sponsors and staff members at sponsorship organizations, participate in information sessions on refugee sponsorship, and analyze text from online fundraising webpages and documents issued by refugee sponsorship organizations.

LGBTQ ISSUES AND INEQUALITIES: QUEER/TRANS INTERVENTIONS

Session Code: GAS4c

Session Format: Regular

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 335**

This panel will feature research that examines LGBTQ politics, activism, inequalities, institutions, and culture through a sociological lens using any empirical method.

Organizer: *Tina Fetner, McMaster University*

Chairs: *Dean Ray, York University and Blu Buchanan, University of California, Davis*

Presentations:

1. Other Possible Worlds: Queerness as an intervention into neoliberal success narratives in education

Author(s): *Nadine Violette, OISE, University of Toronto*

Scholars from varied fields have argued that the rise of neoliberal ideology has had significant implications for education. Neoliberal processes have commodified both educational outcomes and the knowledge they yield. The internalization of neoliberal processes by student subjects reflects a similar commodification of the 'self' to be marketed to future employers. Educational and other investments in oneself hold the promise of upward social mobility and success in an increasingly competitive workforce. Neoliberal success narratives that underly curricula transmit this promise and are coincident with a neoliberal demand for normativity. This essay troubles neoliberal success narratives in education that necessitate a normative subject position. The analysis explores what messages about identity and success are present in New Brunswick's (NB) Personal Development and Career Planning (PDCP) curriculum document, a text that addresses wide-ranging topics including sexual health, self-concept, suicide prevention, and labor market preparation. Non-normative subject positions such as queerness, disability, and race can be used as entry points and interventions into neoliberal success narratives that necessarily demand normative subject positions. This analysis speaks to the consequences and contradictions of neoliberal education in Canada, while pursuing the reclamation of 'failure' and 'failed subjectivities' as means of combating totalizing neoliberal success narratives. This project is undertaken to redirect blame from non-normative subjects and their perceived 'failures' to the constraints of neoliberal capitalism. Ultimately, failure can be employed to imagine other possible worlds, other possible curricula, and other possible trajectories for education.

2. Queering the Square? Cruising on Campus and Destratifying Queer Social Science.

Author(s): *James Forbes, York University*

In *Cruising Utopia*, José Esteban Muñoz (2009) asks us to see queerness as a horizon, a not-yet-there state that challenges the neoliberalization of queer bodies and spaces. This paper looks at the queer spaces of the academy traditionally used by gay men, MSM, transmen, and others (tea rooms, toilet cruising, park cruising, online cruising) as a way to discuss a paradox in some current sociological and theoretical research and practice: how to write about sexual practice without sexual praxis? For Muñoz, the answer was clear: we don't. But a new generation of young scholars, and many more established gay men, challenge the idea that one's sexuality must be sexual. Crip theory, PoC, Feminist Queer Theory and a neoliberal ethical framework based in stigma and shame, (tied primarily to liability and instrumentalized through surveillance) challenge the male centric privilege of the cruiser, and the concept of '*jouissance*' (literally, to orgasm) in Muñoz. This fundamental tension troubles the idea that cruising is praxis and that queerness is an indelibly embodied and sexual liminality. However, it also may facilitate the marginalization of queer sociologists in the academy, most particularly those who research and study sex. The paper concludes by attempting to destratify these issues by proposing theoretical, methodological and policy based solutions that address some of the fundamental critiques discussed.

As such, the proposed paper forms in part, the literature review of my dissertation on HIV+ Long Term Survivors, and is based as well on interviews done with a variety of subjects. It uses Foucauldian discourse analysis to analyze the interview research and is rooted in queer phenomenology/affect theory, most particularly the work of Ahmed (2006) and Puar (2007) as well as Muñoz as a theoretical base from which to address the central issues raised by the inquiry.

3. We Love To Hate You: The Black Trans Sociologist As Other

Author(s): *Blu Buchanan, University of California, Davis*

Post-colonial and race scholars have long discussed the role of "the other" in reifying the benefits and privileges associated with power. In this presentation I explore the ways sociology, as a discipline, benefits from and objectifies Black trans bodies within its ranks. By applying a critical Black queer studies lens to my own discipline, I ask how the discipline attempts to use Black queer bodies to become/stay relevant; how we are useful to appear "cool," and how this has meant shifts in the outward politics of the discipline. In a world in which the academy is vying for attention, I argue that the discipline uses Black trans bodies and scholarship as spectacle.

At the same time, this presentation explores the disciplinary side to this phenomenon - the ways in which spectacle is meant to stay spectacle. I argue that when Black trans experience enters into the academy it is seen as disruptive, as fundamentally "other" to the discipline's white supremacist and cis-normative goals. This presentation challenges the separation of the public from the disciplinary, arguing that Black trans people

cannot research and produce knowledge without addressing a world which makes it impossible for them to live with dignity.

4. Stepping out of the Closet: Confronting the In's and 'Out's' of Sexuality

Author(s): *Takara Ketchell, University of Alberta*

Drawing on interviews with queer-identified adults, this paper argues that common representations of sexuality, including the metaphor of being 'in' or 'out' of the closet, do not accurately fit with the ways that some people experience sexuality. Research participants shared that while there has been increasing 'acceptance' of queer individuals/identities in some areas, the possibilities for sexual or gender expression were often limited by the simplicity of the representation available to them in their day to day lives. This narrowing of representative models of sexuality is a pressing concern as within a neoliberal context we are taught that our individuality is of utmost importance and that our ability to make sense of and put a name to our identity is a key part of knowing and being fully actualized. Through heteronormativity, homonormativity, and metaphors such as 'the closet', sexual identity is constructed in simplistic and static ways that erase the mental and emotional work involved in processes of identity formation. It is critical that we more fully acknowledge the work that is involved in both the process of coming to inhabit an identity and in deconstructing discourses which simplify or minimize the complex nature of that identity.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT ROUNDTABLE I: EDUCATION, YOUTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

Session Code: SMH2b

Session Format: Roundtable

Date: **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **DLAM 005**

This session focuses on the impact of social context on mental health outcomes. "Context" in this session will be defined based on education and life course experiences. The papers present both unique theoretical and methodological approaches to examining the role of these contexts for individuals' health and well-being.

Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Discussant: Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

1. Development of the Post-Secondary Student Stressors Index (PSSI): Understanding the Sources of Student Stress and the Student's Social Context

Author(s): *Brooke Linden, Queen's University; Heather Stuart, Queen's University*

Over the past several years, reports of excessive stress and symptoms of languishing mental health have been increasingly reported among samples of Canadian post-secondary students. Chronic stress is highly correlated with negative mental health outcomes, and formal diagnoses for common mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, have continued to climb.

The purpose of this doctoral research was to develop a new instrument to better assess the sources of post-secondary student stress. Existing instruments in this area are imperfect for a number of reasons, including: poor psychometrics, lack of rigorous reliability and validity testing, poorly focused scope, and outdatedness. Importantly, very few existing tools have involved students in the process of development.

The development of the Post-Secondary Student Stressors Index spanned two years, and involved students as collaborators and subject matter experts at all phases of development. The instrument aims to identify stressors specific to the post-secondary student's social context, developed "*with* students, *for* students." Students participated in online surveys, focus group discussions, and individual interviews, playing a lead role in item pool development and refinement, as well as the psychometric and pilot testing of the tool. This mixed methods approach allowed for the development of a heavily context-based tool demonstrating strong quantitative psychometric properties, and producing rich qualitative data to support a deeper understanding of the "*why*" behind the sources of student stress. The goal of this research is to provide Canadian post-

secondary institutions with a valid tool that will allow them to both identify the sources of student stress, and better target their mental health promotion and mental illness prevention efforts to best support the needs of their campus.

2. The importance of socio-cultural context on the creation and implementation of universal and selective interventions aimed at promoting the mental health of pupils in primary schools: Case studies from the UK

Author(s): *Stephen Jennings, DECIPHER*

This project explored the context and implementation of a range of universal and selective social-emotional and psychological intervention programmes aimed at promoting and improving the mental and emotional health of primary school-aged children, focusing specifically on year 5 and 6 (Key Stage 2) pupils in schools in South Wales, UK. The study explored and focused on a range of different contexts and implementation factors as outlined by the 'Context and Implementation of Complex Interventions' (CICI) framework (Pfadenhauer, 2017). Consideration of different contexts included geographical, epidemiological, socio-cultural, political, socio-economic, ethical and legal factors, and implementation factors included the contributory roles of key theories, 'agents' of change, and strategies used by schools for interventions. This qualitative project conducted thematic analysis of three key levels of stakeholders involved in school-based mental health provision: policy, regional and community organisations (PRC) involved in the strategic direction of intervention practice, management, teaching and support staff across case-study primary schools, and pupils. This multi-levelled analysis looked to explore the connections between stakeholders' perceptions of key context and implementation factors at PRC and school levels, particularly how the health and educational policy environment affects schools' prioritisation, strategy, and selection of interventions, and how pupils receive and engage these. The study analysis concluded that socio-cultural context is a critically important, and arguably the most crucial contextual element in the creation and implementation of mental and emotional health interventions in primary schools. Key findings from the project, and the wider significance of these, will be presented during the paper session.

3. An Examination of the Risk and Predictive Factors for Health and Well-Being among Youth In-Care in Ontario

Author(s): *Greggory Cullen, University of Guelph*

The primary goal of this paper is to explore the utility of incorporating sociological theory to help better understand the relationship between youth in-care and mental health outcomes. Using Assessment and Action Record (AAR) data from the Ontario Looking after Children (OnLAC) project, this study investigates the characteristics of youth, aged 16-17 years, living in out-of-home care that have the strongest impact on two dimensions of mental health and well-being (i.e., depression, visited a psychiatrist). Results from logistic regressions indicated that youth reporting lower levels of self-control and females were associated with both types of mental health dimensions. Relative to youth in foster care, those placed in group homes were significantly more likely to receive psychiatric services, while the placement type did not influence depression among these youth. These findings suggest a need to broaden the foundation of our understanding of the risk and protective factors of mental illness among this population of youth. That is, while prior research in this area has primarily investigated this topic through a psychological lens, this paper highlights the benefits of incorporating two major sociological theories, social control theory and the general theory of crime. Avenues for future research are discussed.

4. 'Cyberbullying Remedies: Do Educators hold the key?': Educator perceptions and experiences responding to students and online harm.

Author(s): *Mohana Mukherjee, University of Calgary*

Bullying is a long-standing problem facing students in Canadian schools. More recently, cyberbullying has emerged as an extension of school-bullying due to the ease of technology usage and ubiquitous internet access. However, only a few Canadian studies have recently begun to address the emergence and consequences of this social ailment. This is partly due to ambiguity regarding how cyberbullying is conceptualized, and perhaps even discursively resisted by youth. A significant gap in research remains in understanding cyberbullying from

the perspectives of school educators, as not enough is known regarding the current challenges facing educators in Canada. This study will contribute valuable insights regarding how educators understand and respond to cyberbullying and wider cyber-risks facing their students, including sexting and other forms of relational aggression. Through qualitative research and with a comparative stance, this study will examine the perceptions of educators' including pre-service, current and retired (i.e., teachers, counselors, and school administrators), to help produce findings particularly useful for schools of education and school boards alike. By illuminating knowledge regarding the attitudes and experiences of Canadian educators regarding cyberbullying and cyber-risk, this research will advance understanding regarding cyberbullying prevalence and consequences in schools. In addition, this study will provide insights into how teacher training is addressing cyberbullying, how it is being responded to within schools, underline theoretical connections, and will help improve remedial policies and practices in schools. Given the rapidly evolving nature of technology and its associated risks, this such invaluable knowledge will be prescient for both educators, parents, and students alike.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS I: RIGHT AND LEFT MOVEMENTS - MEMBERSHIPS AND CONFRONTATIONS

Session Code: PSM2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 347

Papers in this session draw from distinct cases and use a variety of methodologies to shed light on the confrontations among contemporary right and left social movements.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Chair: Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University.

Discussant: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. The Rising Tide of Hate: Intersections of Identity in the Modern White Nationalist Movement

Author(s): *Jillian Sunderland, McMaster University*

The white supremacist movement has undergone a radical transformation moving from the fringe into mainstream society and adopting a new name – white nationalism. While the older movement drew most of its male membership from the uneducated and downwardly mobile, the new white nationalist movement attracts members from diverse backgrounds including the political and economic elite. This research looks at how this transformation has impacted the movement's collective identity and how this identity is constructed. It undertakes directed content analysis of the Ideology and Philosophy forum of Stormfront.org, an interactive white nationalist website. This study examines how mutually reinforcing gender and racial ideologies inform the construction of collective identity, arguing white nationalists have constructed a version of white masculinity that re-articulates their professed superiority. Adopting the position group identity is produced through interaction, this study outlines how white nationalists construct their identity through discourse where framing, sharing of symbolic resources, and policing of boundaries takes place. Findings reveal how white nationalists represent themselves as sole creators of civilization, in control of self and others, champions of heterosexuality, the family and traditional gender norms, yet also victims of a changing society. Unlike previous expressions of white supremacist identity, they project themselves as more rational and refined. The movement strongly appeals to white men who see themselves as having been toppled from their former privileged position and want to have their identities valorized again.

2. No One is Illegal - Xenophobes, solidarity, and protest policing in the US and Canada 2016-17

Author(s): *Lesley J. Wood, York University*

Both Canada and the US are settler dominated societies, with high proportions of immigrants. According to a 2018 poll of 27 countries, they are the two countries most likely to see immigrants as part of the social fabric. In addition to various government settlement programs, there are a wide array of immigrant justice

movements, from No One Is Illegal in Canada, the religious and ethnic community groups who sponsor refugees, and various settlement agencies. In the US there are churches, the DREAMers, unions, national organizations like the Fair Immigration Reform Movement and various local immigrant rights organizations. Nonetheless, the election of Donald Trump as part of a right wing, xenophobic surge has empowered anti-immigrant mobilizations against the arrival of, and incorporation of new migrants. In Canada, these protesters target Muslims and refugees; US xenophobic protesters rage against Latin American migrants and Muslims. Using New York Times data, this paper presents the changing landscape of protest in 2016 and 2017 and shows the expansion of anti-immigrant and pro-immigrant protest. The paper tracks the dual response to such anti-immigrant mobilizations by both immigrant justice and antifascist activists and by the police. It finds that the confrontations around immigration tend to occur in urban centres where there are pre-existing immigrant justice movements, and that such confrontations reconfigure the fields of protest, immigrant-ally relations, and protest policing strategies in these cities.

3. Quebec and the "Crisis of Democracy": The Interplay of Local Context and Global Transformations

Author(s): *Michael Rosenberg, Concordia University*

The global "crisis of democracy" characterized by increasing recourse to populist rhetoric, nationalist sentiment and intolerance towards minorities has become a growing matter of concern both for social scientists and for ordinary citizens. Variably explained in terms of economic inequalities and anxieties, extensive migration flows, or contradictions inherent in the nature of democratic governance itself, there is little doubt that there seems to be a "dark side" to democracy manifest today. The recent election to power provincially in Quebec of a party committed both to restricting the rights of religious minorities and substantially decreasing the number of immigrants to the province would seem to suggest that Quebec, too, is being affected by the "crisis of democracy". But matters are not so simple. Quebec is, paradoxically, also one of the most progressive parts of Canada – with respect to gender equality, for example. Understanding the combination of commitment to modernity and equality together with clear manifestations of intolerance suggests that the case of Quebec requires careful attention to issues that are specific to the Quebec context, such as, for example, the role played by secularism in the modernization of Quebec. It is the interplay of Quebec's distinctive socio-political context and those global processes promoting the "crisis of democracy" today that is the topic of this paper.

4. A Pendant for Protest? Typifying Canadian Millennials' Political Engagement

Author(s): *Randle Hart, Saint Mary's University*

Much has been made of the Millennial generation's seemingly low rates of political participation. Some argue that this generation is politically apathetic, while others suggest that Millennials have eschewed traditional politics in favour of protest as a means of political participation. Drawing on Canada's 2013 General Social Survey (Cycle 27, Social Identity), I employ an exploratory Latent Class Analysis to determine whether the Millennial generation can be usefully categorized according to their participation in various forms of political, civic, and social movement activities. I then use binary logit regression to determine how well the biographical availability hypothesis explains Millennial politics. This research reveals that Canadian Millennials may be grouped into four categories: the *politically unengaged*, the *politically expressive*, the *civically engaged*, and *activists*. Support for the biographical availability hypothesis is mixed. As expected, students are more likely to be activists and parenthood reduces the odds of being politically expressive or an activist, but home ownership does not decrease the chances of Millennials being politically engaged and increases the chances of being civically engaged. Younger Millennials (ages 15-24) are much more likely to be politically unengaged compared to older Millennials (ages 25-34).

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION II: REPRESENTATION AND MEDIA

Session Code: SCL2b

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Session Format: Regular

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 434

This session explores how cultural goods are made and circulate in society. The papers in this session consider representation and media by examining: subversive discourses on gender, portrayals of lesbian women's interpersonal relationships, images of disability in fashion, and developer perceptions and experiences with game streaming.

Organizers: Kim de Laat, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Chair: Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. Humanizing Lesbian Characters on Television: Exploring the Representation of their Interpersonal Relationships

Author(s): Durr-e Sameen, University of Saskatchewan; Bidushy Saika, University of Saskatchewan; Kandice Parker, University of Saskatchewan; Melanie Morrison, University of Saskatchewan

In the years 2015-2016, a total of 1936 lead or recurring characters were featured in American broadcasted television shows, from which only 48 self-identified as lesbian or bisexual women. This disproportionate portrayal may contribute to prejudice against lesbian women since the underrepresentation of recurring minority-status characters has been evidenced to endorse lower levels of social tolerance among regular television viewers compared to non-viewers. While several studies have documented the portrayal of sexual minority persons in terms of their personalities or characteristics, few researchers have examined the depiction of their interpersonal relationships with family, friends, or romantic partners, which are essential for producing humanized characters. To address this limitation, the current study has three objectives: a) To analyze the quality of the relationships between lesbian characters and their family, friends, and romantic partners; b) To assess whether parental and peer relationships reflect support for the lesbian women's sexual orientations; and c) To compare variations in the portrayed relationships of lesbian characters who come from different demographic backgrounds.

Media content analyses will be used to examine the representation of lesbian characters' interpersonal relationships. The current study will analyze the demographic profiles (e.g., age, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status) of 25 lesbian-identifying main characters from 24 television shows that have aired since 2008. This study examines shifts and changes in the creative media industry's representation of lesbian women's interpersonal relationships over a span of ten years. Such research will facilitate awareness among television producers and writers, and highlight the demand to create authentic and humanized sexual minority characters. Furthermore, since media representation has been found to influence consumers' views, the current study is fundamental to understanding the general public's underlying negative attitudes toward lesbian women.

2. "The New Faces of Fashion" - Representing and Responding to Disability in the Fashion Industry

Author(s): Jordan Foster, University of Toronto; David Pettinichio, University of Toronto

Recent changes in the fashion industry suggest that the representation of diversity is on the rise. In this paper, we consider how diversity is showcased and specifically, whether images of disability serve to challenge or reinforce negative stereotypes about disability. We consider three cases of representation and their reception by the public, situating disability in fashion alongside what is known about the construction of race and gender across cultural industries. Our approach contributes to sociological understandings of the diversity of cultural representation in the fashion industry, highlighting the ways in which these reflect, shape, and challenge broader sociocultural norms and values. Bridging what is known about the production and reception of culture, we posit that market logics within the fashion industry constrain the use of models with disabilities and shape their posturing in advertisements and fashion images. Further, we suggest that consumers' reactions to the use of disabled models interact with the production process, challenge market logics, and provide an opportunity for increased representation and industry change.

3. Are game streamers cultural intermediaries?: Perceptions from independent game developers

Author(s): Matthew Perks, University of Waterloo; Felan Parker, University of Toronto

Without question, live-streaming (along with other forms of gameplay content like YouTube "Let's Plays") is fundamentally changing the industry and culture of digital games. Streamers vie for the social and economic

rewards of celebrity; viewers consume hundreds of hours of gameplay footage a week; and streaming platforms extract massive profits. Johnson and Woodcock (forthcoming) argue that streaming parallels game reviews, offering a “live” evaluative account, which may inform purchase decisions. Certainly, streaming helped to secure games like *Player Unknown’s Battlegrounds*, *Fortnite*, and others as ubiquitous blockbusters, but what about smaller, lower-budget games?

This exploratory paper considers the role of streaming in independent or “indie” game production, distribution, and reception, based on approximately 100 interviews with indies collected as part of the “Indie Interfaces” project. By focusing on developer perceptions and experiences of streaming, rather than streamers or viewers, we aim to question the notion that streaming is inherently beneficial for small developers facing an oversaturated market. While streamers resemble traditional cultural intermediaries, we will argue that streaming rarely involves the kind of fine-grained brokerage, expertise mobilization, and mediation work performed by intermediaries. The positioning of streamers as the solution to the problem of discoverability, therefore, needs to be reconsidered.

PROFILE OF AN ADVANCED CAPITALIST ‘KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY’ DEGRADATION OF PROFESSIONALS, POLARIZATION OF MANAGERS, UNDEREMPLOYMENT OF GENERAL INTELLECT

Session Code: WPO1

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 354

This symposium offers inquiries into general tendencies of working conditions in paid employment settings in an advanced capitalist economy. General national trends include rapid universalization of use of computers, rapid increase to majority post-secondary education completion by employed workers, and increases in underemployment of qualifications now affecting around 40 percent of workers. Further analyses by economic class find evidence of increasing proletarianization of professional employees, growing polarization of top managers from lower level managers, and growing affinity of both professional employees and lower level managers with other non-managerial workers.

Organizer and Chair: D.W. Livingstone, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Underemployment of Highly Qualified Employees in 'Knowledge Economies': Trends and Implications for Workplace Change and Further Training

Author(s): *D.W. Livingstone, University of Toronto*

Highly qualified professional employees are widely regarded as central strategic resources for “knowledge economies”. However, there is mounting evidence that these “knowledge workers” are experiencing increasing underemployment, as well as decreasing job control and diminishing participation in further education. Trends in several dimensions of underemployment and other working conditions are documented primarily on the bases of a series of national surveys between 1982 and 2016 of the labor force in Canada. Particular attention is paid to non-managerial professional employees as most strategic “knowledge workers” and comparisons to owners, managers and other non-managerial employees. Current conditions of underemployment, job control and further education will also be illustrated with findings from recent surveys and in-depth interviews of engineers and nurses. It will be argued that more effective use of the skills of highly qualified non-managerial professional employees, facilitated by their enhanced job control as well as revitalized further education, are essential for sustainable development of “knowledge economies”. Prospects for employment and educational reforms to reverse current trends will be assessed.

2. Are changes in professionals' work environments altering their skills and knowledge?

Author(s): *Tracey L. Adams, Western University*

Professional workplaces have experienced considerable change over the last several decades, impacting professional work and workers. Although numerous changes have been identified in the literature,

it is not clear what impact they have had on the work that professionals do. The proletarianization thesis, prominent in the 1980s, held that professionals were being deskilled by organizational & technological change and managerial control. This thesis was largely rejected and replaced by the now-dominant hybridity thesis, which holds that professionals are increasingly taking on managerial responsibilities, skills and training. The hybridity thesis suggests professional skills are either expanding or changing. An alternative perspective – a stratification hypothesis – argues the impact of change on skills might vary within the profession across structural location, gender, age, and race. Despite these differing accounts, there has been surprisingly little empirical exploration on this topic. Through an analysis of in-depth interviews with engineers in Ontario Canada, this paper explores engineers' perceptions of how workplace change is affecting them, and what the impact is on what they do and how they do it. Particular attention is paid to structural location, as well as gender, race, and age in their accounts. Findings suggest that trends are complex, and that structural location strongly shapes the impact of workplace change on skills. The implications of workplace change for professional work, and professional skills and knowledge more broadly, are discussed.

3. Trajectories of Learning within the Non-Orthodox Proletarianization of Nursing in Ontario

Author(s): *Peter Sawchuk, OISE, University of Toronto;*

In variety of advanced capitalist economies financial pressures continue to impact health care labour processes involving professional nursing care work. In Ontario (Canada), there is growing empirical evidence that professional nursing learning, knowledge and judgement-making in occupational life is undergoing distinctive shifts as more complex divisions of labour and new technologies revolving around work management are increasingly taking hold (cf. White, 1993; Grinspun, 2003; Cooke, 2006; Hamilton and Campbell, 2011; Valiani 2012, 2013). These shifts are documented in recently completed surveying (n=1326), in depth interviewing (n=58) and selective occupational life history interviewing (n=8) of Ontario Registered Nurses undertaken within the Changing Workplaces in the New Economy (CWKE) project housed at the University of Toronto. Rooted in a Labour Process Theory (LPT) analyses and supported by a specific socio-cultural approach to mind and learning (Cultural Historical Activity Theory), selections from these empirical materials will be used to argue that forces of non-orthodox proletarianization (cf. Derber 1983, p.311) are mediating nursing care labour process in highly contested ways with special attention to the “burgeoning suite of technologies” (Fast and Rankin 2017, p.1) mediating work and occupation (e.g. work management, communications, human resource information, decision support systems: cf. Rudinow Sætan 1991; Gough et al. 2014; Tursunbyeva et al. 2015; Rouleau et al. 2015) as well as applied models of care (variations in labour process: cf. Bloom and Alexander 1982; Dubois et al. 2012; Mattila et al. 2014; Fairbrother et al. 2015). Analysis highlights the highly contradictory (repressive and/or expansive) trajectories of professional judgement-making and changes in embodied occupational knowledge. Insights into distinct and “much disputed” the study of “professional work, professional practice and professional learning” itself (Evetts 2014, p.31) will be provided.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN PRACTICE II: CASE STUDIES IN APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: APS3b

Session Format: Regular

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

This session showcases work that employs qualitative methods and skills to collect and analyze data, and to communicate the findings to understand and resolve pragmatic problems of clients.

Organizer: Sara Cumming, Sheridan College

Chair: Kelsey Ioannoni, York University

Presentations:

1. Inherit Traditional Chinese Cultural Classics and Carry Forward Taoism of the Ancient Sages : A Narrative Research of Sinology Teachers' Self-identity

Author(s): *Xiuxia Liu, East China Normal University*

This paper tries to answer the question with the method of Narrative Inquiry. In order to promote the traditional classics and provide a good personality for the next generation, a special group of teachers "decided to make Confucius as a model, practice what they preach". During the procedure of learning to be an excellent teacher and act as an exemplar person, he/she forms strong self-identity. "How do the Sinology Teachers build their self-identity?" This paper used qualitative research methods of participation, observations, interviews, network data collection, personal interpretation, group analysis and provided the stories with narration interspersed with comments. This study's findings are: : all roads lead to Rome, even though their experiences are quite different, the three Sinology Teachers finally engage in pursuing the "Taoism" and hope that they can "Inherit Traditional Chinese Cultural Classics and Carry Forward Taoism of the Ancient Sages." The trajectories of self-identification are various, but it always starts from the state of lacking self-identity and then through self-analysis, self-positioning, sublimation one's meaning of life to establish self-identity, sense of belonging, sense of the significance of self-seeking gradually, and ultimately achieve the complete self-identity. After that, they always have strong beliefs on health, peace of mind, good Guangxi, and clearly lifelong value. This process has some characters such as internal reference, affected by the society, continuous, difference in stages, cyclical upturns and so on. The influenced system of the self-identity of Sinology Teachers consists of some entities and some good characters. The entities include teacher, family, school, enterprise, community, traditional classic and good characters such as filial piety, personality, introspection, behaviours of the gentleman and so on.

2. Applying qualitative research methods in peace and security studies: its comparative advantages and ethnographic reflections

Author(s): *Shukuko Koyama, Waseda University*

This paper discusses comparative advantages of qualitative research methods and their implications to research and practice in the field of peace and security. The paper builds its discussion on the author's experience in applying qualitative research methods including participatory motioning and evaluation, focused group interviews and unstructured key informant interviews in conflict-affected communities in Albania, Cambodia, Georgia and Mali. The paper argues that qualitative research is able to distill nuanced findings on security issues, and complex gender and local dynamics in conflict-affected environments that have been less scrutinized issues in the existing peace and security literature and practice.

The paper also discusses ethnographic reflections on conducting qualitative research in conflict-affected environments. Unlike in other disciplines such as anthropology, researchers' ethnographic considerations are often treated as peripheral issues in the peace and security field. However, carrying out qualitative research does have significant impacts and implications on researchers' security and moral, and cannot be overlooked should qualitative research methods continue growing as an effective research approach in the peace and security field. This paper thus brings a focus on the ethnographic aspect of the implementation of qualitative research methods in the peace and security field which has not yet received full-fledged discussion.

3. Characterising Networked Individualism Over the Life Course

Author(s): *Anabel Quan-Hasse, Western University; Molly Harper, Western University; Barry Wellman, NetLab*

Our research presents the first paper to examine the prevalence of "networked individualism" in the era of digital media. We draw on in-depth interviews with 101 participants in the East York section of Toronto, Ontario to understand how digital media enhances social connectivity in general, and networked individualism in particular, for people at different stages of the life course. Even though people of all ages do intertwine their use of digital media with their face-to-face interactions, our findings indicate younger adults have more diversified networks and use more types of digital media. East Yorkers in different age groups conserve media, tending to stick with digital media they initially used. As a result of our findings, we develop a typology of networked individualism. One third of participants are Networked Individuals who are most actively using digital media to maintain ties and develop new ones. Another one-third are Socially Connected, actively using digital media but keeping their connectivity within a smaller set of existing groups. The one-third who are Socially Limited are least likely to use digital media.

4. Theory generation: The iterative nature of interpretive grounded theory for examining a socio-ecological disaster

Author(s): *Kailah Sebastian, University of Regina*

As a purely inductive and flexible methodology, interpretive grounded theory (IGT) purports theoretical conceptualization by emergent data, with an influence from the researcher's own previous knowledge and experience. One of IGT's primary means of data collection includes semi-structured interviews. This, however, is not a linear process. Rather, a primary tenant of IGT is the *constant comparative method*, in which the researcher dips back and forth between data collection and analysis. It is not unusual for an IGT researcher to circle back to previous participants (and their interviews) for further questions and clarification. Throughout this process, a substantive theory should emerge that can be used to highlight or explain the examined social problem. This presentation will discuss the pros and cons of this chosen methodology with regards to a multi-year extreme flooding event (MYEFE) in the Quill Lakes region of Saskatchewan. Laid as the foundation for the Quill Lakes research project, in which the researcher examines the impacts of the MYEFE to socio-ecological systems, IGT has helped uncover many new and exacerbated vulnerabilities from different economic and social ways of life.

5. Environmental Despair: Exploring the Impact of the 2018 New Brunswick Spring Flood on Residents' Mental Health

Author(s): *Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick; Caitlin Grogan, University of New Brunswick*

Housing stability and the effects of climate change have significant impacts on mental health. In April and May, 2018, approximately 12,000 New Brunswick properties were affected by flooding when the Saint John River rose by up to 6.7 meters in some locations. An estimated 3,000 New Brunswickers experienced residential displacement as a result of the flood. This study analyzes data from resident surveys and from six community consultations with residents from Saint John and the Kingston Peninsula who experienced residential damage or displacement as a result of the flooding. Preliminary analyses indicate that the flooding had large impacts on residents' abilities to feel safe and secure. Further, those who were unable to rebuild continue to experience stress, distress and poor mental health. This study indicates the importance of mental health supports to disaster recovery efforts. This is extremely important, as climate change continues and floods, fires and natural disasters become more prevalent. This research indicates a need to create interventions to address the effects of environmental despair and residential displacement on the mental health of individuals and communities.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Location: RLAC (Robert H. Lee Alumni Centre - 6163 University Blvd.)

Organized by the host university, these receptions are a long-standing Congress tradition and an excellent networking opportunity. Please note that all attendees are required to carry their Congress name badges, as these events are not open to the public. One entry per attendee.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ENV-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM - 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The Environmental Sociology Research Cluster meeting will be held during the Canadian Sociological Association Conference at the University of British Columbia. Current and prospective research cluster members are encouraged to attend this meeting to review the work of the cluster in the past year as well as discuss future directions.

GENDER AND SEXUALITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: GAS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM - 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 335

2019 Canadian Sociological Association Conference Program: Archive Version

The Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster invites you to their meeting at the CSA Conference. The purpose of this research cluster is to promote research, teaching and other professional activities on the organized patterns of gendered social relations and sexuality. Research on gender and sexuality as social facts motivates much of the most exciting scholarship in this area, including studying the ways that these articulate with race and class, and play out across substantive dimensions of social and cultural life.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: PSM-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 347

If your research focuses on political sociology and/or social movements, don't forget to come to the PSSM research cluster business meeting. We will be discussing future plans for the research cluster, particularly ideas for sessions for next year, selecting new leadership, and most importantly, recognizing up-and-coming scholarship by presenting our research cluster's Best Student Paper Award. We hope to see you there.

SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SCY-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 235

You are invited to attend the 2019 Sociology of Childhood and Youth Research Cluster Meeting. We are an engaged group of scholars committed to diverse forms and topics of research related to young people. In addition to mounting yearly sessions as part of the CSA, our research cluster meetings have led to the development of a list-serve, yearly CSA sessions, representation at the ISA, and the publication of *The Sociology of Childhood and Youth in Canada* (Eds., Chen, Raby and Albanese, 2018, CSPI), featuring many of our members.

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SCL-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 434

The Sociology of Culture Research Cluster would like to invite existing cluster members and all interested CSA members to our annual meeting. This year, the cluster is hosting four sessions at the CSA Conference - two on the topic of Culture and Inequality and two on Production and Consumption in Creative Industries.

SOCIOLOGY OF MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SMH-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: DLAM 005

The Sociology of Mental Health Research Cluster will be holding an annual meeting to discuss direction for the cluster moving forward, including initiatives we would like to undertake in the upcoming year. Given the research cluster's infancy, the meeting's agenda will be general to encourage members' suggestions. All interested parties--including faculty and students--are welcome to attend.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SOM-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 435

Members of the CSA are invited to attend this brief but important meeting to discuss the future organization of the CSA cluster on the sociology of migration and to collect suggestions for the next 2020 meeting, to be held at Western University. The mission of the Sociology of Migration Cluster, and the CSA-related sessions, is to cultivate diverse and enriching conversations that bring together students, faculty, independent researchers, and research institutes/centers from across Canada together to share research results and policy-relevant developments.

ANIMALS AND THE(IR) ENVIRONMENT

Session Code: ANS1

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 293

This session explores the interconnectivity of the environment—both “natural” and built—and its human and other-than-human inhabitants. Space and place are difficult to evade, we are all enveloped in our environments ad infinitum. Central to this topic are questions of how, why, where, when, and with whom we inhabit and engage with the elements around us. Environmental thought is frequently at odds with individual actors, as anthropocentric aims usurp that which is other-than-human. Presentations in this session address ideas of space and place, accessibility, “sustainability” and anthropogenic impact, and notions of inclusive and non-speciesist environmental and social justice.

Organizers: Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University, Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University, Paola DiPaolo, Athabasca University; Chair: Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University
Chair: Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations:

1. The Multispecies Work of Wilderness

Author(s): *Gary Catano, Memorial University*

This talk considers how humans workers, *myotis lucifugus*, the little brown bat, and *pseudogymnoascus destructans*, the fungus responsible for white nose syndrome are brought together through the more-than-human labour process of park-making. My research asks: how do national park workers do their jobs, and how do those jobs bring them into contact, and facilitate relationships with non-human nature? In 2017, I conducted twenty-two weeks of qualitative fieldwork at Lava Beds National Monument, collecting data through participant observation, and twenty-eight in-depth interviews with resident U.S. National Park Service (NPS) rangers, interns, scientists, and resource managers. Synthesizing perspectives from actor-network theory, institutional ethnography, and the sociology of work, I demonstrate that at Lava Beds, human workers and non-human actors are implicated together in forms of increasingly precarious scientific, administrative, and manual labour – what I call the work of wilderness.

I argue that, through embodied, as well as technologically and textually mediated encounters with the environment, natural resource managers *translate* non-human nature: plants, animals, geology, and climate, into institutionally valuable textual objects – namely, natural and cultural resources. Focusing on acoustic bat monitoring and white nose syndrome mitigation projects at Lava Beds, I follow NPS scientists as they reach out with their bodies and technologically bolstered sensoria to track, identify, and comprehend a diverse community of federally protected bats. I follow their work into the office, where these intimate and affecting experiences are quantified, and transformed into scientific and administrative texts. My findings show that seasonal, temporary, and contractual labour relationships disrupt the work of wilderness, arresting flows of scientific information, and interrupting the transmission of institutional knowledge. National parks are continually reproduced through, and emerge out of ongoing multispecies engagements. However, precarious work translates into precarious ecosystems, exposing workers, national parks and their resident non-humans to unprecedented uncertainty, anxiety, and risk.

2. "Trilobite Time": Towards a Sociology of Paleontology in the Anthropocene

Author(s): *Rebecca Yoshizawa, Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

Where transitions between prior epochs were marked by non-anthropogenic causes such as volcanic activity and asteroid strikes, the Anthropocene marks time in which human activity has become the dominant cause of geological and climate changes. The concept is highly controversial relating to debates about climate and environmental destruction. Paleontology is the study of life before the current epoch, known through fossils, and as such, paleontologists contribute much to social, political, and economic debates about environmental and climate changes and extinction. This paper explores the roles that paleontologists play in such debates. Specifically, this paper considers paleontological expertise in an extinct class of organisms called trilobites, which lived from the Cambrian (521mya) to the Permian (252mya). Trilobites are index fossils: they are typically abundant in the stratigraphic (rock layer) record, diversified through time, and highly adapted to specific environments. Where one finds an index species, one can instantly know much about earthly conditions that produced proximal layers of rock. In other words, the "trilobite biostratigraphic scale" is a way to tell time with fossils. But these fossils do not just tell ancient time; it has been shown that trilobites collected today are contaminated with anthropogenic compounds such as plastics and flame retardants, and the processes associated with the anthropocene like mining, urbanization, and climate change have been exposing new fossil beds. As such, trilobites materially connect the present to the past. I argue that trilobites are "world-makers" in facilitating our knowledgeable understanding of geologic time and thus the anthropocene.

3. The transposable nature of nature: Incorporating "the structure of nature" into social structure

Author(s): Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto

One prominent definition of social structure, gaining increasing prevalence and adherence in the last 30 years, is structure as "nodes and relations" (e.g., Porpora 1989; Maryanski and Turner 1991; Martin 2011). A prominent example of this definition of structure, of course, is the prominence of social network analyses in sociology and related fields. Building on the work of William Sewell (1992), this paper demonstrates that environmental structure is a deep schema that can expand and suggest fundamental revisions to the "nodes and relations" definition of structure, a change that demonstrates how animals, and other organisms in nature, may form a non-speciesist sociological pedagogy. The paper draws on 3 years of participant observation research at an urban nature centre in Toronto, Ontario, to demonstrate how three cultural processes involved in urban natural history education—perception, classification, and ascertaining relation—create a perceived understanding of the structure of nature. This structure includes classified "nodes" in nature, such as predators, and perceived relations, such as predation. The structure of nature can alter how we understand general social structure because the nodes and relations in nature can be related to the nodes and relations of traditional understandings of social structure. The relation of the structure of nature to social structure can, for example, help us understand how our carbon emissions relate to processes of nature: one may consider making a trip by car instead of by bicycle, think of the emissions from the car, understand the relation of those emissions to climate change and populations of prey animals (through participation in natural history education programs), and thus understand how their decisions relate to the activities of urban predators. With sociology students, the presentation of this expanded theoretical understanding of social structure can help provide a basic understanding of social relations that clearly embeds their activities into a non-speciesist framework, contributing to the larger shift in sociological pedagogy this section seeks to highlight.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Session Code: CRM1

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

Criminology is a multi-faceted field that uses 'crime' as its subject matter but has no single methodological commitment or paradigmatic theoretical framework. First, this session asks what is distinctive about Canadian criminology and in what ways can Canadian researchers advance criminological theories. Second, this session questions what lessons can be learned from these theoretical advancements, and how these lessons can help us chart the future of criminal justice and criminology in Canada.

Organizers and Chairs: Timothy Kang, University of Toronto, Daniel Kudla, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Reconciling Incarceration Trends: An analysis of criminal justices overexertion of power, control, and authority on Indigenous bodies in Canada

Author(s): *Alicia Clifford, The University of Calgary; Robert Henry, University of Calgary*

This paper examines rising trends in the incarceration of Indigenous peoples within the Canadian federal corrections system. The foundation for analysis maps out the percentage of incoming Indigenous offenders to a Canadian federal corrections institution over a 30 year period. It then overlays population increases, protest movements, pivotal court decisions, policy changes, and commissions on the status of Indigenous peoples seeking to determine correlations to increased rates of incarceration. The study proposes that dialogues of reconciliation in Canada may be a marker to explain increases in the overexertion of power, control, and authority leading to a disproportionate amount of Indigenous peoples engaging with the federal corrections system. It investigates whether the recognition of Indigenous rights leads to increased rates of incarceration for Indigenous peoples. Subsequently, the study seeks to shed light on the fact that while Canada's dominant political narrative declares it is in the midst of reconciliation, incarceration statistics demonstrate the opposite is true. It is imperative to understand the complexities that lead to the criminal justice system exercising extraordinary authority over Indigenous peoples. Otherwise, we will be unable to reconcile the continued trends in incarceration, and ultimately, the status quo will prevail.

2. Between a Cop and a Hard Place: Situating Social Context in Routine Activity Theory

Author(s): *Storm Jeffers, University of Toronto; Julian Tanner, University of Toronto; Scot Wortley, University of Toronto; Jooyoung Lee, University of Toronto*

This work is based on 20 interviews conducted with youth residing in high-crime neighbourhoods in and around Toronto. These youths are positioned as *social actors* grappling between a high likelihood of experiencing neighbourhood victimization and the feeling that they cannot rely on the police to protect them from this victimization. As such, this work considers factors that youth believe reduce the likelihood of being victimized. It focuses specifically on codes that typify a "suitable" victim and victimization-avoidance strategies that individuals employ. Six unique factors emerge: 1) Relationships that Intervene, 2) Characteristic-based Immunity 3) Avoiding Time/Avoiding Space, 4) Travelling in Groups, 5) Safety through how Objects Make One Feel, and 6) Performance. Analysis of the empirical case highlights that Routine Activity theory may benefit from being reimagined as it does not account for social context, which occurs, in part because it does not consider how victimization is impacted by socio-spatial place. This latter point is curious because crime is geographically concentrated. The concept *knowingness* is introduced to elucidate how the decisions social actors (offenders *and* potential victims) make are informed by the places in which they live in a context-specific manner. I conclude that the theory can be extended to better consider how social context weighs directly on whether "criminal events" do or do not unfold; further, how people *use* social context to demotivate offenders, make themselves less "suitable" targets, and benefit from "capable guardianship" even when such guardians are absent from the criminal event.

3. Anti-Money Launder Compliance and the Accounting Profession as a Gatekeeper

Author(s): *Mark Lokanan, Royal Roads University*

In a series of recent media releases it was reported that more than \$2 billion are laundered in British Columbia's (B.C.) real estate market. The gatekeepers ranging from the financial industry, legal, insurance, securities, gaming, and accounting sectors were all seen as having inadequate systems in place to detect and prevent illicit funds from flowing through the B.C. real estate sector. In this paper, we employed French sociologists Pierre Bourdieu's work on *habitus*, *field*, and *capital* to understand the practice of accountants in Anti-Money Laundering (AML) compliance. Drawing from experts and semi-structured interviews with accountants, parliamentarians, notaries, law society professionals, and accountants, we found that in general, accountants are not trained to understand the regulatory apparatus surrounding money laundering in the real estate sector. In particular, there are problems related to compliance with AML regulation and enforcement. More generally, accountants' understanding of AML compliance are vague and more emphasis must be placed by the profession to bring their understanding up-to-date with rules and regulations. There is a pressing need for AML compliance training by accounting bodies and more importantly training on how to detect suspicious activities in audit engagements. The findings from this project can be used by the Canadian Institute of

Chartered Accountants to inform their guidelines and training around AML compliance in the real estate sector.

4. The Association between Community Resources and Crime Rates: Aggregated Longitudinal Evidence from Canada

Author(s): *Richard Canary, McMaster University; Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Using nationally aggregated longitudinal data, our paper addresses how residential context influences the impact of community resources on Canadian crime rates *over time*. Scholars have paid substantial attention to the association between the physical and social characteristics of residential contexts and crime rates in the US, yet this topic remains relatively understudied in Canada. Crime rates and related problems have wide-ranging impacts on communities, influencing factors such as residential mobility; social and economic policies for particular communities, and consequent changes in the composition of neighborhoods. The current research bridges this gap by examining how various community resources, from police stations and fire departments to grocery stores and employment agencies, influence crime rates across Canada's residential regions. Variations in access to community resources influence social ties and social cohesion, contributing to collective efficacy which buffers crime rates and increases overall community well-being

Our research asks: (1) *Do community resources reduce levels and types of crimes across Canadian residential regions?* (2) *If so, which community resources matter most in deterring these crimes?* And, given the longitudinal nature of our data, we also ask: (3) *How do these patterns shift over time?* We use data on community resources collected at four time points (2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017). These data were compiled from two original data sources: the DMTI Enhanced Points of Interest point shapefile, and the Canadian Census Divisions polygon shapefile. We match these data to crime statistics collected from the same time periods. Our results suggest that variations in the quality and quantity of community resources are strongly associated with differential patterns in crime rates across time and space. Our study contributes to the dearth of literature exploring how the resources of residential regions play an important role in social control to reduce crime and disorder.

5. Understanding Canadian Youth Offending through the Developmental Lens

Author(s): *Adrienne Peters, Memorial University*

The study of youth delinquency has been a central focus within criminological theorizing, given consistently higher rates of offending among young people. A leading approach in understanding serious youth offending today is the developmental perspective. This framework builds upon earlier criminological theories to explain changes in offending patterns across key developmental stages and methodologically draws on longitudinal data. Many of the studies that have contributed to developmental criminology have come from the United States and Europe. While there have been some Canadian-based studies, the samples are comparatively smaller, and overall, limited research exists on the developmental patterns of youth offending and as they transition into adulthood/adult crimes in Canada. Canadian research on risk/protective factors and risk/needs assessments is also narrow, particularly where concerned with culturally-based measures. The present research is based on a longitudinal Western Canadian study of youth probationers (N=350). Quantitative analyses (e.g., chi-square, *t* tests, logistic regression, and survival analysis) revealed important distinctions among the youth sample. The study addresses research gaps in developmental theory, including offending among unique groups (e.g., Indigenous youth, gang-involved youth). The results are interpreted in consideration of historical, political, and legislative differences in Canada that impact the onset and persistence of offending.

COGNITIVE SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: COG1

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Session Format: Regular

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: LSK 201

Central questions orient researchers in the cognitive sociology paradigm. What is the relationship between the social and the cognitive? Can sociologists lend insight on debates related to mind, brain, and cognition?

Would sociological theory benefit from empirical research in cognitive science? Is sociology undergoing a 'cognitive turn'? How should sociologists respond to the apparent threat of "neuroscientific imperialism" (Coulter, 2008)? This panel 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. Governing Awareness: Contextualizing mindfulness as a technology of the self

Author(s): *Spencer Huesken, Queen's University*

The ways in which we construct and understand the 'self' continues to remain contingent on the discourses with which we engage, and the institutional mediums through which the boundaries of selfhood become constituted. The proliferation of 'mindfulness' has precipitated a culture in which the therapeutic narratives of self-management have been placed at the very core of personhood. Through the practice of mindfulness, the ability to recognize and manage the thoughts and emotions experienced in even the most mundane intricacies of everyday life, serves as the metric through which the potentiality for human fulfilment becomes measured. While this practice may provide many perceived benefits to the individual, it also acts as a powerful site of meaning-making, informing the understanding and management of daily life. The smartphone-based application 'headspace,' facilitates the actualization of this process, allowing users to engage in various components of mindfulness-based techniques in a technologically mediated relation with the moment-to-moment experiences of the 'self' in everyday life. This research provides a critical discourse analysis of mindfulness, and draws on the experiences of six frequent users of the 'headspace' mindfulness application to further investigate the ways in which mindfulness places and mediates the self as a resource that can be drawn from, worked upon, and articulated across social contexts within a contemporary neoliberal context.

2. The place of symbols in cognitive sociology : from G.H. Mead to J. Bruner

Author(s): *Jean-François Côté, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Cognitive sociology has grown as a theoretical and research field over the last decades in different directions, from its initial launching in Aaron Cicourel (1973) to Paul DiMaggio (1997), some of its most recent developments going in the direction of cognitive sciences and neurosciences in order to reframe the biological settings of sociological analysis (McVeigh, 2016 ; Nungesser, 2016 ; Kaufmann, Clément, 2011). Using concepts such as 'mirror neurons' and 'imitation,' those recent developments tend to undermine the specificity of the place of symbols and symbolization as an external and social process within the internal cognitive individual process. In this paper, I will propose an alternate view, with respect to G.H. Mead's theory of the significant symbol, extending the latter with the help of Jerome Bruner's works (1986, 1966) redefining the concept of 'mind' with the help of literature, instruction, law, and culture. Linking cognition to the human and cultural sciences, instead of natural and biological sciences, makes possible to highlight the point of juncture between the phylogenetic and ontogenetic processes with respect to a theory of evolution that acknowledges the privileged place of symbols in human development (Tomasello, 1999 ; Ambrosio, 2018). By emphasizing the fundamentally dialectical nature of symbols, and by showing how Mead and Bruner use this dialectic in their respective and complementary views, I will argue for a different kind of cognitive sociology.

3. Imagination and identification of the self: inequalities in gender, race and class through fictional emotions

Author(s): *Julien Quesne, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Emotions are present, everywhere, all the time. They regulate life in society, influence social behavior and guide individual and collective choices on a daily basis. From this point, each social position corresponds to an emotional apparatus that contributes to linking individual and collective identities to predefined emotional stereotypes (Schrock and Schwalbe, 1996). In this context, fictional narratives act as a mirror more or less distorted on the representations of inequalities. Thus, the omnipresence and impact of cultural products such as television series facilitate the integration of emotional stereotypes assigned to different categories of intersectionality (race, gender, class, disability, etc.) (Crenshaw, 1989). The broad dissemination of emotional content conveyed by television series (Kim, 2014) shapes identities through narrative based on institutionalized cultural beliefs (Fisher, 2005). The idea that anger, for example, is positively perceived as the expression of virility in white masculinists (Pease, 2012) raises simultaneously to question the social reality

of this emotional representation and to situate it in entanglement relationships of dominance (Hill Collins, 2017). Within these inequalities, gender, class and race shape and are shaped, culturally and cognitively through narratives, by a multitude of negative emotional stereotypes (Ragin and Fiss, 2016). By developing stories that mobilize strong identification mechanisms, fictional emotions unfold like stories. Thus, fictional emotions, activated by the imagination during the identification of the self with the subjects and objects of fictional narratives, are found to be replayed or more precisely to be simulated in real life. Fictional narratives work like a mirror game on the emotional representations of individuals whose life projects are embedded in fictional emotions (Oatley, 1994) and discreetly maintain emotional inequalities based on intersectional inequalities. This presentation will question the theoretical underpinnings of the analysis of power relations through the lens of cognition, emotion and narration.

4. **Auguste Comte and the Cognitive Foundations of Sociology**

Author(s): *Ryan McVeigh, Lakehead University*

Auguste Comte's relevance for contemporary sociological inquiry has waned considerably over the years. In fact, reference to the so-called 'founder' of the discipline is now normally relegated to introductory textbooks where he is noted in passing for having coined the moniker. Yet Comte deserves renewed appreciation from sociologists interested in cognition for at least three key reasons. First, he grounded the production of sociological knowledge on engagement with the biological sciences. This materializes most clearly in his understanding of how the organism relates to its environment. Second, Comte's social theory developed from a neurophysiological assessment of human brains. It is here that his somewhat infamous association with phrenology comes into play. Third, and most importantly, Comte saw sociology as a cognitive science. For him, sociology was "essentially reducible to true Mental Science". We may take issue with the specifics of Comte's system, then, but this paper will argue that he nonetheless remains a neglected forerunner in the subfield of cognitive sociology.

DECOLONIZING CANADA: CRITICALLY CONSIDERING SETTLER SOLIDARITY DURING INDIGENOUS LED EFFORTS

Session Code: ISD2

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 435

This session features papers which focus on moments of settlers organizing and acting in solidarity with Indigenous peoples, supporting efforts to build anti-colonial, anti-imperial movements and coalitions, and contributing to practices which center Indigenous pathways to self-government, self-determination and decolonization. This is a jointly sponsored session between Canadian Sociology Association, Canadian Political Science Association, and Society for Socialist Studies.

Organizer: *Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. **"We Are Both Struggling": Indigenous Solidarity in Immigrant Settlement Agencies**

Author(s): *Yukiko Tanaka, University of Toronto*

What does it mean for immigrants and refugees to "settle" in an ongoing settler-colonial project? What are the possibilities and limitations of solidarity between newcomers and Indigenous people in the process of immigrant settlement? To answer these questions, I focus on a case study of a settlement agency that brings together immigrant and Indigenous youth ages 18-30 in an employment program in Saskatoon, SK. Through participant observation and interviews, I highlight the ways this agency is working toward solidarity with Indigenous peoples. I find that immigrants very quickly internalize negative views of Indigenous people upon arrival in Canada and openly describe them as "bad people", suggesting a moral inferiority. Through the program, they learn to recognize the value of Indigenous cultures and individuals. However, solidarity is limited to intercultural understanding and mutual respect; it does not extend to political organizing or efforts toward decolonization. On an organizational level, the presence of Indigenous staff and clients in settlement

agencies is important in overcoming negative stereotypes by providing immigrant clients with ready-made networks of mentorship and friendship. However, the institution is slowly and unevenly indigenizing, so disproportionate burden falls on Indigenous employees to ensure that the organization works toward solidarity with Indigenous people.

2. Decolonizing Bodies: An Indigenous Perspective on Health and Wellness in Canadian

Author(s): *Jacqueline Quinless, University of Victoria*

The decolonization of research methods and Indigenous resurgence in the context of individual and community health and wellness is a growing, interdisciplinary field. In this discussion, I highlight key aspects of my forthcoming Book, Unsettling Conversations: Decolonizing Everyday Research Practices, University to explain how research design practices need to be culturally responsive, which means that researchers need to work in partnership with Indigenous peoples, communities and/or organizations in such a way to avoid misinterpretations and misrepresentations in the knowledge inquiry process. This will support the generation of research findings that are anchored in Indigenous knowledge systems and accurate cross-cultural representations of health outcomes that are better equipped to inform recommendations for health, healing and well-being. For me, the decolonization of research within social sciences is about relational allyship, partnership, honoring Indigenous ethical protocols, holding space for resurgence, and challenging power structures. These are the types of new relationships that will facilitate initial steps in reconciliation because Indigenous peoples, communities and organizations can re-story the historical trauma on a number of levels and to recreate new ways of understanding and contesting the deeply engrained structures of inequality.

3. Place-based Imperatives in Policy Participation: Critically Examining Racialized Settlers' Responsibilities to Decolonization in Canada

Author(s): *Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University*

Racialized settler activists in Canada carry a range of intersectionally diverse political commitments to anti-racist, anti-colonial and anti-imperial social movement work. The former commitments lead to an undertaking of a 'place-based' public policy analysis and participation, where those distinct commitments result in formation of solidarity alliances with Indigenous led decolonization and self-determination efforts. In this paper, I draw on the literature to explore the racialized settlers' 'relational' responsibilities toward Indigenous peoples, non-human life, environment, land, and water while living on Turtle Island. I additionally consider the following questions: How are the racialized settlers' locational presences, and political subjectivities different from those of white settlers in the settler-colonial Canadian state? How are they similar? Why does it matter to unpack the former? And what implications does it have on racialized settlers' relational responsibilities in doing decolonization work. This exploratory working paper presents an analysis by working through the literature on decolonizing relations between the settler-colonial state and Indigenous peoples.

GENDER & SEXUALITY III: GENDER

Session Code: GAS2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 343

Papers in this session explore discourses on gender as they reproduce or disrupt power relationships in various institutional contexts or in everyday interactions. Panellists use a range of micro and macro sociological approaches as well as different methods to analyze gender – and its intersections – not just as identities, but as social processes imbued in power relations.

Organizers: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph, Salina Abji, Carleton University

Chair: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Silence and Lethal: Lived Experiences of Sexual Violence among Married Women in Ghana

Author(s): *Gerwin Apatinga, Memorial University; Eric Tenkorang, Memorial University; Paul Issahaku, Memorial University*

Although a global problem, sexual violence against married women is more pronounced in developing countries largely due to socio-cultural norms and traditions, structural problems and gender inequalities. Despite its prevalence, empirical research on this topic is limited, with few contributions from sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, little focus has been given to how sexual violence affects women in marriages. Meanwhile, sexual violence can impede women's sexual autonomy, stifle their economic and social activities, and result in public health problems including physical injuries, post-traumatic stress disorders, suicide ideations, pre-term births and child mortalities. This study fills an important research gap by exploring the consequences of sexual violence against married women in the cultural context of the Eastern Region in Ghana. Data were obtained from face-to-face in-depth interviews purposely conducted with fifteen survivors of sexual violence. Findings from the thematic analysis showed that sexual violence against married women did not occur independently but was accompanied by other forms of domestic abuse including physical and verbal violence. Due to such severe experiences, the analysis revealed that survivors suffered physical injuries, psychological problems, sexual and reproductive health problems and suicidal ideation. The study further reported that the resultant health problems greatly undermined women's economic activities and resulted in reduced incomes and loss in productive work and time. The results illustrate that sexual violence among women is a chronic experience, with serious implications for their health and well-being and thus, any campaign against marital violence and domestic abuse should make sexual violence a top priority in Ghana and elsewhere.

2. Urban Equals? Cities, Gender Equality and Social Change in Africa and Asia

Author(s): *Liam Swiss, Memorial University; Alice Evans, King's College London*

Support for gender equality is rising – globally, but especially in cities. Urban residents are much more likely to support gender equality in education, employment and leadership than their rural counterparts. As detailed in this paper, this holds even when controlling for individual- and national-level variables over time. Why is this? And what does it tell us about the drivers of gender equality? Drawing on cross-national quantitative analysis of survey data on more than 900,000 individuals from 45 African and Asian countries between 1991 and 2016, we find three reasons why cities tend to disrupt gender inequalities. Through a novel quantitative analysis, this paper contributes to both urban and gender theory: explaining the disruptive power of cities, association, and norm perceptions (beliefs about what others think and do).

3. Navigating Privilege and Embodiment in the Context of White Supremacy and Ongoing Colonialism

Author(s): *Ann Travers, Simon Fraser University; Jennifer Marchbank, Simon Fraser University; Sharalyn Jordan, Simon Fraser University; Nadine Boulay, Simon Fraser University*

Social movements consisting of trans adults and parents and care providers of trans kids emerged in the mid 1990s and have enabled some children to resist the sex assigned to them at birth and to determine their own genders. The emergence of trans affirmative health care that focuses on supporting transgender people and enabling, where desirable, gender affirming bodily modifications, has been a significant factor in improving quality of life for many trans people. These resources, unsurprisingly, are disproportionately available to binary conforming and relatively privileged rather than socioeconomically marginal and/or non-binary conforming children. The varied experiences of transgender kids in Canada and the U.S. occur in contexts that are profoundly shaped by ongoing settler colonialism, neoliberal capitalism, racialized socioeconomic relations and heteropatriarchy. It is crucial to explore this dynamic as it relates to First Nations, Inuit and Metis kids in Canada as the violent imposition of a Eurocentric binary gender and heteropatriarchal sexual model is a central part of the ongoing process of colonialism.

4. Understanding Gendered Social Problems: The Case of Empathizing with Porn Addiction

Author(s): *Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia*

In the 1980s and 1990s, the porn debates in feminist theory famously split scholars between a 'radical' agenda of emancipation of women from pornography (Dworkin, 1981; MacKinnon, 1989), and a liberal agenda of emancipation through sexuality (Paglia, 1992; Rubin, 1994). However, the mainstreaming of the internet in the last 30 years has seen a transformation in private sexual experiences with pornography due to its low-barrier availability on streaming sites, which has changed the dynamics of porn usage. Reflecting the politics of the field, the normalization of pornography and its opposition continue to play out in popular discourse. However, in contrast with feminist arguments about gender inequality, an emerging social movement against online pornography uses the psychological language of "porn addiction." Between the normalization of pornography for women, its longstanding history of gender inequality and misogyny, and now its psychological validation as an addiction, this paper asks: how do women experience and understand men dealing with porn addiction? Data for this study is based on 6 months of observation in an online forum for significant others of self-identifying pornography addicts on the popular website NoFap.com, including 5,000 posts, journals, and responses by 200 predominantly women-identifying users. I find that women struggle with the concept of pornography as a psychological addiction, and in the face of pre-conceived frames about pornography and sexual desire as well as existing gender inequality in their relationship, reject this discourse of validation for understanding porn consumption.

NEW THEORY IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY III

Session Code: ECS1c

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 235

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

Organizer: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. Understanding Crowdfunding as Social Provisioning

Author(s): *Vincci Li, York University*

In April 2018, a GoFundMe crowdfunding page was created to support the families of those involved in a highway traffic accident that killed and injured members of the *Humboldt Broncos*, a Canadian junior hockey team. The record-setting \$15 million raised through this campaign, albeit an outlier in crowdfunding history, is indicative of a broader trend towards using online crowdfunding as a source of social provisioning. In the face of the increased privatization of social risk, people are turning to crowdfunding to pay for personal needs, including medicine, education, and legal defense. While this type of personal crowdfunding may appear to be little more than a web-mediated extension of traditional charity, I argue that this phenomenon cannot be properly understood without exploring its neo-liberal roots. Drawing upon the work of Michel Foucault and Wendy Brown's critique of Foucault's *Birth of Biopolitics* lectures, this paper seeks to understand how personal crowdfunding prescribes a particular ethos of care – one that celebrates competition, reproduces socio-economic privileges, and re-imagines individuals as entrepreneurs.

2. Family-directed cord blood banking and the (re)privatization of social reproduction

Author(s): *Anouck Alary, Université de Montréal*

Cord blood banking is a relevant case to analyze the consequences of neoliberal governance on what feminist political economy calls *social reproduction* —and particularly on health care institutions— as well as on the formation of contemporary political subjectivities. It eloquently illustrates the shift from a distributive logic of human body "products" stemming from the welfare state to a neo-liberal orientation based on the commodification of these products—this, precisely because two biobanking models (one of them private and the other public) coexist in the current Canadian context where universal access to health care is increasingly

challenged. This paper examines how the promotional discourse of Canadian-based commercial cord blood banks articulates culturally situated conceptions of health, motherhood and family in relation to the broader themes of neoliberal accountability, risk and consumer choice. It is argued that employed discursive strategies encouraging women to act as responsible mothers by insuring the uncertain future health of their children operate within this discourse as techniques of neoliberal governmentality. Building upon these observations, this article re-examines the scope of the Foucauldian concept of *biocitizenship* through the lens of the materialist feminist perspective of social reproduction. By highlighting the centrality of the family in the neoliberal moral economy, this article stresses the need to situate recent discussions on contemporary biopolitical changes within broader considerations of gender and distributive justice.

3. Reorganized Capitalism and Its Subsystems

Author(s): *Christos Orfanidis, University of Toronto*

Theorists of the disorganized capitalism question capitalism's concrete structurality and stress its wayward organizational fluidity in the postmodern global arena. Postmodern capitalism, however, seems to be reorganized around structural subsystems that altogether form a singular system. By deploying Urrian theories of complexity and Luhmannian systems theories, this meta-theoretical synthesis delves deep into the structural actualities of the capitalist culture as organized within the seemingly chaotic universe of late modernity. This paper compares disorganized capitalism with organized capitalism in order to theorize the contemporary global state of reorganized capitalism. Risk and uncertainty are only some of the central characteristics of our epoch that have not only swirled individuals' micro-worlds but also the once considered stable patterns of development of such systems, provoking into emergence consecutive subsystems that however seem to adhere to a broader holistic system. Different elements that were cohesively forming the Marxian organized capitalism have been liquified, in the Baumanian sense, but still interact with the broader system and its environment, as existing multiple subsystems differentiate in order to adapt to the environment. The relevant example scrutinized in this paper is the differentiation of the division of labour, one of the Marxian cornerstones of capitalism, and the conceptualization of consumers as labourers in a consumerist social setting.

4. Economics outside Economics: Understanding Economic Action as Social Action in Sociology and Anthropology

Author(s): *Connie Phung, Concordia University*

While studies have tended to treat economic actions as separate from social actions, I argue that this separation is a false one, in that economic actions are, and should be conceived of as social actions embedded in society. My argument stands against treating the economy as a form of mathematical rationality that is separable from society, and instead I (re-)emphasize the importance of situating economic actions within specific social and cultural contexts. An application of this concept is the rerouting of research in economic sociology to the development of the neoliberal order - an economic system, at the same time a social project - that is an attempt at restructuring the economy. By conceptualizing economic actions as social actions, economic activities and movements can then be subjected to sociological analysis, as they are no longer exclusive topics to the discipline of economics. My paper thus attempts to demonstrate how economic systems should also be thought of as social systems via inter-disciplinary dialogue. I thus draw attention to the 'academic discipline crisis' whereby 'warring disciplines' should expand their conception of economic actions to meet contemporary circumstances, as well as highlighting the historicity and social processes of economic spaces and practices as method. Instead of focusing on the technicalities of economic logic, I discuss how economic sociology can benefit from an intellectual engagement with anthropology's theoretical and methodology tools. Ethnographic research, in particular, effectively captures a social field of transactions as a calculative scope for various forms of value-production, and effectively considers the emotional valence behind its material processes. My larger aim is to create fruitful dialogue with other disciplines to generate new theoretical ways for looking at the economy and economics, which can examine processes of economic action as embedded social action outside of conventional analytical boundaries.

OMNIBUS: EXAMINING ALIENATION, RADICALIZATION AND EXTREMISM

Session Code: OMN1c

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: DLAM 005

This session focuses on research around political sociology.

Organizer: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chair: Awish Aslam, Western University

Presentations:

1. Late Modernity, Bureaucratic Organization and World Alienation

Author(s): *Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University*

The proliferation of other-making, through xenophobic discourses and practices post 9/11, has led to the exclusion and the marginalization of the ethnic/racial “other” from the western cultural and political landscape. If in *The Human Condition*, Hannah Arendt speaks of world alienation and in *Eichmann in Jerusalem* she speaks of the banality of evil, bureaucratic alienation and the development of thoughtlessness, Zygmunt Bauman’s *Liquid Love*, *Modernity and Ambivalence* and *Modernity and the Holocaust* shed light onto the ever-present possibility of triggering violence beyond our imagination that can find a fertile ground in the house of modernity. Not only does this kind of violence undermines the most cherished democratic value of plurality, but also threatens human existence. The aim of this paper through a postmodern critical and interpretive analysis is to explore the significant role of modern bureaucratic organization in the proliferation of other making and world alienation.

2. An Examination of the Turner Diaries and Its Current Impacts on the Discourses of Emerging Right-Wing Extremist and Militia Groups in the North America: Content Analysis

Author(s): *Fatih Karakas, University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

The Turner Diaries, a dystopian novel, by William Luther Pierce has been viewed as the “bible” of right-wing extremism (RWE) and white supremacy since its publishing in 1978. It has inspired many terrorist attacks both in North America and Europe such as Oklahoma City Bombing of Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in 1995. Still today, emerging RWE and militia groups’ discourses display significant similarities with the Turner Diaries. For instance, Norman Spears, the leader of a relatively new militia group, The Base, explained their strategic plan to infiltrate the Federal government in quite a similar way with the Turner Diaries. In this research, detailed content analysis will be conducted. Then, a series of current discourses by RWE and militia groups will be identified for their similarities with the Turner Diaries. To this end, some of the recent interviews and/or speeches of the key figures will be analyzed. Finally, the potential roadmaps of these groups will be speculated. This study will attempt to address the gap in the literature on the similarities between the Turner Diaries and the emerging RWE and militia groups. Thus, it will contribute to the understanding of the subtleties in predicting the potential terrorist attacks or hate crimes.

3. A critical inquiry into radicalization discourse’s evolution and expansion in the Canadian context

Author(s): *Kris Millett, Concordia University*

In the last decade, ‘radicalization’ has emerged as a dominant discourse for understanding the causes of terrorism and political violence and has been conceptualized in the media as a growing social problem related to the spread of violent extremism. Consequently, ‘counter-radicalization’ has become a growing priority of government programming and policy intervention in many countries. This paper examines the implications of radicalization discourse’s evolution and expansion from a critical sociological perspective based on ethnographic research into counter-radicalization training and public outreach initiatives in the Canadian context.

Preliminary findings suggest that several important changes are occurring in terms of the focus and structure of this work, as well as the types of actors involved, methods/techniques used, and in the issue’s broader problematization. Most significant is the turn in counter-radicalization from focusing almost exclusively on forms of so-called Islamic extremism to also concentrating on right wing extremism and hate crimes and

behaviours. The expansion of radicalization discourse beyond its original confines invites critical inquiry into the broader social meaning and function of this discourse in Western societies. This paper draws some propositions on how radicalization discourse has influenced the way contemporary social problems are conceptualized and on the embedded norms and practices that the discourse aims to promote and preserve.

RESEARCHING CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH: RETHINKING DOMINANT PRACTICES

Session Code: SCY3c

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 037

The papers in this session seek to better children and youth's lives through research that rethinks dominant practices. Addressing a variety of settings, and drawing on interview and ethnographic approaches, the presentations range from raising concerns about the perpetuation of inequalities in young lives to reconceptualizing pedagogical practices with children.

Organizers: Rachel Berman, Ryerson University, Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Chair: Rachel Berman, Ryerson University

Presentations:

1. Experiences and Trajectories of Former Youth in Care

Author(s): Christine Carey, McMaster University

This paper examines the experiences of former youth in care as they passed through the child welfare system and into adulthood. Based on semi-structured interviews with 20 former youth in care, the paper examines how the participants experienced their time in care, as well as the long term effects of their child welfare involvement. Participants described a range of experiences that included mistreatment and stigma, which for some had long-term impacts on social relations, self perception, and identity. Substantively, this finding reveals the degree to which children and youth can be adversely affected by care experiences, suggesting a need to tailor child welfare practices to minimize the risks they pose. Theoretically, this research highlights the continued relevance of the sociology of deviance and societal reaction perspective, despite claims that the field is dead (Grattet 2011:185). The participant narratives reveal the processes by which youth in care are stigmatized and devalued, their responses to stigma, and the notable long term impacts of their treatment as youth in care.

2. Evicting my childhood: young people's survival of unstable housing in New Zealand

Author(s): Louisa Choe, University of Otago

This paper situates Desmond's (2016) 'Evicted' claim that the poor pay more in a New Zealand setting. Among the many issues intertwined with poverty, unstable housing cause ripples of disruption in the lives of many youths. Observation and interactions with adolescent girls (ages 15 to 18 years old) from youth groups in two New Zealand cities, allowed me a glimpse into how housing instability translates into the many ways where the poor pay more; not only in financial terms but also in forms of opportunity costs, emotional burden, social security and wellbeing. This paper focuses on adolescent girls' stories but presents them both as individuals and as composites through four distinctive personalities: Tina, Amy, Marie and Aroha. Their stories demonstrate the many facets of young people's experiences of unstable housing which I had witnessed in the field. Tina's ravenous lunchtime was one story. Amy story highlights the poor paying more, not only within the domain of housing, but also with other incidentals such as transportation, school uniform and one's sense of security and overall wellbeing. Marie's story captures the intersectionality of food insecurity and unstable housing, and the many ways which young people exhibit the virtue of strength when navigating their way through poverty. Aroha is a perennial story; where moving often meant that young people had to go without vital resources and how they coped. The article ends with a harsh realisation triggered by a Kaumātua's (mentor) challenge that the girls' resilience is a survival mechanism. These young people traded their childhood for survival in a marginalised world where housing instability is a constant battle.

3. Politicizing Early Childhood Education and Care: Race, Identity and Belonging

Author(s): *Zuhra Abawi, Ryerson University*

Various studies suggest that children develop an awareness of cultural and visible differences among and between people as young as two years of age (Aboud, 1988; Byrd, 2012; Connelly, 2007; Escayg, Berman, & Rowan, 2017; Friendly & Prabhu, 2010). Developmentalist discursive approaches dominate the early childhood theoretical landscape and privilege psychological-developmental trajectories of measuring, assessing and categorizing children's learning outcomes largely on Western reductionist conceptions of childhood and human development. These developmentalist theories assume that children are too young to engage in encounters of race and identity (Brown, Soutto-Manning, & Laman, 2010; Pacini-Ketchabaw & Berikoff, 2008; Roland, Cameron, Milne, & McGeorge, 2005). The Western developmentalist paradigm meticulously tracks children and families through surveillance, and prescribed universal, linear patterns of developmental milestones, which often have devastating implications for racialized and Indigenous families (Dei, 2007; Pacini-Ketchabaw, 2012). Such Western epistemologies that frame Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) marginalize Indigenous and alternate knowledges of thinking about children and childhood. This research takes a reconceptualist approach to dismantle Eurocentric conceptions of childhood and positions ECEC settings as ideal sites for young children to explore race, identity and to develop a positive and holistic sense of self (Escayg, Berman, & Royer, 2017; MacNaughton & Davis, 2009; Pacini-Ketchabaw & Nxumalo, 2010; Taylor, 2011). Ontario and more specifically the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) is home to one of the most diverse populations in the world. Therefore, ECEC spaces as social institutions must be reconceptualized as ideal spaces for pedagogical possibilities to confront identity construction in settler-colonial structures (Tuck & Yang, 2014).

4. How children with cognitive disabilities perceive equine-assisted therapies

Author(s): *Erin Harvey, Ryerson University*

Animal assisted therapy has been documented for supporting an individual's health as early as 1792 (Wilson, Buultjens, Monfries & Karimi, 2017). One form of animal assisted therapy that has begun to draw attention in the past decades is equine-assisted therapy (EAT), which typically encompasses a range of treatments that involve activities with horses. These can be mounted activities where the client receives treatments while riding a horse, and unmounted activities including grooming, feeding, walking, talking to the animal, and simply being near the animal (Srivinasan, Cavagnino & Bhat, 2018). The aim of these activities is to promote the physical and mental well-being in humans (Boyd & Leroux, 2017). Research in this area has largely considered the adults' perceptions of EAT and has failed to consider how children perceive treatments. Increasingly, EAT has been used to help children with various physical and cognitive disabilities (Cuypers, De Ridder & Strandheim, 2011; Srivinasan, Cavagnino & Bhat, 2018), but little is known about how children diagnosed with cognitive disabilities perceive and experience EAT as a complementary intervention. Using a sociology of childhood framework (Prout & James, 1997), and my work and experience on the Board of Directors for a therapeutic riding farm in Ontario, the research involves qualitative, semi-structured interviews and arts-based methods to speak with children ranging in age from four to twelve who have participated in equine therapy for at least one session.

5. Can ecological relationships be grown indoors?

Author(s): *Leah Shoemaker, Ryerson University*

Young children's opportunities to experience, value, and respect the more-than-human world in childcare settings is limited by several factors including population, privilege, regulations, and dominant settler values. This ethnographic case study questions the relationships that can, and do, develop between young children and the more-than-human world that they experience every day. Specifically, it considers how children and indoor plants at early learning centres interact and explores whether these engagements provide context to uproot the binaries of outdoors/indoors and human/non-human. While children navigate the care and growth of plants within their indoor play spaces, they will be invited to share stories and narratives as well as artwork related to what they know about the plants, how they feel about them, and how they connect to them. The

study aims to contribute to early years practice by illustrating the possibility of relationships between the more-than-human-world in a space that is dominated by anthropocentric context.

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN THE CITY

Session Code: URS3

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 350

This panel opens up room to explore rules and regulations as a key component of city life. From where we're allowed to live to how we can travel, from what we can buy to how far its located from a school, from what we eat to whether or not we can sell food on a sidewalk, rules and regulations matter.

Organizers: Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia, Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Loopholes and Legacies: Street Food Vending and Divergent Regulatory Regimes in Portland, OR and Vancouver, BC

Author(s): Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia

Should street food vending be subject to more regulation, or less? What sorts of regulatory frameworks represent fair, just or equitable systems for managing street food commerce in modern North American cities? And whose interests tend to be served by the modes of regulation that currently dominate? In this paper, I temporarily set to the side these important questions to instead focus on what Koch (2016) refers to as the “mundane questions of practice and consequence” (1232)—*how* particular urban regulatory models developed over time, and *how* they operate now. Through a comparison of street food vending in two cities—Portland, Oregon and Vancouver, Canada—I contrast the evolution of a lightly regulated, “bottom-up” street food scene in Portland with the development of a tightly-regulated, “top-down” food vending industry in Vancouver. The contrast between the two cities and their distinct regulatory environments highlights the importance and contingency of local history, the durability and stubbornness of institutionalized practice, and the uneven consequences of each regulatory regime. From a more practical perspective, I consider the strengths and weaknesses of the two approaches to street food vending, returning, at the end, to the important questions of fairness and equity.

2. Body Rubs & Bylaws: The Regulation & Surveillance of Body Rub parlour Sex Work in Edmonton, Alberta

Author(s): Lauren Montgomery, Carleton University

This paper explores how municipal bylaws are deployed to regulate and surveil body rub centre (BRC) sex work in Edmonton, Alberta. I seek to contribute to the conversation on how bylaws shape built and lived environments; and was more specifically driven by the research questions: what is the social organization of the operationalization of BRC bylaws in Edmonton, and what are the impacts on BRC worker's and owner's labour?

Using Institutional Ethnography (IE), Smith's concept of 'ruling relations' (Smith, 1981, 2005), and notions of “sexual governance” (Valverde and Cirak, 2003; Hubbard and Colosi, 2013), I seek to explore how the BRC bylaw in Edmonton acts as a crucial “ruling relation” in the social organization of BRC sex work. I argue that in creating the bylaw, as a piece of municipal governance, bureaucrats were driven by discourses of “safety”, “harm”, “harm reduction”, and notions of what constitutes “good communities”. These discourses have shaped the urban environment of Edmonton by shaping not only how, but also who in Edmonton can engage in BRC sex work. More specifically, I argue that this has shaped BRC sex work through the increased surveillance of BRC sex workers. This paper is based on eighteen interviews with twenty participants including: municipal bureaucrats, and sex worker advocates; five participant observation sessions; extensive field notes; and the analysis of 160+ textual artefacts including the historical documents detailing the development of the body rub parlour bylaw.

3. The City Temporary: Regulating Speculators, Pop-ups, Community Gardens, and Temporary Modular Housing

Author(s): *Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia*

Cities are often in flux, with many spaces and place denied present use and reserved for future use. Regulations can curb or redirect spaces toward temporary uses with (ideally) positive effects for the community. They can also penalize temporary uses. Here I consider some of the varying ways city deal with temporary spaces and their possible effects on urban life.

4. On the Social Nature of Rules

Author(s): *Neal LaMontagne, UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs*

Rules and regulations are well understood for their regulatory force, including their effectiveness in translating socio/political/economic values into the development of the urban built environment. But that force is not absolute and is often discretionary, negotiated, and evolving - the beginning of a conversation as much as the end of one. Rules and regulations themselves have a social life: influencing development cultures and supporting shared learning between the regulators and the regulated, and the complex communities they are working within.

This paper explores negotiation as a central feature of urban design regulation in Vancouver and Los Angeles, providing an example of how the negotiated nature of rules is fundamental to their practical application, critical to their success, and informs their future evolution. The cases are built from extensive interview and archival research and illustrate varying degrees of formal and informal negotiation in the respective cities.

SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

Session Code: SOA1

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Session Format: Regular

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 292

Increased life expectancies and the overall aging of the Canadian population represent a significant demographic shift. Such a shift entails numerous economic, social, political, and cultural complexities and challenges, ones that have recently become the subject of increased sociological scrutiny. In addition to understanding the macro-level features associated with the aging population, however, there is also a need to investigate the quality and character of the lives of older adults in various institutional and everyday realms.

Organizer: Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University

Chair: Madalena Santos, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. Inequalities 'within' Welfare States: A Framework for Understanding the Political Context of Health Inequalities

Author(s): *Kazi Sabrina Haq, University of Victoria*

The link between governing political parties and health outcomes of populations has received scant attention from researchers so far. Therefore, this paper aims at providing a framework that assesses the significance of ideologies and policies, under different political parties in power, in determining the extent of inequalities in a welfare state. Navarro and Shi (2001) used an excellent framework to examine the role of political context in understanding inequalities. However, they focused on comparing the impact of major political traditions in different welfare states for a certain period. In this paper, I suggest a framework that compares the impact of

different political parties(e.g. conservative, liberal) within the same welfare state (e.g. Canada). The paper incorporates elements of macro and micro sociological content by linking this framework with the Stress Process Model to identify pathways through which political parties affect health inequalities experienced by individuals over the life course. This framework will help us to analyze how ideologies, values, and policy-making under different political parties affect minorities by contributing to their increased exposure to stressors. As an individual experiences events (e.g., migration, retirement) under different political regimes over the life course, it is important to study if inequalities accumulate more under some political regimes, while the policies of another regime reduce these inequalities. In addition, this paper incorporates the role of agency exercised by individuals in welfare states under different political regimes.

2. Older Women's Consumption of Women's Magazines: Use and Value in Everyday Life

Author(s): *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University; Mina Ly, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Scholars have long argued that women's magazines perpetuate ageist messages that can have pernicious effects on older women's health and well-being. However, and especially significant given the assertion that magazine portrayals can influence the self-identities of women who internalize the media's aging-related norms and biases, we know little about how important magazines and magazine reading are in the lives of older women in the first place. Based on 21 semi-structured interviews with women over the age of 55, this paper explores how older women use and value women's magazines in their everyday lives. Findings indicate that although participants are aware of the ageist elements in women's magazines and are conscious of the costs associated with reading them, they also attribute considerable significance to the roles that such magazines play in their daily lives. Interviews suggest that older women use women's magazines as sources of entertainment, inspiration, and information, and often as a bridge to relationship with others. These findings are discussed in the context of broader theoretical and methodological issues that have informed previous studies of women's magazines and magazine reading.

3. Media accounts of violence in older adults across settings and relations of care

Author(s): *Laura M. Funk, University of Manitoba; Rachel Herron, Brandon University; Dale Spencer, Carleton University*

Mainstream news media depictions of situations of violence in older adults reflect and further reinforce particular interpretations of old age. Media coverage of this topic has been increasing in recent years, evidencing its growing prevalence as well as increased attention by unions, families, and dementia advocacy organizations. We present an analysis of such coverage in Canadian national and provincial print and online news sources (2008-2018). 97 relevant articles were identified. Coverage focused heavily on resident to resident aggression in nursing homes (especially homicides), with lesser focus on bullying in assisted living, or violence towards family members supporting a person with dementia living in their own residence. That older perpetrators of violence are characterized as victims of dementia makes these accounts particularly complex. Despite attempts by dementia advocacy groups to reframe aggression and violence in older adults with dementia as normal responses to alterable environmental conditions, this interpretation has little traction in news media accounts, where medicalizing frames that attribute violence to dementia predominate alongside calls for nursing home accountability, often nestled within broader apocalyptic visions of an aging population that infuse these articles with a climate of fear about aging, dementia, and nursing home care.

[SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT IV: "DOING DEVELOPMENT"](#)

Session Code: DEV2d

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 039

This session features papers that offer a sociological analysis of the challenges of "doing development." Papers analyze factors that influence development project dynamics, barriers to successful project implementation and their social and environmental impacts.

Organizers: Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Andrew Dawson, Glendon, York University, Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University

Chair: Andrew Dawson, Glendon, York University

Presentations:

1. "Look, a mzungu!": Exploring White Hypervisibility, Privilege, and Guilt for White Canadian Women in International Development in East Africa

Author(s): Zoë Gross, University of Toronto

In *Looking for the Other: Feminism, Film and the Imperial Gaze*, E. Ann Kaplan (1997) asks: "What happens when white people look at non-whites? What happens when the look is returned – when black peoples own the look and startle whites into knowledge of their whiteness?" (p. 4). This paper attends to these questions through a critical examination of the experiences of white Canadian women working in international development in East Africa. Drawing from in-depth interviews with twenty white Canadian women working in development in Nairobi, Kenya and Kampala, Uganda, this paper conceptualizes the call of "Look, a *mzungu!*", drawing from Fanon's (1952) "Look, a negro!" and Yancy's (2012) "Look, a white!", as a hailing of white people in the region as hypervisible strangers. White people are understood in divergent and contradictory ways, either (or simultaneously) as the bringers of systems of terror and death, such as slavery and colonialism, or as an idealized subject position associated with wealth, mobility, modernity, and status. In calling out to and pointing at white people, local people meet and return the white gaze, simultaneously reaffirming and challenging the power and privilege of whiteness in an East African context. Ultimately, "Look, a *mzungu!*" is a public gesture towards and a confrontation with the intimate histories and present-day connections that continue to entangle local people in East Africa and the white development workers who travel to the region with the intention to 'help.'

2. Entangled Selves: exploring the gendered lives of development workers in Lao PDR

Author(s): Sam Morton, Memorial University

International development workers are rarely the focus of sociological research. Likewise, previous qualitative research in gender and development has scarcely involved the landlocked nation of Lao PDR in Southeast Asia. In this paper, I take up the critical turn to examine the gendered lives of development workers. Based on fieldwork in Lao PDR and in-depth interviews with national and international development workers, I argue that gender plays a critical role in influencing subjectivity formation amongst development workers. I explore tensions within development workers' conceptions of self, suggesting that development workers navigate complex, and entangled senses of self in order to form spaces of belonging. In particular, I argue that queer and racialized development workers perform double identity work in order to navigate cosmopolitan, and local cultural norms of how to perform their perceived and felt gender role(s).

3. Developing Bihar: contextualizing the importance of community education

Author(s): Aditya Raj, Indian Institute of Technology Patna

There has been continuous effort for the development of Bihar- a region that has rich historical legacy but which still ranks poorly on several developmental indicators. Our ongoing research comprehends varied dimensions, beyond the scratchy and validation work of academic institutions and non-government stakeholders working on issues of Bihar, for sustainable and equitable developmental roadmap of the region. Precisely, what are the bottlenecks and what are the areas in which efforts need to be channelized. Our research work in Bihar suggests that despite efforts by government and non-government agencies the lack of community education becomes a barrier. While there is no effort from the government for community education, any effort from the community itself is lacking. The community is divided into caste structures which are fuelled further into divisiveness by political mobilization around caste and religion. Traditions are evoked to subvert process of change. The utility of health services, for instance, is highly dependent on caste as our analysis of the NFHS (National Family Health Survey) data suggested (Raj & Raj, 2004). The flagship program of the government of India like JSY (*Janani Suraksha Yojna*) and MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) has been slow in realizing its purpose which is why new social policy like the Mukhyamantri *Kanya Utthan Yojana*, for example, is being devised. Education is in shambles in Bihar. PWE (pass without English) introduced in 1967 further set a negative trend. Although it was for popular social justice and social inclusion wherein negating the importance of english education was espoused but it spread to mass cheating. Now there are attempts to stem the rot but the quality has suffered. Education, and more so, community education needs to be paid attention to for sustainable and just development.

TEACHING SHOWCASE I: INNOVATIVE WAYS OF TEACHING SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: TEA4a

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Location: ANGU 437

This session features presentations designed to highlight a teaching strategy or assignment design that engages students in learning sociological content. These will be approaches that have received positive (formal or informal) feedback from students and help achieve key learning goals. The aim of the session is to share strategies and structures with fellow sociology instructors that are designed to engage and excite students.

Organizers: Jayne Baker, University of Toronto, Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Integrating Pedagogical Objectives with Community Needs: A Mandate for Quantitative Methods Classes in Sociology

Author(s): *Natalie Delia Deckard, Davidson College*

The purpose of quantitative methods courses in sociology is to prepare students as future producers and evaluators of high-quality quantitative research - whether as a social scientist, as a decision-maker in a corporate setting, or as a designer and evaluator of social policy. Yet students come to the classroom with a wide array of backgrounds and relationships to "math." The mandate thus becomes to teach across these differences and engage each student with pressing concerns that speak to their lived experiences and are relevant within their communities. Certainly, we can teach quantitative methods as a math class - but when we do so we exclude those that have been excluded from engaged mathematical training before entering our classrooms. Insofar as we can utilize project-based, experiential learning, the literature indicates that we can anticipate more equitable outcomes. This class provides students with hands-on quantitative analysis experience using existing quantitative data from not-for-profit community partners in need of data analysis. Using institutional funding to resource the costs of acting as data consultants, students complete an extensive data report for partner organizations, after meeting with organizational representatives to connect with organizational needs. Thusfar, class groups have worked with soup kitchens, tutoring services, and free health clinics to create real value. Preliminary evaluations of the program indicate that students are learning across race, class, and gender identities.

2. Incorporating Peer to Peer Teaching and Learning in the Classroom

Author(s): *Mabel Ho, University of British Columbia*

Peer to peer teaching and learning encourages having students at the center of their own construction of knowledge. This educational framework actively engages learners in content delivery, uses the concepts of collaborative learning, and involves learners in the process of peer feedback/assessment (Assinder, 1991; Boud et. al, 1991; Topping, 2005). In addition, the constructive process promotes learner agency and motivation (Stigmar, 2016). I have incorporated various peer to peer activities in my class and devoted one assignment (and in-class face-to-face session) completely dedicated to peer to peer learning and teaching. In this presentation, I am going to the structure of this assignment, the experiences of witnessing students teaching one another, and steps forward to increasing the engagement and excitement towards peer to peer teaching and learning in the classroom.

3. "But what if I'm not a good artist?": Experiences with Creative Arts-Based Pedagogies in the Undergraduate Classroom

Author(s): *Kristen A. Hardy, University of Winnipeg and Brandon University*

Arts-based approaches to learning have become a standard part of K-12 education, but many university-level instructors are reluctant to incorporate these methods in their own courses, for a variety of reasons.

In this presentation, I will share my own experiences using creative arts-based final projects in several of my undergraduate sociology (and other) courses. Using media of their own choosing, my students have explored and analyzed important issues and ideas in areas ranging from the sociology of medicine, to critiques of international development, to contemporary sociological theory -- and have done so in thoughtful, engaging, and novel ways. I also will share examples of activity guidelines, evaluation criteria, and outstanding student work.

4. Applying “Appreciative Inquiry” to Assignments

Author(s): *Nancy-Angel Doetzel, Mount Royal University*

Applying “Appreciative Inquiry” to teaching moves away from totally lecture-based classes and a critical way of marking assignments into a more encouraging approach. This design involves the educator designing assignments in a manner that results in students receiving unconditional positive feedback on their work. For example, giving students experiential assignments, where they are marked on having had an official experience, connected with their course content. In this presentation, I discuss my use of appreciative inquiry in a Social Movements class. Students team up and actively plan and then do a small social movement. The marking rubric is based mainly on their planning of “what was the social issue; what is the current issue; what should be done about it; what can be actively done; and what will be done with their team to make a difference.” Receiving affirmative feedback on their Social Movement assignment sparks transformative dialogue about their abilities to learn well and receive good grades. Additionally, when marking reflective papers about the social movement, I give appreciative inquiry feedback that informs students on what they did well and “what should be, and what can be” done to bring their grade up, if need be.

CANNABIS LEGALIZATION: EXPLORING THE IMPACTS OF AN UNPRECEDENTED DRUG POLICY CHANGE

Session Code: POS1

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

Non-medical cannabis was federally legalized in Canada on October 17, 2018. The Federal government states that it is taking a public health-centred approach to regulating non-medical cannabis, one which aims to reduce youth consumption of cannabis, limit advertising, regulate product quality, establish production, distribution, and sale safety requirements, and displace the illegal cannabis market. This session features contributions that consider how cannabis legalization is positioned to impact diverse populations.

Organizers: Kat Kolar, University of British Columbia, Jenna Valleriani, BC Centre for Substance Use

Chair: Kat Kolar, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Eliminating the Collateral Consequences of Punishment After Cannabis Legalization in Canada

Author(s): *Samantha McAleese, Carleton University*

The legalization of non-medicinal cannabis in Canada calls for policy change in several areas, including to criminal records management and expungement practices. Groups like Cannabis Amnesty (spearheaded by criminal defence lawyer Annamaria Enenajor), federal MPs (including Victoria’s Murray Rankin), and advocates across Canada have vocalized the need for free and automatic pardons for people with non-violent cannabis related offences. This campaign acknowledges the disproportionate impact of criminalization on Black and Indigenous people in Canada as well as the long-term impacts of a criminal record on access to various social domains such as employment, education, and housing. My research, which focuses on the punishment and exclusion perpetuated by Canada’s *Criminal Records Act*, highlights the (structural) stigma experienced by people with criminal records and the need for ongoing and collaborative advocacy work to support people with criminal records in the community. Drawing on examples from other jurisdictions, the work of advocacy groups in Canada, and my own research on criminal records - I aim to contribute to this session a discussion around stigma and the collateral consequences of punishment in Canada that continues to impact people with cannabis related offences after legalization.

2. Enforcing Cannabis Legalization: Implications for Indigenous-settler Relations

Author(s): *Andrew Crosby, Carleton University*

The Cannabis Act came into effect in Canada on October 17, 2018 and was accompanied by various amendments to the Criminal Code and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act. While the legalization of cannabis has been largely celebrated in progressive circles, what remains unknown are the socio-legal implications of new policing powers, greater efforts of governmental regulation and social control, and increased criminalization of marginalized communities. While ongoing research is required to track these multiple and complex developments, my paper focuses more specifically on the implications of cannabis legalization on Indigenous communities. In particular, my paper focuses on implications for Indigenous-settler relations as it pertains to the enforcement of the new legislation within Indigenous jurisdictions and how government and security officials balance enforcing the legislation with Indigenous self-determination in an era of purported reconciliation. While cannabis legalization has granted increased policing powers and social control measures, certain Indigenous communities and businesses are asserting sovereign authority and refusal of federal and provincial jurisdiction regarding the law on their territories. My research uses Access to Information (ATI) and Freedom of Information (FOI) requests to narrate internal considerations when policing Indigenous communities under the new cannabis legal framework.

3. Students' perceptions of their cannabis use

Author(s): *Christiana MacDougall, Mount Allison University; Matthew Maston, Mount Allison University*

It is widely reported that a significant number of individuals, and especially young adults, in Canada consume cannabis (Statistics Canada, 2018). However, little qualitative research has been conducted on the perceived effects of cannabis consumption, especially amongst post-secondary students, and especially after post-legalization in Canada. Gaining insight into these perceived effects is a valuable piece of the puzzle, as it is only cannabis users who can provide us with such in-depth insight. This session will report on a current (post-legalization) qualitative study exploring university students' understanding of their cannabis use. Using in-depth interviews, the researchers are looking to gain insight from students on their motivations for cannabis use and their perceptions of the effects of cannabis consumption on mental and physical health, academic pursuits, and other aspects of their lives.

CRITICAL APPROACHES TO THE "QUESTION OF THE ANIMAL"

Session Code: ANS2

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Critical Animal Studies (CAS) explores complex and intersectional phenomena which foreground human and other-than-human emancipation, liberation, anarchism, and progressive anti-speciesist frameworks. The contributions in this session speak to or from CAS fundamentals, with an emphasis on moving critical theory into everyday practice. Linking sociological research with the more tangible "question of the animal", presentations will discuss how colonialism, international development, and the animal industrial complex are tied to ideas about equality/equity, justice, social position, power, policy, and interdependence.

Organizers: Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University, Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University, Paola DiPaolo, Athabasca University;

Chair: Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations:

1. Student experiences and understandings of using animals in education and research

Author(s): *Nicole Power, Memorial University*

Within Critical Animal Studies there is a small body of research primarily in the US and UK that examines the experiences of students, researchers and others who work with and use animals and their bodies in laboratory and other settings for research and education. This literature demonstrates that students' experiences of using animals in laboratory research and course work are often contradictory and fraught with ambivalence, and are shaped in part by an educational context that presumes and values Science. In this paper, I present preliminary findings from a pilot research project titled, *Working with Animals on Campus* that examines students' encounters with animals, dead and alive, as part of their schooling. Drawing on in-depth educational history interviews with university students, this presentation distinguishes the varied ways in which human-animal relations are embedded in curriculum, and elucidates key social processes that shape students' experiences and understandings of encountering and using animals for education and research. I conclude by considering how insights from Critical Animal Studies can help us reimagine human-animal relations in research and education.

2. The Grass Isn't Greener on the Other Side: Dairy advertisements and consumers moral disengagement

Author(s): *Shelby Sanda, University of Toronto*

The dairy industry continues to attract loyal customers in spite of the fact that their advertising produces false imagery of what dairy cows experience. By purchasing dairy products, consumers are unintentionally complicit in the abuse of dairy farmed animals. To combat this, consumers engage in moral disengagement to deny any complicity or responsibility in the maltreatment dairy cows experience. This disengagement occurs through both declarative and automatic forms of cognition, which gives rise to consumers justifications for their consumption behaviour. The analysis of various dairy adverts demonstrates the commodification of dairy cows and disguises the realities of cruelty behind fabricated advert images of cows grazing in pastures. This research looks to create a more robust picture of the dairy industry and how dairy advertisements perpetuate dissonance between consumers and the effects of their purchasing behaviour.

3. UBC's Animals: Non-human animals and the institution

Author(s): *Erica Thomson, University of British Columbia*

Institutional research continually considers it necessary to use non-human animals for the purpose of scientific and medical knowledge advancements. In a time of increasing knowledge production, the use and exploitation of non-human animals is an outdated and unethical practice. This paper discusses the use of non-human animals in research at both of The University of British Columbia campuses, Vancouver and Okanagan, and examines how information regarding these practices is disclosed to the public. It argues for an abolitionist approach, grounded in the logic that all animals exhibit sentience and that there are alternative options worth exploring. This paper utilizes discourse analysis of the information available on the UBC website regarding animal research and current literature on animal research ethics, practices, and alternatives. It explores why an abolitionist approach to non-human animal research is the most logical, ethical and most appropriate in a modern age.

4. Humans, Animals, and Power: addressing the animal question in international development

Author(s): *Sam Morton, Memorial University*

Within the academic field and professional industry of international development, the categories of "human" and "animal" are often thought of, spoken of, and operationalized as given, fixed, and static. Development work has historically focused on improving economic and social conditions for humans, and the "question of the animal" is largely missing. Non-human animals tend to be addressed in relation to their utility towards individuals' economic development, such as donating goats to rural and poor people in the Global South. In this paper, I use Giorgio Agamben's conceptualizations of the Greek terms "bios" and "zoe" to see how they can illuminate processes of *humanization* and *animalization* within international development. I argue that the binary construction of "human" and "animal" is harmful because it promotes a state of exception where "the animal" can be killed indiscriminately, and in the service of "development", without it being a crime. Based on fieldwork in Lao PDR, I suggest that though environmental impact assessments are widely used in development projects, they lack a nuanced understanding of the complex and manifold relationships that Lao

and ethnic minority peoples have with non-human animals, and thus maintain the status quo of human exceptionalism in international development.

CRITICAL DIASPORIC SOUTH ASIAN FEMINISMS IN CANADA

Session Code: FEM3

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

This roundtable will interrogate dominant concepts of South Asianess by examining the erasures and marginalizations they produce. Recent interventions by queer, postcolonial and transnational, multi-faith, feminist scholars and activists have drawn attention to the ways in which an unproblematized South Asian identity can reproduce nationalism, patriarchy, class, “authentic” forms of religion and culture, language, mythical histories of origin and diaspora. We hope to maintain a fluid and inclusive South Asian identity in Canada that transcends South Asia, for example, Canadian-born as well as diasporic generations from Asia, the Caribbean, Africa, and others with complex ties to the idea of “South Asia”.

Organizer: Jane Ku, University of Windsor

Discussants: Tania Das Gupta, York University and Amina Jamal, Ryerson and York University

Panelists:

- Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor
- Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University
- Safiyya Hosein, Ryerson University
- Peruvemba S. Jaya, University of Ottawa
- Sabeen Kazmi, University of Toronto
- Maryam Khan, Wilfrid Laurier University
- Karimah Rahman, Ryerson University

Presentations:

1. Deconstructing my Being and Becoming a South Asian Feminist in Canada

Author(s): Peruvemba Jaya, University of Ottawa

My trajectory towards South Asian feminism in Canada has been produced by my migration to Canada via the United States from India, and the intersectional experiences as a woman trying to carve out a sense of belonging here as a South Asian feminist academic. At the same time, I have tried to understand my lived experience through intersectional, transnational and postcolonial feminist scholars, while being nurtured by the rich scholarship and connections to South Asian scholarship and voices rooted in the Indian subcontinent as well as Canadian feminism. I must also locate myself as a Hindu, a South Indian who was raised and lived in Delhi, North India, with a linguistic identity straddling Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi primarily. As a researcher and activist, I am also drawn to immigrant and South Asian experience. A diasporic South Asian feminism has mediated my process of creating a sense of belonging in Canadian mid-sized cities in St John’s and now Ottawa, allowing me to connect my experience to the larger South Asian diaspora, but also being acutely aware of the fractures, fissures, and disjunctures and contradictions of being a South Asian Canadian feminist in Canada. Thus, South Asian feminism in Canada should represent multiple feminisms, not just in terms of the nations within South Asia but diasporas coming to Canada from so many other parts of the world.

2. "Be"-Longing: For My Ancestral Land

Author(s): Sabeen Kazmi, University of Toronto

Alongside conversations concerning South Asian identity as a tool which reproduces nationalism, patriarchy, class, religion, culture, language, diaspora, mythical histories of origin, war and colonial legacies, I want to interrogate how being part of ‘south-asian’ diaspora is a constant reminder of non-belonging, questioning where home is, of permanent visitation, the everlasting longing to belong and how colonialism and imperialism has interrupted the possibilities of connectedness to my ancestor’s sacred homeland. “Be-longing” has always had a big question mark next to it. Born Pakistani and opted into a colonial state called

Canada at a young age without dialogue or consent between my parents and I means to navigate Turtle Island. Be-'longing' has meant confronting questions of 'Where are you from?', trying to understand the feelings of discomfort associated to it, living with perpetual isolation and alienation. It is the incessant need for longing to belong to a place in which I can finally begin to unpack the life I have carried in boxes. Twice removed, once from India and then again from Pakistan, it is about tracing histories, mapping my family's migration stories, about hurt, loss and healing. It is about acknowledging legacies of colonial violence and ongoing imperialism that simultaneously displaces us as well as puts us at odds with the indigenous communities on Turtle Island. It is as much about loss and oppression as it is about owning and recognizing the privileges I grew up with and growing into as I maneuver and resist colonial institutions of education.

3. **South Asian Feminism? Undecided.**

Author(s): *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor*

I have never publicly identified as a South Asian feminist. Feminist? Definitely. Muslim feminist? Sure. South Asian feminist? Undecided. As a second-generation Canadian, born and raised in Alberta to Pakistani immigrants who immigrated to Canada in the late 70s, I grew up with knowledge of my Pakistani heritage and roots yet consciously gravitated more towards my Canadian and Muslim identities. Academically, the feminist theoretical underpinnings of Patricia Hill Collins, bell hooks and Shulamith Firestone provided me with an epistemological grounding and language to understand not just feminism but *feminisms*. Alongside community organizations, I organized public events around building solidarity across difference and understanding Muslim women's feminism. Upon reflection, these experiences reveal the simultaneous need for understanding differences *within* feminisms and building solidarity *across* feminisms. Without conscious scrutiny of the various interrelated labels both externally imposed and internally applied, we cannot consider the transformational potential of a South Asian feminism that both embodies diverse voices and allies with other feminisms against patriarchal agendas. It is important to consider: What does it mean to be a second-generation South Asian in Canada with limited ties to "back home?" What advantages does this identification provide in terms of feminist organizing in Canada? By assuming this potentially problematic label, what aspects of mine and others' identities am I further marginalizing? In conversation with other workshop participants, I hope to consider the power of adopting the label "South Asian feminist."

4. **Place-based Imperatives in Policy Participation: Critically Examining Racialized Settlers' Relational Responsibilities to Decolonization in Canada**

Author(s): *Binish Ahmed, Ryerson University*

Racialized settler activists in Canada carry a range of intersectionally diverse political commitments to anti-racist, anti-colonial and anti-imperial social movement work. The former commitments lead to an undertaking of a 'place-based' public policy analysis and participation, where those distinct commitments result in formation of solidarity alliances with Indigenous led decolonization and self-determination efforts. In this paper, I draw on the literature to explore the racialized settlers' 'relational' responsibilities toward Indigenous peoples, non-human life, environment, land, and water while living on Turtle Island. I additionally consider the following questions: How are the racialized settlers' locational presences, and political subjectivities different from those of white settlers in the settler-colonial Canadian state? How are they similar? Why does it matter to unpack the former? And what implications does it have on racialized settlers' relational responsibilities in doing decolonization work. This exploratory working paper presents an analysis by working through the literature on decolonizing relations between the settler-colonial state and Indigenous peoples.

5. **'You are not a South Asian Muslim! You are gay!'**

Author(s): *Maryam Khan, Wilfrid Laurier University*

This presentation will discuss the lived experiences of 6 diasporic Queer, Bisexual and Lesbian (QBL) South Asian Canadian Muslim women as it relates to living out an intersectional identity (race, ethnicity, gender, religion and sexuality) in the Global North amongst the hegemonic norms present in normative South Asian Muslim communities, and the larger LGBTQ communities. Critical Race Feminism, Transnational Feminism and Intersectionality approaches will be used as critical theoretical lenses to unpack static and binaristic notions of a South Asian Muslim women's identity and lived experiences. Emphasis will be on the use of a fluid

and shifting South Asian diasporic identity which is not antithetical to a QBL Muslim identity. Especially, how QBL South Asian Muslim women are resisting pervasive hegemonic norms in their many communities of belonging through the fusion of intersectional identity facets and lived experiences; are claiming and re-claiming Islamic feminism; and are unsettling dominant Islamic traditions that normalize heteropatriarchy and compulsory heterosexuality. Colonial and imperial discourses on racialized Muslim women construct these subjects as either 'passive' requiring rescuing or as 'hypersexualized orientalist subjects'. Focus will be on how 'South Asian Muslim women', as an identity category is often constructed in opposition to Queer Muslim identities; which results in polarizations of 'good' and 'bad' South Asian Muslim women rendering the latter as not 'good' or 'authentic Muslims'. Such polarizing practices silence the voices of women who live at the intersection of such socially constructed identities, as is in the case of QBL Muslim women.

GENDER & SEXUALITY I: THEORETICAL APPROACHES

Session Code: GAS2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 343

Sociologists have made important contributions in advancing theoretical approaches to gender and sexuality in the social sciences. Papers in this session extend current theories of gender and/or sexuality using a diverse range of epistemological and ontological frameworks. Together, these papers call for more nuanced analyses of gender and sexuality not just as identities, but as social processes imbued in power relations.

Organizers: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph, Salina Abji, Carleton University

Chair: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Revealing gendered social relations through feminist literary and sociological work

Author(s): *Janna Klostermann, Carleton University*

My paper explores the possibilities and limits of merging feminist literary and sociological approaches to examine gendered social relations. Speaking back to sector-specific accounts of care, and to accounts that uphold particular understandings of a care provider, my doctoral research involved life history interviews with 12 former care providers, who described reaching their limits and stepping back from care or family responsibilities in private/unpaid and public/paid contexts in Ontario. In this paper, I begin by presenting two case studies from the project, providing concrete examples of how I am tracking dramatic reveals, refrains and reorientations, as well as personhoods, practices and life projects. From there, I consider the utility of merging interpretive and structural approaches (Braedley 2013, 2018; Chivers 2013; Connell 1995, 2010; Smith 2005) to reveal intimate and extended social relations through the meanings we make and emotions we feel. My work contributes to ongoing efforts to advance inquiry into gendered social organization, while reconsidering care in light of lived, storied complexities.

2. The History of Sex: A Feminist Genealogy of Sexual Difference

Author(s): *Toby Finlay, York University*

Through a close textual reading of Michel Foucault's discussion of "sex" in *The Will to Knowledge* and *Herculine Barbin*, this paper will explore sexual difference as both a material and discursive construct produced within the *dispositif* of sexuality. Excavating the multiple meanings of "sex," connoting both sexual practice and sexual difference, which each presuppose and produce one another in the regulation of heterosexuality, the concept of sexual difference will be firmly placed within the biopolitical apparatus of sexuality. Following Foucault's formulation of "sex," which he locates at the interstices of discourse and materiality, representation and real, signifier and signified, the concept of sexual difference will be similarly apprehended as a simultaneously discursive and material construct. This opposition remains a productive tension within queer and feminist theory—as, for example, between Judith Butler and Elizabeth Grosz—a problematic which, I will argue, stems from the different possible readings of Foucault's ontology of "sex." Once the concept of sexual difference is apprehended as an ontological possibility—a way of being or technology of the self—a Foucauldian framework would insist that this ontology would become disciplinary, with sexual difference coming to

constitute an apparatus of bodily production. Far from a political or ethical turn to “bodies and pleasures,” feminist invocations of an ontological sexual difference will be critiqued and reappropriated for their implication in the *dispositif* of sexuality.

3. "Trans Enough?": Examining the Boundaries of Trans-Identity Membership

Author(s): *D. Kyle Sutherland, University of British Columbia*

The term transgender (trans) does not have a singular or fixed meaning; instead, it represents a broad umbrella of identities. Although the term is beneficial in the sense of inclusion, outsider recognition, and social activism, individuals and groups under the trans-umbrella are not without internal ideological differences and deep ambiguities about the boundaries of their membership. Taking a netnographic approach of a trans forum on the popular website Reddit, I offer insights into the complex and intricate membership debates that occur under the trans umbrella. Through this analysis, I present three distinct thresholds for membership: low, medium, and high. Each showcases a mix of social and biological considerations that underlie trans-identity formations, highlighting differences in authenticity claims used *within* and *between* the thresholds. My findings show a unique interplay between cultural definitions of trans-identities, lived experiences, and the explicit expulsion of some members in developing and maintaining internal symbolic boundaries of what constitutes a “trans enough” identity. More broadly, I generate new theoretical insights into how membership conflicts can shape political and social activist motivations within trans communities.

4. Relationally Speaking: The Implications for Women of Treating Embryos as Property in a Canadian Context

Author(s): *Kathleen Hammond, University of Cambridge*

Last July, the Ontario Superior Court, in *S.H. v D.H.*, dealt with a dispute, between a recently separated couple, over a frozen embryo that the couple had created. In his final judgment, Justice Del Frate of the Ontario Superior Court stated that the embryo should be conceptualized as property. The judgment’s categorization of the frozen embryo as property was the cause of uproar among feminist and legal scholars who were concerned with the possible repercussions of labeling embryos as property. Of particular concern was the significance of this decision for women, given women’s unique relationship with reproduction. In this paper, I employ a feminist relational analysis in order to analyze the implications of categorizing embryos as property. I examine the effect that this type of categorization can have for: (1) the relationship between intended parents, (2) the relationship between women, the embryo, and society, and (3) the relationship between intended parent(s) and an egg donor and/or surrogate. Ultimately, I argue that there are compelling reasons that categorizing embryos as property could perpetuate an idea that women are own-able or can be seen as commodities. These are views that could have the effect of perpetuating the long term oppression and disempowerment of women.

NEW SOCIOLOGIES OF URBAN PUBLIC SPACE I: SHIFTING PRACTICES, SHIFTING FORMS

Session Code: URS1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 350

Urban public settings are central sites for encounters across social difference. Global urbanization and transnational mobility mean that heterogeneity increasingly defines our experiences in public space. However, sociological work on interactions between strangers in everyday urban life remains relatively marginal. The recent turn to the ‘geography of encounter’ (Valentine 2008) has partly taken up this challenge, but this literature is in dire need of the rich insights that sociologists and anthropologists can provide. In Part 1 of this two-part session, panelists identify emerging theoretical frames and resources for developing a contemporary sociology of urban public space.

Organizers: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph, Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Scoreboard Urbanism: Assessing Mental Life in the "Smart" Metropolis

Author(s): Matt Patterson, University of Calgary

In *The Metropolis and Mental Life*, Georg Simmel famously argued that the urban experience creates so much sensory stimulation that city-dwellers are forced to adopt a blasé attitude, reducing the world to calculable quantities over colourful qualities. Today, information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the rise of the "smart city" have led to levels of quantification that Simmel could have scarcely imagined. However, rather than exacerbating the blasé attitude, in this paper I argue that these technological advancements actually enhance our emotional attachments to the urban environment – a phenomenon that I call "scoreboard urbanism." From Yelp ratings, to Fitbits, to Instagram likes, our relationship to the urban environment is increasingly mediated by "scoreboards," which are defined by two factors. First, they create public cultural symbols that "serve as prompts for persons to engage in acts of [collective] meaning construction" (Lizardo 2016:202). Second, they create competitive and unpredictable "social drama" with winners and losers (Alexander 2017). The rise of scoreboard urbanism has several important implications for the way people interact within and toward public spaces. Scoreboards provide both new sources of collective identity and conviviality, as well as social conflict.

Alexander, Jeffrey C. 2017. *The Drama of Social Life*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

Lizardo, Omar. 2016. "Cultural Symbols and Cultural Power." *Qualitative Sociology* 39: 199-204.

Simmel, Georg. [1903] 1950. "The Metropolis and Mental Life." Pp. 409–424 in Kurt H. Wolf (ed.) *The Sociology of Georg Simmel*. Glencoe, IL: Free Press.

2. Variability of urbanization

Author(s): Cary Wu, University of British Columbia and York University; Terry Clark, University of Chicago

Current approaches to urbanization have a dominant focus on its degree that indicates *how much* a nation or the world is urbanized. In particular, urbanization is conceptualized either as how much the scale of the population transition from the rural to the city, or as *how much* the influence urbanism as a way of life has on the people in a nation or the world. The focus on the degree of urbanization has made theorizing urbanization increasingly difficult. In particular, we outline three major difficulties. First, urbanization is likely to become too dependent on administrative categorization of cities of a nation. Second, urbanization becomes less comparable cross-nationally due to the fact that cities in one nation could be worse than rural villages in another in terms of, for example, building infrastructure, technology, governance, and lifestyle. Third, urbanization is complete for many nations or globally since urbanism is everywhere to find. So how do we theorize the urban in the era of planetary urbanization?

In this article we argue that there is a need for urban scholars to shift their attention toward the *degree* toward the *variability* of urbanization. The variability of urbanization captures *how* a nation or the world is urbanized. The study of the variability of urbanization focuses on dimensions, patterns, forms, and meanings of how a nation or the world was or being urbanized. We develop this argument based on the growing recognitions on the following aspects of urbanization. First, urbanization is a multidimensional process. It can no longer be reduced to a simple demographic concept. It involves demographic, social, cultural, economic, ecological, physical, and political transitions from the rural to the urban. Second, urbanization is a multilevel process. It involves forces at local, national, and global levels. Deriving forces for urbanization in any nation come not only from the historical, cultural, and institutional roots of this particular nation, but also from the global forces of capitalism, technology, and politics. Third, urbanization is a social construction. The meaning of what is considered to be urban/urbanism has been always changing with cultural shifts.

3. The politics of encounter and relationality in, through, and beyond urban public spaces

Author(s): Eugene McCann, Simon Fraser University

The socio-spatialities of encounter, conflict, division, and political representation in public space are crucial to the character of urbanized societies. Yet, I will argue that to fully understand contemporary socio-spatialities and politics of urban public space, we must understand them as global-relational, as much as a local-territorial, in their production, meaning, effects, and possibilities. To make this argument, I will draw on the literature on policy mobilities (dealing with the idea that urban plans, policies, and designs are often produced as much through global circulations of knowledge and expertise as through local practice) and related discussions of 'referencescapes' and 'worlding'. From this starting point, I will explore, in a preliminary way, the critical politics of encounter, conflict, and relationality in, through, and beyond urban public spaces.

4. Toronto's Sugar Beach Park: A Case Study of Identity Formation of Newly Developed Urban Public Places

Author(s): *Olimpia Bidian, University of Toronto*

Contemporary urban planning, sociological, and political economy studies investigate the design and development of public places, focusing on processes of neoliberal urban regeneration and gentrification or on attracting private investment capital for the development and management of urban public spaces. Yet very little attention has been given to the notion of identity of these public places, and how it is formed and shaped over time. The population in Toronto's downtown area is growing at four times the rate of the City of Toronto. While more residents are using its public spaces as their shared backyard, the downtown area has one of the lowest rates of parkland per person in the city. In the absence of conventional urban spaces to develop public places, downtown Toronto is witnessing a growing interest from various public and private entities that seek to find and finance bold, innovative, and radical ideas to develop public places in the unlikely locations. Yet how do these newly developed public spaces become public places? This case study analyzes the overlapping processes and converging forces that formed and shaped the identity of Sugar Beach Park and advances a more comprehensive sociological understanding of downtown Toronto's newly developed public places.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS V: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN ACTION - NAVIGATING STAKEHOLDERS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Session Code: PSM2e

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

Papers in this session investigate the strategic dilemmas that social movements face as they navigate various stakeholders and political institutions, including the state.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Chair: Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia. Discussant: Kathleen Rodgers, University of Ottawa

Presentations:

1. Policy, Politics and Advocacy: Care, Childcare, and the Ontario 2018 Election

Author(s): *Rachel Langford, Ryerson University; Kate Bezanson, Brock University; Madison Banks, Ryerson University*

This paper describes a study that explores the perspectives of three group of informants, politicians, policy makers and advocates, who were involved in developing, communicating and responding to childcare platforms during the Ontario 2018 election. The election was a pivotal moment for childcare policy in Ontario because two political parties (Liberal and New Democratic) committed to building a universal childcare system. The Conservative party who won the election intends to offer families a childcare rebate to cover some childcare costs. Informants responded to key findings from an earlier study that discursively examined conceptualizations of out-of-home care of young children childcare party platforms and advocacy communications. The aim of the interview process was to simultaneously disseminate the earlier research findings and collect data on informants' perspectives on these findings. In this paper, we discuss preliminary findings from this new data with the aim of capturing the dynamics of political discourse on childcare and

identifying how childcare advocates and progressive policy makers and politicians can create the conditions to move childcare policy forward again.

2. Political Engagement in Canada: Understanding Variation in Political Action Repertoires

Author(s): *Anna Slavina, University of Toronto*

This paper examines provincial- and individual-level differences in the political engagement practices of Canadians. In Canada, citizens interact with overlapping local, provincial and federal systems of governance. Provinces and municipalities vary in their political cultures and present citizens with varying opportunities for political engagement. Moreover, within and across provinces, individuals differ in the resources that guide civic action. To capture and explain these differences, Latent Class Analysis of Canadian General Social Survey data is first used to uncover how respondents in each province organise available political engagement strategies into cohesive repertoires of activism. Multinomial logistic regression is then used to predict engagement in the resulting classes. The findings suggest that opportunities to engage politically are unevenly distributed across Canadian society and that those with greater economic, cultural and social resources are more likely to engage in certain types of activities. Across provinces, differences in political culture and structural opportunities for engagement also contribute to provincial and regional patterns. By uncovering variation in civic practices across Canada, and by situating these differences in specific social and political contexts, this paper contributes to our understanding of how systems of culture, structure and inequality mediate the relationship between the citizen and the state.

3. Cooperation or Co-optation? Capitalist Allies in the Network Neutrality Movement

Author(s): *Gabriel Menard, University of Toronto*

How can social movements maintain coalitions with business and corporate groups without succumbing to movement co-optation? On one hand, movements stand to benefit from the resources business and corporate groups can mobilize in pursuit of mutual interests. On the other hand, movements stand to lose from efforts by these groups to subvert or repurpose movement goals, resources, tactics, and identities. How do successful coalitions navigate this tension? I explore this question through a case study analysis of the network neutrality movement in the United States from 2005 to 2018. Drawing from Congressional testimony, regulatory filings, SMO documents, and interviews with movement leaders, I find that movement organizations maintained fruitful corporate and business alliances while avoiding co-optation by: (1) developing a common conceptual framework for the movement that unified business, corporate, and activist interests; (2) fostering symbiotic relationships that circumscribed the influence of business and corporate groups within the movement to specific functional domains; and (3) sanctioning allies whose actions diverged from movement goals and principles. I conclude by generalizing conditions under which movements might successfully resist co-optation.

4. From Paramilitary Groups to Paramilitary Violence: the Importance of Developing a Conceptual Tool to Account for Capital-Enabling Violence

Author(s): *Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia*

Parastatal violence has become a common strategy favoured by nation-states and dominant groups in different parts of the world to advance certain economic agendas in the face of popular opposition. Paramilitary groups have been responsible for serious human rights violations such as extra-judicial executions and torture. They coexist with states within their countries, in ways ranging from tolerance through complicity to active collaboration. In Latin America, they have been instrumental in repressing social movements and enabling land dispossession. By comparing different modalities of paramilitary forces across Colombia, Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala, the paper advances an argument about the importance of conceptualizing paramilitary violence as a process instead of as an attribute of specific groups. Abstracting the idea of paramilitary violence by transcending the descriptive level (which is grounded in specific locations, people and time) allows for the development of a conceptual tool that identifies an emergent social process – pro-capitalist or capital-enabling violence. The paper demonstrates this by revealing how the violence carried out by what appear to be very different expressions of parastatal actors – private security forces, gang members, police and military personnel acting outside of their duties, self-defence organizations, and paramilitary

organizations – essentially leads to very similar outcomes through: 1) the ways in which it is implicated in resource appropriation as well as the repression and articulation of movements from below and 2) the ways in which it interacts with legal and ideological instruments used by states. The paper ends by reflecting on the implications of this for our understanding of the role of the state under globalization.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF RISK

Session Code: ECS2

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 235

This session focuses on recent developments in the sociology of risk, both theoretical and empirical. Areas of analysis for papers include: risk in the economy, environment, financial systems, as well as social and personal lives. 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: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. Connecting communities through the transportation system: The role of adaptive capacity to withstand a disruption

Author(s): *Alexa Tanner, University of British Columbia; Stephanie Chang, University of British Columbia*

Numerous hazardous events in recent years highlight the need for communities to foster their own resilience strategies and work towards building adaptive capacity for a range of disruptions. The transportation system is a form of critical infrastructure that supports societal functioning by delivering goods and aiding in the movement of people. Within British Columbia, the transportation system is dependent on the hub, Vancouver, to receive supplies before they are delivered across the province and into eastern Canada. This makes communities vulnerable to a transportation disruption with different communities being vulnerable in different ways. This presentation provides a conceptual framework that is guided by the academic literature and expert workshops to examine the implications of a transportation disruption for coastal communities. The framework presented and corresponding indicators show how and why adaptive capacity differs in different types of communities and questions if urban and remote differences are the most critical factors in determining vulnerability to a transportation disruption.

2. The significance of Voluntary Risk-taking in the Decision to Join the Canadian Infantry: A Lifecourse Perspective

Author(s): *Jean-François Chapman, University of Ottawa*

By way of using the experience of young Canadian infantrymen that were deployed in Afghanistan as an instrument for the study of the interaction between a) risk taking and b) identity, this search explores and studies the meaning that young veteran Canadian infantrymen give to the presence of risk in their decision to enroll in the Canadian Infantry. Taking into account the structural factors related to the journey of each young veteran (family, educational, professional experience, personal life) this study puts a particular emphasis on the importance constituted by the desire of these young Canadian infantrymen for voluntary risk taking, within the span of their life course. The vast majority of the studies generated in the domain of military sociology are based essentially on quantitative research, which address components of military operations. This study had to acknowledge that the literature generated in the domain of military sociology fails to put forward a comprehensive theoretical analysis that attempts to explain the significance that voluntary risk taking occupies when young individuals decide to join the Canadian Infantry. Guided by qualitative methodology and relying on a life course approach, semi-structured individual interviews were conducted with twenty-four young veterans of the infantry of the Canadian armed forces. Aged between 18 and 29 (average=26), these young veterans each experienced a deployment in Afghanistan between 2006 and 2011. The young veterans’ testimonies were analysed using grounded theory. This analytical process led us to the

elaboration of themes that helped identify and describe the experience of the individual before joining the Canadian Infantry and explore the significance that voluntary risk taking occupies in their decision to enlist.

3. From Environmental Justice to Risk Injustice

Author(s): *Dean Curran, University of Calgary*

As the study of environmental justice transitions from its initial distributional justice phase and secondary 'recognition' phase to an emerging third phase, a key question is: in what direction should the study of environmental justice move next? This paper argues that there is an urgent need for the analytical tools and knowledge of environmental justice to be used to study risk injustice more generally. To pursue this goal, this paper proposes to bring together the study of environmental justice, alongside the study of risk and inequalities, and the increasing challenge of the 'multiple crises of capitalism', to show how the core elements of environmental injustice can be seen, despite their distinctive qualities, as particular cases of the more general phenomenon of *risk injustice*. The paper argues that in the face of multiple, interrelated crises, it is important to likewise develop an account of justice that can speak not only to inequalities in environmental risk, but also to other risk injustices associated with inequalities in financial, digital, economic, and social risk. This proposed extension of environmental justice can in turn enable the increase of knowledge through using existing environmental justice knowledge to identify unjust risk relationships in other aspects of social life and the potential interrelations of these inequalities.

4. Risk in Policy of Teacher Professionalism

Author(s): *Theresa Shanahan, York University; Farra Yasin, York University; Ramjeet Harinarain, York University*

In a period of policy hyperactivity in Ontario between 1995 and 2017, the legal framework for teacher professionalism was expanded to include professional misconduct regulations to manage risk in ways to reduce negligence claims (Ontario Regulation 437/97; Regulation 184/97; Ontario College of Teachers Act, 1996; Regulation 184/97). This paper presents a critical analysis of these policies that draws upon critical sociological frameworks that define professionalism as a social practice, a performance and a social construct in order to make sense of teacher professionalism in Ontario within an expanding legal/regulatory context (Evetts, 2009; Exworthy and Halford, 1999; Fournier, 1999). The findings suggest that the professionalism model has moved over the last two decades towards a sharper focus on risk and threat assessment and elimination. The findings offer evidence that the teacher's professional duty of care now includes risk management strategies that include: staff and student training; programs; policies, protocols and procedures that seek to reduce potential violent incidents and to ensure safety. The findings contribute to our understanding how legal/policy obligations translate into the real, school life of teachers which informs public policy-making and professional governance and sheds light on the implications of the expanding education regulatory regime for educator's professional practice and identity.

SOCIOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT: INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES

Session Code: ISD4

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

This panel explores the relationship between sociological and political thought and Indigenous knowledges. What are the ways that sociological and political thought have engaged or, perhaps more often marginalized Indigenous ways of knowing? How do Indigenous knowledges shed new light on central sociological and political theories, concepts and methodologies, and how do they fundamentally challenge paradigmatic assumptions within these approaches?

Organizers: *Elaine Coburn, York University, Yann Allard-Tremblay, Glendon College, York University, Vanessa Watts, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Transitional Justice, Settler Colonialism and Decolonising Concepts of Justice

Author(s): *Augustine Park, Carleton University*

Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) (and the broader Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement of which the TRC is one part) represents a form of transitional justice. While there is no consensus on a precise definition, transitional justice broadly confronts histories of mass political violence, has typically been associated with transitions from war to peace or the liberalisation of illiberal regimes, and is often pursued through trials, truth commissions, official apologies, reparations and various commemorative practices. It is relatively recently that transitional justice has made its appearance in liberal democratic settler colonies to address settler colonial violence. Transitional justice captures a wide range of institutions and practices, but it has also emerged as a large, autonomous, interdisciplinary field of scholarship grounded in western liberalism. This paper interrogates the theoretical and normative assumptions of transitional justice as a body of knowledge to argue that transitional justice is not equipped to reckon with settler colonialism. First, settler colonialism is different from the contexts of violence that transitional justice has historically addressed. This essential difference poses a challenge to the transitional justice paradigm. Second, to grapple with settler colonialism, transitional justice must shift its liberal theoretical and normative foundations in favour of the pursuit of decolonisation and place primary on Indigenous knowledges, which disrupts the dominant conception of transitional justice. At the same time, settler scholars must examine the coloniality of western intellectual frameworks and thus unsettle settler knowledge about the meanings and practices of justice.

2. The Two Row Wampum and Theorizing Democracy in America

Author(s): *Yann Allard-Tremblay, Glendon College, York University*

Democracy is often associated with a specific historical narrative that traces its origins back to ancient Athens. According to this narrative, democracy is understood as an emancipatory form of government where a single people rule. In this paper, I oppose this narrative by showing how it may as well serve oppression and I offer an alternative narrative. To do so, I focus on the experience and the political thought of some of the Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island. More precisely, I present the Two Row Wampum of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and engage in an interpretation of the political ideas and values it embodies to think about the meaning of a free polity and thus about how democracy should be theorized so as to truly serve freedom. In the first part of the paper, I present the Two Row Wampum. In the second, third and fourth parts, I explain the political relationship offered by the Two Row Wampum, how this political relationship is far from the actual political relationship between Indigenous peoples and the settler state, and how the current situation can be justified by ideas central to the mainstream narrative of democracy. In the last part, I argue, on the basis of the political ideas associated with the Two Row Wampum, that a free democratic polity is better conceived as one where respect, trust, responsibility and peace flourish between kins and where people can freely exercise their political agency to bring governance under their shared control.

3. "Telling Savage Stories": The Contrapuntal Writings of Emma LaRocque

Author(s): *Elaine Coburn, York University*

This contribution briefly considers some of the wide-ranging theoretical and empirical insights developed by Indigenous academics, as a subset of contemporary Indigenous knowledges. This includes writing on gender and sexuality, urban indigeneity, peoplehood and politics, colonialism, antiracisms and decolonization, qualitative methodologies and Indigenous statistics, celebrity and consumerism, relationships with the land and with the academy, among many others. The aim of this brief survey is to gesture to the diversity of Indigenous insights, many with an obvious relevance for contemporary sociological inquiry. Next, I turn to the work of a single, salient Indigenous intellectual, Cree speaking Métis feminist Emma LaRocque. I point to the richness of her theorizing for understanding contemporary colonial relationships and the creative agency of Indigenous women, especially artists, in the reinvention of Indigenous social relationships and imaginaries. This shift to the insights of a singular Indigenous scholar is meant to insist upon the importance of avoiding simple generalizations about "Indigenous" insights for sociology -- and to foster a nuanced, but also critical engagement with the specificity of one, particularly outstanding intellectual.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT III: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Session Code: DEV2c

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 039

This session examines issues of gender and development including: gender in foreign aid programs, masculinities and sexuality, violence against women, women's rights, and gendered social capital in the private sector.

Organizers: Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Andrew Dawson, Glendon, York University, Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University

Chair: Liam Swiss, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. Gender, Political Ideology, and Women-Focused Aid to Sub-Saharan Africa

Author(s): *Eugene Emeka Dim, University of Toronto; Christos Orfanidis, University of Toronto*

This study examines linkages between gender, political ideology, and women-focused aid to Sub-Saharan Africa. Donor countries reviewed in this study (Canada, Germany, Australia and Finland) have varied combinations of gender (i.e., male and female) and political ideology for heads of government and ministers of international development from 2002 to 2016. Data were gathered from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Query Wizard database and the World Bank database. The study reveals that female heads of government tend to give more women-focused aid to Sub-Saharan Africa than the male heads of government and that right-wing leaders tend to allocate more women-focused assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa than left-wing leaders. However, the study found no relationship between the gender and political ideology of the ministers and women-focused foreign aid allocations to Sub-Saharan Africa. By highlighting the disposition of women to give more women-focused foreign aid, this study points to the importance of the active role of female political leaders play in effectively mainstreaming and furthering the idea of gender equality on a global scale.

2. Normative Masculinity and Sexuality in Campaigns for Male Circumcision as HIV prevention in sub-Saharan Africa: Limits to a Demand Creation Approach

Author(s): *Sarah Rudrum, Acadia University*

Voluntary medical male circumcision as HIV prevention is currently being promoted in 14 sub-Saharan African countries that have high rates of HIV but low existing rates of circumcision. This talk traces how circumcision has been positioned as an aspirational form of masculinity, sharing the results of a discourse analysis of public health campaign materials promoting circumcision in the region. This analysis focused on the positioning of the intervention in relation to gender, sexuality and health, and found that modes of masculinity in the various national campaigns ranged from sexual prowess via conquest to athletic prowess and team membership to a nationalist masculinity embodied by fighting HIV. With examples from the campaigns, I argue that the foregrounding of aspirational masculinity amid the absence or downplaying of HIV prevention messages is potentially harmful. The current message contributes to the potential for the HIV prevention benefits and limits associated with circumcision to be poorly understood. Such limits include an incomplete protection for men and a lack of direct protection for women. An ongoing need for behavioural interventions exists, but is only sometimes promoted alongside circumcision. Drawing on background documents to the campaigns internal to the international non-governmental agencies that produced them, I suggest that the lack of unity and the failure to consistently include clear information on HIV prevention is the result of a "demand creation" approach among development NGOs, in which generating uptake is prioritized over other considerations. I suggest that given the limits of the intervention, and considering the social contexts in which transmission occurs, such an approach is misguided. A persistent mischaracterization of circumcision as vaccine-like or as a magic bullet (Bell, 2015) may contribute to this approach to health promotion.

3. Exposure to Global Cultural Scripts through Media and Attitudes toward Violence against Women

Author(s): *Jeffrey Swindle, University of Michigan*

This paper has received the Sociology of Development 2019 Best Student Paper Award.

Global cultural scripts are spreading to lay people around the world and affecting their attitudes. The sources of information that expose people to these scripts contain far more diversity in content than recognized in the literature. I focus on the exposure mechanism of media and examine the effects of various types of media on people's attitudinal rejection of violence against women in Malawi. Combining five national surveys between 2000 and 2016 with a new dataset capturing local newspaper content, I show that media effects are heterogeneous. Personal radio use, especially listening to programs that criticize violence against women, increases rejection of such violence. Conversely, television consumption decreases rejection, as much of the content available comes from foreign sources that depict violent behavior. The publication of newspaper articles condemning violence increases rejection of violence against women, even net of personal newspaper use. Moreover, people's odds of rejection increased after the country's only tabloid newspaper, which normalized violence and negatively portrayed women, abruptly shut down. These results support the conclusion that different types of media have divergent influences on people's attitudes toward violence against women. The effect of different types of media as mechanisms of global cultural diffusion are contingent on their unique content.

4. Exploring "New" Women's Rights and Trends of Their Exercise

Author(s): *Princess Ilonze, Memorial University*

Adoption of women's right protecting laws has become an essential characteristic of a "modern civilized" state. It is unclear if instituting these laws equates to women exercising their rights. This study is concerned with the patterns of and contributing factors to the -lack of - exercise of these rights, understanding where and to what extent the gaps exist. To investigate this phenomenon, data from the World Bank Gender Portal (2013-2017) is analyzed using the longitudinal regression method, focusing on a sample of 188 low to middle-income. This approach is optimal for uncovering the relationship over time between such rights laws as child marriage and gender-based employment bias abolition and the resulting patterns in the age of marriage and labor force participation. Emerging results from this study show that the factors which interfere with the exercise of rights and cause this "decoupling" are, as literature indicates, a mix of the same sociocultural and economic constraints that institutionalized gender inequality in the first place. For true gender equality to be attainable, states and transnational organizations must think beyond checking new legislations of the list and but instead tackle the core problem; the sociocultural and economic restraints holding women back.

5. Gender Discrimination, Network Penalties, and Firm Innovation in China

Author(s): *Junmin Wang, University of Memphis; Kaniz Fatema, University of Memphis; Caroline Reilly, University of Memphis*

An increasing number of empirical studies reveal the benefits for organizational outcomes if gendered organizational stereotypes such as male-dominated leadership are broken free at workplace, focusing on the processes, mechanisms, and consequences of gender inequality in developed economies and the relatively mature markets. However, this recent scholarship pays less attention to the practices of gender discrimination in transitional economies and developing contexts where women suffer from pervasive and deep-seated gender discrimination in both societal and organizational realms, while simultaneously having to fight with the absence or deficiencies of formal institutions in carrying out business activities on a regular basis. In this study, we analyze a nationally representative sample of Chinese private companies and examine how a firm's female top-manager shapes firm innovativeness and interacts with the firm's social ties as well as its institutional environment in affecting firm innovativeness. We find a positive association between female top-management and firm innovativeness, but the positive effects of female leadership in promoting firm innovativeness are weaker among the firms with more social networks, showing clear evidence for the network penalties facing women in the business world. Moreover, we find that female management plays a stronger role in promoting the firm's innovation output in the regions with a higher degree of marketization. It suggests that although increased marketization is often associated with more competition and higher uncertainty, the advancement of formal institutions in the developing contexts helps reduce gender disadvantages for women who can enjoy their outsider status in a more diverse, open system.

TEACHING SHOWCASE II: INNOVATIVE WAYS OF TEACHING SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: TEA4b

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

This session features presentations given by sociology instructors designed to highlight a teaching strategy or assignment design that engages students in learning sociological content. These will be approaches that have received positive (formal or informal) feedback from students and help achieve key learning goals. The aim of the session is to share strategies and structures with fellow sociology instructors that are designed to engage and excite students.

Organizers: Jayne Baker, University of Toronto, Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. What's on My Home Screen? Using an iPhone to Pique the Sociological Imagination on the First Day of Class

Author(s): *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

On the first day of class in my Introduction to Sociology II course, I use my iPhone's home screen as the basis for an interactive exercise. After projecting an image of the home screen at the front of the class, playing my ringtone for students, and describing when, why, and how I obtained the phone, I employ a think-pair-share strategy to solicit ideas for how what students saw and heard could be analyzed sociologically. In this presentation, I comment on the variety of sociological concepts that have been and can be explored in relation to the phone. I also reflect briefly on how the exercise has functioned as a means to break the ice and humanize what can otherwise be an overwhelming first day and intimidating large-classroom setting.

2. "I saw that on Riverdale": Applied Learning and the Use of Cultural References & Current Events in Assignment Design

Author(s): *Chris Tatham, University of Toronto*

In the context of larger class sizes and decreasing attention spans, keeping students engaged and motivated in class can be a challenge. This session discusses the use of cultural references (music, media and imagery) and real-world examples (such as current events and personal experiences) in assignment design. Many students learn through application. Sometimes, students can fail to grasp a concept until they see it in action. Media, for instance, can be used within the overall design of a class to contour the flow of lecture, to encourage student engagement and discussion within class and to foster meaningful application and learning within assignments. Cultural references, for instance, can be used to illustrate course concepts and highlight conceptual relationships while deepening the understanding and relatability of the subject matter. Within short assignments, students can be asked to find a cultural reference or current event and write an analysis explaining how this relates to a course concept. In research papers and outline assignments, students can be asked to incorporate real-world examples of their topic into their analysis. These cases can be used in tandem with academic sources and help to ground the analysis. By requiring students to apply cultural references and real-world examples in their written work, instructors can encourage students to move past memorization and to engage with the subject matter on a more meaningful and accessible level. This learning through application can help students to see the strange in the familiar and take what they learn in their university classes and see how it manifests and relates to their own lives and every-day world.

3. Building in Student Choice

Author(s): *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto; Jayne Baker, University of Toronto*

One of the thrills of reading a choose-your-own-adventure novel is the sense of agency over the storyline and over the fate of the protagonists. We seek to bring this sense of agency into the classroom through careful

course and assessment design. This presentation showcases two examples of undergraduate sociology courses within a large department at a large university that prioritize individual student choice. Rather than the standard line-up of course tests and assignments, students in these courses are given agency over course assessments and how the course is structured for them individually. All students must complete core components, such as a test, but are then given the freedom to select from a range of assignments that include more traditional assessments and assessments unique to the course. For instance, students who are more comfortable with traditional assessments, such as literature reviews, academic essays, and tests, can select those assessments at various points in the course. However, students who are interested in assessments that are less common across most courses can do so; this includes, policy reports and policy briefs, poster presentations, oral presentations, or lecture design. We discuss how these courses are designed to allow for individualized student learning, and what assessments we employ. Students' feedback about these courses, which has been uniformly positive, is also discussed.

WHAT CAN NETWORK ANALYSIS DO FOR SOCIOLOGY?

Session Code: SON3

Session Format: Panel

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

This first panel of the newly established Social Networks Research Cluster will consider the question, "how can network analysis contribute to advances in sociological inquiry?" Panelists will offer share their insights into how network analysis fits with studies into such varied areas as development and foreign aid, social inequality and digital media, as well as their thoughts on the relationship between network analysis and sociology more broadly.

Organizers: John McLevey, University of Waterloo, Rochelle Côté, Memorial University

Panelists:

- Rochelle Cote, Memorial University of Newfoundland
- Liam Swiss, Memorial University
- David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia

WHITENESS IN THE AGE OF WHITE RAGE

Session Code: CER3

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: ANGU 037

Conversation, debates and framing of whiteness in Canada have become intensely political as nativism, fears of white population decline and neoliberalism mesh, giving expression to white notions of fragility, moral outrage, perceptions of victimhood, challenges to multiculturalism and assertions linking Canadianness with whiteness. Panelists will present empirical research and theoretical developments, explore sites of discursive resistance and outline conceptual and epistemic transformations that inform text and talk about whiteness in Canada that include interrogating Islamophobia and discourses of the acceptable Muslim, unpacking the discursive framing of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Canada, examining hegemonic whiteness and right-wing extremism and hegemonic masculinity in the Canadian Alt-Right.

Organizers: Kathy Deliovsky, Brock University, Tamari Kitossa, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Relating Hegemonic Whiteness to Definitions of Right-Wing Extremism in Canadian Extremist Groups

Author(s): *Kayla Preston, Dalhousie University*

Canadian right-wing extremist groups use the accessibility of the Internet to spread their message of fear and anger against those they see as the Other. This paper examines how one such group, Pegida Canada, uses hegemonic whiteness to promote a monoracial community as expressed within definitions of right-wing extremism. The research on which this paper is based uses a discourse analysis of 100 of Pegida Canada's Facebook posts within September 2017 to interrogate and illustrate how it uses European identity to construct the Other in contrast to a monoracial community. This paper also suggests an increase in the use of the critical analysis of whiteness within examinations of right-wing extremism as these groups continue to utilize notions of racial homogeneity within their online narratives.

2. Whiteness, Liberal Tears, Red Pills and Swastikas; A Foucauldian Discourse Analysis of Canadian Alt-Right Masculinities

Author(s): *Ashkan Rahmani, York University*

The media coverage of the alt-right is strewn with images of masculine-looking white men angrily shouting racist chants or vociferating the counter-protestors. Despite their diverse political orientations, most of these protestors have a few things in common; they are men, white, and angry. This consistency suggests a possible link between masculinity, whiteness, anger, and perhaps fantasizing about the gender order in the past, as Kelly (2017) suggests. This becomes a more serious threat considering the vast underground network of the Alt-Right in Canada. Perry and Scrivens identified over 130 active Alt-Right groups in Canada in 2016 and this network continues to grow. This research's question, then, primarily focuses on the gendered discourses that the Canadian Alt-Right figures use to construct their own ideal masculine persona, how it differs, and how it relies on the broader notion of hegemonic masculinity in Canada, which is intertwined with whiteness. The data in this project constitutes of speeches, lectures, and interviews of three Canadian figures popular in Alt-Right circles: Faith Goldy, Jordan Peterson, and Stefan Molyneux. To accomplish this purpose, this project applied feminist and constructivist theoretical understandings of socialization of gender to a Foucauldian discourse analysis of the Canadian Alt-Right's online presence.

3. Rendering Whiteness palatable: The Acceptable Muslim, Islamophobia and boundaries of racialized inclusion

Author(s): *Shelina Kassam, Independent Researcher*

In this paper, I trace the emergence of the figure of the Acceptable Muslim in Canadian public and political discourses and illuminate the conditions for inclusion of such figures in the national imaginary. The Acceptable Muslim is perceived as a 'moderate,' 'modern,' and assimilable Muslim, who espouses a privatized faith with few public expressions of religious/cultural belonging. Centrally located in Canadian debates about multiculturalism, gender equality, citizenship, and secularism, Acceptable Muslims (re)confirm the racial boundaries of the nation-state, becoming passionate defenders of multiculturalism, whiteness and a global politics of domination. For the Acceptable Muslim, the price of (conditional) inclusion is fidelity to the ideological goals of the Canadian nation-state. The Acceptable Muslim sustains the narrative of the Canadian nation-state as liberal, secular, modern and inclusive, even as it relentlessly excludes, punishes and eliminates the Muslim Other. Acceptable Muslims stand as sentries at the (symbolic) borders of the nation, reanimating racialized boundaries of acceptability and signaling that those beyond these boundaries can be legitimately policed by the nation-state. I theorize that Acceptable Muslims reinforce discourses of whiteness, while enabling such discourses to claim to be racially-neutral or 'colour-blind.' I interrogate the media footprint and cultural production of four key Acceptable Muslim figures and identify two sets of figures, the Secular Muslim and the Multiculturalist Muslim, both of which fall under the Acceptable Muslim archetype.

My analysis provides insights into how Canada has re-configured the power and persistence of its white fantasy, and, through the strategic use of the Acceptable Muslim, cloaks its deeply racialized coding in more palatable grammars of multiculturalism, gender equality, and secularism. While the paper examines Acceptable Muslims in the Canadian context, such figures are evident internationally, illuminating how the figure of the Acceptable Muslim travels across geographical boundaries and is implicated in the global dynamics of whiteness.

4. Framing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Canada: A Media Analysis of White Rhetoric and Colonial Denial in Indigenous-Non-Indigenous Relations from 2003 to 2016

Author(s): *Laura Mudde, University of British Columbia*

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada uncovered the trauma experienced by Indigenous Peoples in Canada's residential schools, which were governed and led by church officials and government. In 2008, Stephen Harper formally apologized for residential schools. However, this apology has been undermined by his denial of colonial history in 2009. This contradiction is part of a broader narrative of colonial denial that obscures the perpetual mechanisms of institutional and public racism and discrimination. This paper will engage with public discourse and academic literature on colonialism and whiteness in Canada to unpack non-Indigenous rhetoric of Indigenous peoples. The concept of whiteness needs to be problematized to document the effects of reconciliation, colonial denial, and colonial guilt. This paper draws on a frame analysis of public discourse to analyze rhetoric regarding the TRC and colonialism in general. This case study engages with Indigenous and non-Indigenous perspectives of the Canadian TRC process through a qualitative analysis of newspaper articles published in five Canadian newspapers. This research substantiates how non-Indigenous rhetoric problematically aligns the residential school legacy and its apology with the 'end of colonialism,' obscuring structural mechanisms of institutionalized racism.

WILEY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Session Code: AGM

Session Format: Meeting

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 12:00 PM – 1:15 PM

Location: LSK 201

Notice is hereby given that the membership of the Canadian Sociological Association will be meeting on Thursday, June 6, 2019 in Vancouver, British Columbia

AGENDA

Refreshments – 12:00pm-12:15pm*

2019 Canadian Sociological Association Conference Program: Archive Version

Sponsored by Wiley and the Canadian Sociological Association

Business Meeting – 12:15pm-1:15pm

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Adoption of the Minutes of the July 2018 meeting held in Toronto, Ontario
4. Business Arising from the Minutes
5. Report from the President – Dr. Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph
6. Report from the President-Elect – Dr. Tina Fetner, McMaster University
7. Report from the Past-President – Dr. Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia
8. Report from the Treasurer and Elections Officer – Dr. Jim Conley, Trent University
 - a) 2018 Financial Reports
 - b) Appointment of a public accountant
9. CRS Managing Editor's Report – Dr. Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University
10. Other business – Q & A
11. Installation of new officers and Executive Committee members – Dr. Jim Conley
12. Adjournment 1:15pm

Reports from the following Committees will be available on the website for member review.

Communications Office – Dr. John McLevey, University of Waterloo
Equity Issues – Dr. Augustine Park, Carleton University
Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns – Dr. Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph
Research Advisory – Dr. Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph
Student Concerns – Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia
Executive Administrator – Sherry Fox

Motions for discussion of new business must be submitted to the CSA Secretary (Dr. Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba) 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.

Incoming Executive Committee 2019 – 2020

President	Tina Fetner	McMaster University
Past-President	Myrna Dawson	University of Guelph
Secretary	Lori Wilkinson	University of Manitoba
Treasurer	Mark Stoddart	Memorial University
President Elect	Xiaobei Chen	Carleton University
CRS Managing Editor	Karen Stanbridge	Memorial University
Communications Officer	Mervyn Horgan	University of Guelph
Decolonization Subcommittee	Vanessa Watts	McMaster University
Equity Subcommittee	Jeff Denis	McMaster University
Policy, Ethics, and Professional Concerns Subcommittee	Johanne Jean-Pierre	Ryerson University
Research Advisory Subcommittee	Allyson Stokes	University of Waterloo
Student Concerns Subcommittee	Awish Aslam	Western University

ADVANCES IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH

Session Code: SMH1

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

Research on the Sociology of Mental Health has undergone many changes over the past few years related to theoretical and methodological advances in the discipline. This session exhibits researchers doing just that

and considers innovations in understanding the differential exposure and vulnerability to stressors in all areas of life.

Organizer and Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. The Palliative Function of Legality Beliefs on Mental Health

Author(s): Laura Upenieks, University of Toronto; Ioana Sendroiu, University of Toronto; Ron Levi, University of Toronto; John Hagen, Northwestern University

Research on mental health is paying increasing attention to the influence of social institutions on subjective well-being over the life course. However, little research has considered how belief in the promise of legal institutions may have beneficial effects for well-being. Through structural equation models of longitudinal data from Canada, our findings suggest that belief in the fairness of legal institutions has salutary effects for mental health, net of social and economic status, and across individuals from a wide range of ethnic groups. By combining research in the sociology of mental health, cultural sociology, social psychology and the sociology of law, we argue that beliefs in legal fairness serve a palliative function that may be beneficial for well-being, though they may also ultimately preserve the status quo. In so doing, we extend the emerging literature on the institutional determinants of mental health by including attention to law as one of the central organizing institutions of social life.

2. The Icelandic Way: Recommendations for the Adoption of Iceland's Substance Abuse Prevention Program in North America

Author(s): Ley Fraser, University of Manitoba

Iceland has the distinction of having implemented an enormously effective national plan for to reducing youth substance abuse ('Youth in Iceland'; Young Jan 17 2017) based in part on American psychologist Dr. Harvey Milkman's highly successful pilot project on teen substance-abuse reduction ('Project Self-Discovery'). The novelty of the program was a focus on reducing substance use by providing activities which created a similar brain chemistry (Milkman, Wanberg and Robinson 1996) replacing the need for illicit highs. The activities offered quite literally and directly fulfilled the physiological needs for stimulation that young people could otherwise pursue by illicit substance use. Despite the success of 'Youth in Iceland' there have been no similar programs adopted in North America. In this paper, I examine differences in the Icelandic and North American welfare state, conceptions of substance abuse, and views of social democracy as factors which influence the adoption of an innovative program like 'Youth in Iceland'. I offer parallels between the vulnerability of youth in Iceland and North America and resorting to substance use for physiological highs, and recommendations for how to market 'Youth in Iceland' to appeal to North American cultural and ideological views.

3. Cultural resources and mental health: The impact of traditional activities and Aboriginal school programming on psychological distress

Author(s): Jonathan Kauenhoven, University of Toronto

Incorporating traditional practices in mental health services has been a point of emphasis in culturally responsive approaches to therapy. Participation in traditional activities has the potential to strengthen communal and cultural ties, and research suggests that it can have mental health benefits as well. Drawing on data from the 2012 *Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (APS), I use a weighted least squares (WLS) regression model to test the role that cultural connections and participation in traditional activities play in supporting psychological wellbeing. The results indicate that while access to Aboriginal language and cultural programs in school was associated with lower levels of psychological distress, participation in activities such as trapping, gathering medicine or making traditional clothing was associated with a slight increase in psychological distress. The article concludes that while the benefits of accessible cultural resources are clear, the association between participation in traditional activities and psychological wellbeing may be influenced by individuals engaging in these activities as a response to distress.

4. Exploring Boundaries in the Sociology of Mental Health

Author(s): Blair Wheaton, University of Toronto

Boundaries form naturally and invisibly in the history of research traditions. Both consensus and inertia result in increasingly conservative “normal science”. I define and discuss the invisible boundaries that limit the sociological study of mental health. These boundaries involve methodological and conceptual traditions, but also the cultural specificity of mental health research in North America. I emphasize the importance of expanding the study of mental health through the internationalization of mental health research, the expansion of mental health concepts, addressing blind spots in the application of methods, bridging false distinctions, and fighting the insidious effects of confirmation bias on research.

ASSESSING TEACHING AND LEARNING IN SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: TEA2

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

A variety of teaching and learning strategies and techniques inform our teaching in sociology. Some are disciplinary, applying sociological themes and theories to student learning and engagement. Others are anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning (SoTL), an emerging field that involves framing and investigating research questions relating to teaching and student learning. The purpose of this session is to explore strategies ranging from practices informed by student or peer feedback and reflection to strategies anchored in SoTL

Organizers: Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto, Jayne Baker, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Brick by Brick: A SoTL project on Sociology and Health

Author(s): Farah Shroff, University of British Columbia

It is counterintuitive to most people that health issues are deeply rooted in social, political, environmental, and economic issues [1]. A majority of Canadians believe that better health is based on more medical care [2] yet this is inconsistent with robust literature [3]. Worldwide, those who hold less financial and social power experience worse health outcomes as a result of limited access to education, clean water, housing, and social services [4]. This paper analyzes a sociology of health course to determine whether we could, in one course, empower Arts students to tackle health issues. The major concept of the course was that *global public health is politics writ large*. Course objectives encouraged student agency in the large goal ameliorating population health status. Most students had not analyzed health issues prior to this course but after twelve weeks, virtually all had developed a sense of agency, hope, and tools to understand the roots of mental and physical health. Following case studies on Rwanda, Syria, India, Brazil, and Canada, students quickly grasped the significant impact of politics and economics on people's health. We found that one course can in fact stimulate sustained curiosity in health issues for these students. Unexpectedly, we discovered that students' greatest learning integrated personal, interpersonal, and scholarly analyses of health issues. This provided an avenue for students outside of health sciences to frame mental health, sexuality, and other stigmatized subjects within scholarly discourse.

The active teaching methods were often the source of student commentary, and the fact that they were building community in this course and working in small groups, which offered them greater engagement. Together with androgogical aspects of the course, students noted the course helped them to understand health issues from a theoretical perspective, which offered them a window into their lives. Mental health issues, a focus of the course, were frequently mentioned in student responses as a highlight of the course. They offered insights into anxiety and depression of people in their own lives and discussed how this class helped them to understand mental health in new ways. Prior to teaching the course, I had not anticipated this, because most of my teaching has been in medicine, midwifery and other health sciences and these students had more exposure to these issues. In teaching the course for a second time, I have incorporated the learnings from the SoTL study and the second batch of students has been equally vocal in their enthusiasm for learning about

health issues from a macro and micro perspective. This SoTL study offered me an opportunity to reflect deeply on the course design and its impact. Having the support of others made a world of difference. We have submitted our paper and enjoyed presenting our findings at a recent poster session at UBC. From this first dip into the ocean of SoTL, I've learned that it helps educators to improve our craft and share our learnings with colleagues.

2. How can we help students learn how to 'think like a sociologist'? Employing SoTL theories and research to inform our teaching strategies.

Author(s): *Alison Thomas, Douglas College*

Teaching sociology offers us the frequent reward of seeing students challenged - and then changed - by the ideas they encounter. Indeed, Howard and Zoeller (2007) claimed that even one semester of sociology has the potential to make an important contribution to an individual's general education, by opening their eyes to a different way of viewing the social world. Key to this is learning how to 'think like' a sociologist (Pace and Middendorf, 2004) by employing a *sociological imagination* - identified by Persell et al (2007) as the single most important thing for students to grasp in introductory sociology. Since a one semester course may well be the only formal exposure to our discipline that many students experience, how can we best help them achieve this understanding in such a short time? In this presentation I will outline several practical, SoTL-inspired strategies for teaching introductory sociology, relating these to what I learned from conducting a three year study of student learning in my introductory classes. This involved both documenting student learning trajectories over the duration of each semester and following up with an online survey, one year later, to assess what students had retained from their introduction to sociology.

3. Learning Statistics by Answering Questions

Author(s): *Mitchell McIvor, University of West Georgia*

For most Sociology departments, Statistics is a course that is both mandatory and loathed by students (Lewis-Beck, 2001; Williams et al., 2004). One of the primary complaints of students taking Statistics courses is that the material does not seem relevant to their future education or labour market aspirations. Other common complaints include how the material is difficult and boring. In an attempt to curb students' negative perceptions of Statistics courses, the author implemented a problem-based learning approach to teach a mandatory 4th-year quantitative methods class. The course began with students asking a research question of their choosing. All course material was subsequently presented in a way that focussed directly on answering their research question quantitatively. Interviews were conducted at the beginning and conclusion of the course to determine how student perceptions changed over the semester. The questions probed students' perception of the approach, the relevance of statistics to their future goals, the difficulty they experienced understanding the material, and how engaging they found the course to be.

4. Does Size Matter? Instructors' and Students' Perceptions of Students' Use of Technology in the Classroom

Author(s): *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo; Christine Zaza, University of Waterloo*

The aim of this study was to explore whether students' self-initiated personal technology use differed by class size as well as to explore students and instructors' perspectives on whether students' technology use in class is a problem. We surveyed all undergraduate students and faculty in one Faculty at a Canadian university. Analysis of data from 478 students' and 36 instructors' surveys showed that student-initiated technology use increased significantly as class size increased. Students and instructors expressed little concern about the impact of class-related technology use on learning and views did not differ significantly between these two groups. Although students and instructors both considered off-task technology use to hinder learning, their views differed significantly, with more instructors than students feeling strongly that students' use of technology in class is a problem.

[#BLACKPROFESSORMATTER: EXPERIENCES IN WHITE ACADEME](#)

Session Code: CER4

Session Format: Panel

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

Women, Black, racialized, disabled, Indigenous, and LGBTQ professors are routinely victimized by the tenure and promotion process in Canadian academe. For Black, Indigenous, and racialized professors that transcend “contingent” employment, denial of promotion and tenure imposes significant costs to individual well-being, interpersonal relationships, and relationships with colleagues. The situation is even worse for disabled, Indigenous and Black female professors. This panel features speakers who explore the interrelationship of anti-Black racism, race, gender, and the embodied vulnerability of the politics of tenure and promotion as a site of anti-Black racism and racial inequality for Black professors.

Organizer: Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Panelists:

- Bathseba Opini, University of British Columbia
- Annette Henry, University of British Columbia
- Handel Kashope Wright, University of British Columbia
- Tamari Kitossa, Brock University

GENDER & SEXUALITY II: SEXUALITY

Session Code: GAS2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 343

Papers in this session explore discourses on sexuality as they reproduce or disrupt power relationships in various institutional contexts or in everyday interactions. Panelists use a range of micro and macro sociological approaches as well as different methods to analyze sexuality – and its intersections – not just as identities, but as social processes imbued in power relations.

Organizers: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph, Salina Abji, Carleton University

Chair: Salina Abji, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. Parenting in the context of consensual non-monogamies

Author(s): *Milaine Alarie, Institut national de recherche scientifique (INRS)*

Over the last 15 years, consensual non-monogamies (CNM) -- an umbrella term that includes all intimate relationships in which the partners knowingly allow some form of sexual and/or emotional connection with partners outside of the traditional dyad -- have received significant media attention. Despite the growing academic interest for consensual departures from monogamy, little scholarship has been dedicated to understanding family formation and parenting in the context of CNM. Such topic is particularly deserving of researchers' attention considering the recent challenges to some of the laws regarding parenting rights or marital unions, such as the Ontario court case regarding the legal recognition of a third parent (A.A. v B.B., 2007), the British Columbia (BC) reference trial intended to test the constitutionality of Canada's polygamy laws (Reference re: Section 293 of the Criminal Code of Canada, 2011) or the BC court case regarding the parental rights of polyamorous parents post-separation (B.D.G. v C.M.B., 2016). Based on more than 30 semi-structured interviews with non-monogamous parents and their intimate partners, I explore in this paper the perceived benefits and challenges participants associate with raising children while maintaining multi-partners intimate relationships.

2. The Circuits of Sexuality: Analyzing the Cultural Phenomenon of Ru Paul's Drag Race

Author(s): *Jennifer Peruniak, University of Toronto*

This paper applies Weiss' theory of circuits of sexuality to the cultural phenomenon of RuPaul's Drag Race and argues that drag race is embedded in and reinforces capitalist cultural formations that enforce social inequality. Drag Race, a popular televised reality competition is a microcosm of the drag world. This paper challenges mainstream conceptualizations of drag as subversive as they apply to Drag Race, and argue that it reinforces and normalizes unequal racial, gender and sexuality stereotypes. Therefore, Drag Race is limited in its ability to be subversive and ultimately reinforces hegemonic social norms. Drag Race operates within a circuitry that allows for the creation and production of culture within its practices while embedded in society and subject to and influenced by dominant power structures within society. Drag Race is an example of how within perceived realms of fantasy and escapism, subversion is limited, as Drag Race is subject to hegemonic norms. Drag Race is embedded within capitalism and is a biopolitical project, as drag queens become fetishized, commodified, and produce forms of bodily knowledge. Drag Race contains elements of subversion for drag as an art form, however, ultimately exists under and reproduces systems of inequality, privilege, and power, which marginalizes queer, non-binary, people of colour. This paper shows that Drag Race simultaneously operates as a circuit and enacts a duality of allowing for subversion while being influenced by reinforcing systems of inequality and productive of culture. Drag Race, much like BDSM communities, operates within a dialectical circuit which produces new cultures and subjectivists, while in tandem, reproduces and reinforces social inequality while containing elements of subversion.

3. Church Politics, Same-Sex Cohabitation, and Gender Change in Contemporary Greece

Author(s): *Christos Orfanidis, University of Toronto*

Greece has gone through major political changes after the global recession (2009) that have drawn the global attention. However, in the last couple of years (2017-2018), Greece has also gone through major social changes with regards to human rights. These changes touch upon gender identity and sexual orientation, two subjects that have been systematically unaddressed in the Greek context. This paper focuses on the Church's reaction to the new policies on the legal recognition of same-sex cohabitation and the legal recognition of official gender change from the age of 15, and its effort to affect the general public perception. The paper is divided into three main parts. In the first part I provide the necessary social, political and cultural context of modern Greece in which sexual minorities have historically existed. In the second part I examine the politicalization of the Church and its agenda on public policy. In the third part I theorize the Church's stance as a moral panic. More detailed, after specifying the reconceptualizations that allow us to read this situation as a moral panic, I study the different levels and processes of moral panic, expanding from its design, to its promotion and eventually its wider ramifications and its current state.

4. Gatekeeping 'Male Enhancement': (Hetero)Sexuality, 'Monster Cocks', and the (Im)Possibilities for Bodily Being

Author(s): *Jennifer Thomas, Simon Fraser University*

"Male enhancement" procedures—such as penile length and girth augmentations, scrotal shaping, and foreskin restorations—are among many surgical and at-home genital techniques that are gaining popularity among cisgender men in North America. Through interviews with male enhancement practitioners as well as observations of virtual homosocial spaces for cis men seeking to enhance their genitals, this project asks—not why cis men are (re)engineering their bodies, or if these "modifications" are liberatory or oppressive—but rather, what are the systems of intelligibility that render certain bodies and subjectivities (im)possible and/or (un)natural in this socio-historical moment? How does sexuality inform the ways that male enhancement practitioners enable or foreclose access to somatic technologies and bodily (trans)formation? Taking up Stryker's (2006) call to identify the "seams and sutures" of the "natural", this research traces the discourses about sexuality, masculinity, and the body that are employed in the service of (re)naturalizing cis men's bodies and subjectivities. Possible themes to explore in this talk include solosexuality and autoeroticism, pleasure, monogamy and polyamory, heteronormativity, reproduction, sexual violence, and the body projects demanded of women to accommodate "monster cocks". By situating this investigation within the theoretical tradition of somatechnics, my work aims to open up spaces for alternative geographies of subjectivity and embodied existence.

5. Writing in the Margins: Queerness as a Problem in Sexual Education

Author(s): *Takara Ketchell, University of Alberta*

Drawing on an analysis of sex education curriculum and related media discourse in Toronto, Ontario, this paper argues that issues around sexuality are increasingly being framed as problem of the queer individual. This has ramifications for how we think about sexuality and how issues surrounding LGBTQ people are addressed, framed and constructed within society. These ramifications are a result of inequality and prejudice arising from societal values, beliefs, and attending power structures. Therefore, it is at this level that the issue needs to be resolved, and not at the level of the individual. Yet the individual becomes the site of both the problem and the potential solution. While society institutes programs, laws, and legislation that are meant to address the behaviour of individuals, they do little or nothing to address the ways that social values and structures continue to reproduce queerness as non-normative. As long as queerness can be read as always already the exception, the transgressive other, society has no pressing need to institute changes. Instead of positioning 'queer issues' as concerns of queer-identified populations, we need to focus on the promise of inclusion and equality and how that benefits everyone.

GENTRIFICATION AND THE CITY

Session Code: URS2

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 350

In the context of the growing housing crisis in Canadian cities, working class, immigrant and low-income neighborhoods have been under increasing pressure from both residential and commercial gentrification. As homeowners, renters, artists and entrepreneurs seek out "affordable" neighborhoods in expensive cities, they come into conflict with those on the economic and social margins who claim the "right to remain," in the face of potential displacement.

Organizers: *Daniel Kudla, University of Guelph, Zackary Hyde, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Demoviction Resistance: The Herongate Tenant Coalition and Social Movement Suppression

Author(s): *Andrew Crosby, Carleton University*

Beginning in July 2018, a large development firm – Timbercreek Communities and its parent company Timbercreek Asset Management – issued a series of cease and desist notices to the Herongate Tenant Coalition. Timbercreek purchased the Herongate community in Ottawa South in 2013 and has initiated a series of demovictions (eviction-demolitions) of dozens of townhouses to build high-rise apartments offering "resort-style living." Herongate is one of the most diverse neighbourhoods in Ottawa and predominantly populated by low-income, working class, and racialized families. This case represents a prominent example of gentrification and the city. After over 100 families received eviction notices in May 2018, the Herongate Tenant Coalition formed to save their neighbourhood. Their efforts consisted of a social media campaign targeting the developer's tactics, including purposeful neglect, corruption, and intimidation. In an effort to silence the Tenant Coalition, Timbercreek's law firm sent a series of cease and desist notices threatening legal action. My paper examines the mass eviction of Ottawa's Herongate community, social movement mobilization as resistance to gentrification, as well as the tactics employed by developers to silence and stifle dissent. The current battle between Timbercreek and the Herongate Tenant Coalition is a localized but crucial flashpoint in contestations surrounding affordable housing and urban space in a mid-sized Canadian city.

2. Genti-Vacation: Examining the Localized Impacts of Global Digital Platforms

Author(s): *Dustin Gray, University of British Columbia*

With the ever-evolving frontiers of gentrification imbued by the socio-technological processes of an increasingly networked, urbanized world, the potential for innovative research agendas lies in an embrace of

the digital. This paper will proffer one such agenda, presenting the theoretical foundations, analytical framework, and potential methodological pathways for a study of “platform gentrification” that examines the extent of collaborative consumption, facilitated through digital intermediaries, in initiating and expediting the processes of urban spatial and socioeconomic transformation. The proposed research agenda situates platform gentrification as an extension of the cognitive-cultural capitalist logics that have reconfigured neighborhood and planetary scales — creating an evolutionary successor to Kevin Fox Gotham’s (2005) influential fusion of production- and consumption-side explanations in the theory of “tourism gentrification.” The mechanisms of digital platforms, in facilitating prosumerist exchange, are dissolving dialectical distinctions between production and consumption, and, importantly, obscuring agency in profound ways that a platform gentrification agenda must seek to uncover and, if possible, reverse. A case study, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods, in the Bywater neighborhood of New Orleans will be utilized to illustrate the localized impacts of Airbnb and associated displacement pressures – both physical and symbolic – wrought by the propagation of digital platforms.

3. Queer Pop-Ups, Artists, and Gentrification: Collective Belonging and Displacement in the Unaffordable City

Author(s): *Ryan Stillwagon, University of British Columbia; Zachary Hyde, University of British Columbia*

Research on sexuality and space emphasizes geographic and institutional forms that are stable and fixed yet often misses the effects of temporary placemaking efforts. The proliferation of these ephemeral urban placemaking forms, driven by artists and queers, encourages scholars to assess their collective impact on the processes of gentrification in low-income neighbourhoods. This paper looks at artist and queer driven gentrification in Vancouver, Canada. Drawing on two comparative data sets, we first show how “queer pop-up” promoters and participants negotiate their need for spaces of collective belonging while existing as groups that possess a high degree of social and cultural capital and are therefore capable of spurring displacement and commercial upscaling. We also draw on interviews with low-income artists who similarly identify as a group under threat of displacement while contributing to the very processes of gentrification they claim to disavow. The findings of this study add to recent debates on “reflexive” gentrifiers and the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion within “unaffordable cities,” where cultural spaces are increasingly under threat from gentrification. More broadly, we offer ways of theorizing ephemeral placemaking and gentrification for culture, sexuality, and urban studies.

4. Social justice in green neighborhoods: An evaluation of Dockside Green, Victoria.

Author(s): *Meg Holden, Simon Fraser University; Joan Chamunorwa, Simon Fraser University*

This paper departs from the notion that for green neighborhoods to be justly sustainable, equity, reconciliation, diversity and inclusion should be considered in order to pursue improvements to quality of life for all (Fainstein, 2010). These considerations should be reflected not only in a plan’s vision but also in the implementation of policies and strategies that ensure space for social justice is maintained alongside economic and environmental goals. The study uses Dockside Green, Victoria as a case study to investigate how social justice is envisioned and enacted within a model sustainable neighbourhood redevelopment project. This case study is suitable for our investigation of social justice in green neighborhoods because within this model sustainable neighbourhood redevelopment, a Master Development Agreement (MDA) was signed between the City of Victoria and the developer, Windmill West, explicitly setting forward social justice goals and strategies, from public space and amenities to inclusionary housing. As this project, now nearing two decades old though only one-quarter developed, has evolved through different political and developer leadership, different development and land use strategies, some observers have offered that social justice has been forgotten at Dockside Green, while environmental and economic sustainability expectations have been met (Dale & Newman, 2009). Therefore, the paper will address the following question: *how has the social justice imperative at Dockside Green evolved from its initial characterization in the 2005 MDA to its current definition?*

[INDIGENIZING/DECOLONIZING CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS I](#)

Session Code: ISD1a

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Session Format: Regular

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

In response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action, various actors with a variety of interests and objectives are seeking to indigenize or decolonize Canadian educational institutions at all levels. This session features papers that critically analyze the various opportunities, challenges, dilemmas, and contradictions inherent in this process and/or propose strategies to improve its outcomes.

Organizers: Claire Polster, University of Regina, Mary Ellen Donnan, Bishops University, Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta

Chair: Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. The Implications of University Corporatization for the Indigenization Project

Author(s): Claire Polster, University of Regina

This paper seeks to highlight an important but neglected dimension of the discussion about Indigenizing Canada's universities, namely the implications of university corporatization for the Indigenization project. Specifically, I argue that unless university corporatization is taken into account and addressed, the potential success and benefits associated with Indigenization will be significantly curtailed. This is because, in many ways, the practices and objectives of the corporate university (including the growing use of various performance metrics and the mounting pressures on academics to compete for resources and stardom) are antithetical to the aims of the Indigenization project and to the reconciliation that both supports and grows from them. On a more positive note, I argue that attending to how corporatization constrains Indigenization can help forge an alliance between supporters of this project and anti-corporatization activists aimed at undoing those same university relations and structures that impede the realization of their respective aims. I close with some reflections on how to build a mutually supportive and beneficial alliance in which the objectives of neither party are coopted or colonized by the others'.

2. Decolonizing Universities: Indigenous Students' Perspectives and Experiences

Author(s): Kerry Bailey, McMaster University

With the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's calls to action, many universities have responded by beginning to take steps towards decolonizing/Indigenizing their institutions. Although implementation of changes has varied greatly between universities, from the inclusion of land acknowledgements to the incorporation of mandatory Indigenous studies courses, movement has begun. However, Indigenous students continue to face racism and discrimination within the university environment. Some of the new policies and changes have, in fact, facilitated further complications for these students navigating their university careers. In achieving a balance between Indigenous and settler voices in the academy, it is imperative to recognize and listen to the voices of Indigenous students. Drawing on 25 open-ended interviews with Indigenous students at three Ontario universities between 2016 and 2018, the current study explores the implementation of new university policies/actions from the student perspective – Is there agreement with how changes are being implemented? What are the main concerns? Have positive changes in learning opportunities and experiences been perceived? Have encounters with either social or structural racism decreased as a result? And what more needs to be done? The data gathered indicates that there is much more work required to create positive environments for Indigenous students to feel safe and confident in pursuing their academic goals. As we move into this critical time of adjustment within the post-secondary education system, we must be acutely aware and responsive to how these changes impact Indigenous students within the Canadian university system.

3. Consciously adjusting the volume of the settler's voice

Author(s): Avril Aitken, Bishop's University; Mary Ellen Donnan, Bishop's University; Jean Manore, Bishop's University

The recent efforts of universities to include, embrace, and teach Indigenous knowledge and cultures is replete with challenges and opportunities. Indigenous scholars, currently under-represented in the Academy, are being asked to undertake the work of improving Canadians' knowledge of Indigenous cultures but it is perhaps too great a task to lay on the shoulders of this minority. However, settler academics supporting efforts of decolonization inevitably bring their own interpretive lenses distinct from perspectives more steeped in

Indigenous cultural experience. This paper examines the dilemmas, challenges and strategies for negotiating and achieving respectful balance between Indigenous and settler voices in the academy's efforts to decolonize, by focusing on the efforts, perspectives and activities of a small liberal arts institution, Bishop's University, located in Sherbrooke, Quebec and on the traditional, unceded Abenaki territory. Three settler scholars from three departments, Sociology, History and Education, designed a study to look at their university's potential to de-colonize and Indigenize their institution, with the underlying questions: Is Indigenization an extended reach for our institution and, how might the existing institutional interest in disrupting colonial patterns and building less-oppressive ones be transformed into real or substantive change? By analyzing the data, the paper will present answers to those questions and also suggest ways of further de-colonizing the institution through the paradigm of the 5 'R's: Responsibility, Reciprocity, Respect, Relevance and Relationships, as outlined by Kirkness, V. & Barnhardt, R. (1991), Celia Haig Brown, n.d. and Sandra Styres, (2017).

NEW THEORY IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY I

Session Code: ECS1a

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 235

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

Organizer: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. Income pooling, assets sharing, and the logics of economic integration among Quebecois couples

Author(s): *Maude Pugliese, Institut national de recherche scientifique; Helene Belleau, Institut national de recherche scientifique*

Scholars have long sought to understand the logics of economic integration among couples. Why do some couples behave as an integrated economic unit, while other couples comprise two independent economic actors? As the financialization literature shows, assets and investments now form an important dimension of economic experience. Yet, the literature on economic integration has thus far paid virtually no attention to whether and why couples decide to share their assets, focusing instead on practices of income pooling. This paper helps to fill in this gap by examining whether the equity motive in income pooling extends to the sharing of assets and savings. Previous research has found that couples exhibiting a large income difference often pool their incomes so as to foster equity among partners. We argue that while those partners may desire to foster equity in the present by pooling incomes, they may not want to extend this equity in the future by co-owning their assets. Drawing on original survey data collected in Quebec we find evidence that couples with a large income difference are substantially less likely to co-own a residence and co-manage their retirement savings than others. This finding stresses that the logics behind economic integration through investments sharing are different than the logics leading to income pooling, calling for further studies on the topic of assets management.

2. Liberalization and Legitimacy: Relationship Formation in A Newly Liberalized Market

Author(s): *Abdullah Shahid, Cornell University; Ningzi Li, University of Colorado*

In this study, we examine how and why private and state organizations in the post liberalization period form relationships. The Chinese bond market liberalization in 2007 provides a natural setting to explore whether liberalization promotes competitive, resource-based relationships among organizations or rather, perpetuates the prior legitimacy of state organizations in market relations. Probit models show that private firms generally rely on state banks for raising bond finance. However, private firms with stock exchange listing are less likely to rely on state banks. State firms neither rely on state banks nor rely on private banks exclusively to raise bond finance, demonstrating their overriding legitimacy and access in the market. Thus,

firms without prior legitimacy (either through being a state firm or through stock market listing) continue to rely on state banks to raise finance. The results hold even after we account for firms' financial characteristics, industries, geographic locations, and market environment factors. Overall, the present research shows that the prior legitimacy (or lack thereof) drives the pattern of relationship formation observed in a newly liberalized market segment.

3. Institutional Pessimism, Political Ties, and Firm Innovation in China's Private Sector

Author(s): *Junmin Wang, University of Memphis*

Economic actors are widely reported to use political ties to fill the void of formal governance institutions in the transitional economies of post-communist countries and developing contexts. Although the existent literature offers rich knowledge of understanding the instrumental dimensions of political ties, i.e., their benefits and costs for economic actors, it pays little attention to the sentimentality of political ties. In this study, I examine how different types of political ties affect firm innovation and modulate the roles of economic actors' pessimism toward their institutional environment in affecting firm innovativeness. Analyzing a nationally-representative sample of Chinese private companies, I find that private entrepreneurs' informal, licit political ties are the most salient contributing factors in affecting firm innovation. Such ties also weaken the negative effects of entrepreneurs' pessimism toward their institutional environment on firm innovativeness. Informal, illicit political ties create high instrumental benefits but intensify the negative role of entrepreneurs' legal pessimism on firm innovation. Formal political ties help reduce the negative role of entrepreneurs' legal pessimism on firm innovativeness, but the state's intervention and inefficiency effects are most evident in the private companies connected with the government formally. My study demonstrates a relatively comprehensive analysis of how political ties affect firm innovativeness and a novel approach to studying how political ties frame economic actors' pessimism toward their institutional environment. I add new insight on how firms' network strategies not only substitute for the institutional void in transitional economies and developing societies, but shape network actors' values, beliefs, and sentimentalities.

4. Transparency and Market-Making in First Nations

Author(s): *Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University*

In 2013 the Canadian federal government passed the First Nations Financial Transparency Act into law. It required First Nations band governments to publicly post audited financial statements, and remuneration schedules of politicians. First Nations governments and Indigenous activists argued forcefully that the bill was a racist and colonial imposition and met the bill with significant resistance. The paper looks to tie together theories of transparency, economic knowledge-making, and Indigenous legal theory to theorize how Canada's settler-colonial bureaucratic regime looks to induce economic development on First Nations reserve lands. I show how specific financial disclosures and information are used as methods of settler colonial land privatization, and the paper theorizes how settler economic strategies have come to depend on the production of self-management expertise. Through interviews with bureaucrats and document analysis I show how transparency was imagined by the Canadian government as a positive economic device that would a specific form of economic expertise for transforming Indigenous nations. I analyze how transparency was envisioned to (1) *expose* specific truths about Indigenous peoples and governance; (2) produce market-oriented politics and knowledges in First Nations governments; and (3) make reserves 'investment-worthy' market spaces for businesses and resource extraction industries.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS VI: PROTEST, NETWORKS AND RESOURCES

Session Code: PSM2f

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Session Format: Regular

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

Papers in this session draw on diverse case examples to advance our understanding of the interrelationship between social movement protests, networks, and resources.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Chair: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph

Discussant: Lesley J. Wood, York University

Presentations:

1. Not Trusting the State, Not Trusting Each Other?

Author(s): Nil Polat, The University of British Columbia; Cary Wu, University of British Columbia and York University

How are social trust and political trust related has been a subject of considerable debate. In this article, we investigate how education affects people's social and political trust among turks and kurds differently to test how political trust affects social trust. Our analyses of the data from ISSP (2014) show that education has a stronger and negative impact on people's political trust among turks than among kurds. Among turks, the stronger negative effect of education on political trust leads to a negative effect of education on social trust. Among kurds education has not significant negative impact on their political trust which explain why the effect of education remains positive on their social trust. The interrelationships among ethnicity education as well as social and political trust demonstrate that low political trust also lead to low trust in people.

2. Revisiting the Role of Alienation in Activism

Author(s): Milos Brocic, University of Toronto

With the ascendancy of the resource mobilization approach in the 1970's, most social movements scholars turned away from the post-war emphasis on alienation and psychological strain, emphasizing embeddedness in social networks and organizations instead. Far from socially isolated, scholars found activists to be distinguished by their social ties and group memberships. Much of this literature, however, lacked attention to temporal issues. Questions regarding the social lives and attitudes of activists prior to their involvement in political life and whether their involvement in activism altered their biographies remain unsettled. Using four-wave panel data from the National Study of Youth and Religion (2003-2013), with respondents initially interviewed during high school, I explore how those who went on to participate in the Occupy Wall Street (OWS) movement differed from others in their subjective sense of alienation as well as in their social connections earlier in life. Results from multilevel linear growth models suggest that OWS participants tended to report higher levels of subjective alienation as teenagers and into adulthood. Their involvement in voluntary associations, moreover, tended to be lower earlier in life as compared to others. That said, OWS participants tended to become more involved over time – a reversal of the prevailing trend among others. Finally, using logistic regression models to assess the relative importance of alienation as a predictor of OWS participation, I find that attitudes related to alienation are more powerful predictors of OWS participation than group membership. Overall, while most scholars rejected the significance attributed to alienation in previous approaches, the results here suggest that this may have been partly premature. I conclude with a discussion on why alienation has a role in activism, as well as what kinds of movements we may expect alienation to assume greater importance in.

[REVISITING GENDER IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE: THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL IMAGINARY OF KNOWLEDGE](#)

Session Code: FEM8a

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Session Format: Regular

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

In the 1980s and 1990s, key feminist debates revolved around the relationship between masculine fields of knowledge, like science, and feminism. This session aims to revive foundational questions about gender and knowledge. Part I of our back-to-back session focuses on how social actors organize knowledge in gendered ways, how gendered identities shape understandings of the social world, and how our imagination of the social world produces outcomes along gendered lines.

Organizers: Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia, Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. "Tribal Dynamics" of Perceptual Modelling and Meaning Fixation in Literary Journalism

Author(s): Will Keats-Osborn, Will Keats-Osborn Ministries LLC

For the editors at a magazine, predicting the ways that a reasonable reader will make sense of contextual clues so as to glean the intended meaning from a text—what it's meant to "say" or what it's "about"—is a large part of the collaborative work of revising a draft story into a publishable state. I argue that an editorial team's ability to make these predictions correctly (so that an article "holds up" after publication) comes from the range of practical experiences the members have amassed over the course of their lives and careers concerning the ways different sorts of people conventionally evaluate claims about reality. Errors that find their way into print often come from blind spots in this stock of embodied knowledge, rendering explicit policies and procedures of limited value in insuring a publication against mistakes. Using interview and archival data from a study of literary journalism, along with the case of "Dr. V's Magical Putter," a *Grantland* story that led an inventor to kill herself after the publication outed her as trans, I attempt to provide a framework for understanding how various barriers to participation in the editorial process can lead to errors both factual and moral.

2. "Blasting Stereotypes All Over": The Raging Grannies' Strategic Deployment of the Social Imaginary

Author(s): Jennifer Fellows, Douglas College

Jose Medina critiqued Miranda Fricker's groundbreaking work in epistemic injustice, pointing out that most epistemic injustices were sustained and supported by the 'social imaginary'. The social imaginary functions like stereotypes and is used to make quick judgements about someone's competency, reliability or truthfulness. Medina proposed that this social imaginary could best be overcome with beneficial epistemic friction: when one encounters a person who differs from the stereotype in a non-threatening way. Using the example of the Raging Grannies, I suggest that age itself (but particularly the aging of women) may be seen as an opportunity to cultivate beneficial epistemic friction and that this opportunity is one that exists both for the aging subjects themselves and also for their social interlocutors. I speculate that aging women in particular, may be well placed to use the social imaginary to their advantage, and challenge the epistemologies of ignorance present in their interlocutors. In short, the example of the grannies illuminates that the social imaginary is both the root of and, at least sometimes, the solution to epistemic vices and epistemic injustice.

3. Gender in the Assignment of Grades to Undergraduate Students

Author(s): Anastasia Kulpa, MacEwan University

In assigning grades to students, faculty members are producing a form of knowledge which did not exist prior to those judgements. These grades are taken as indicators of the absolute and relative quality of students, and used to qualify them for jobs, scholarships, and further coursework. Using a set of interviews with tenure-track faculty members in psychology, this paper explores gender as a dimension influencing the production of this knowledge. Female faculty use different metaphors to discuss assigning grades to undergraduate students, and emphasise different aspects of grading as a part of their work. This may be due to the types of teaching female faculty do, but may also result from the ways female faculty members interpret and understand their discipline.

4. An egalitarian partnership? The negotiation of housework in nonmarital cohabiting unions

Author(s): Adam Vanzella-Yang, University of British Columbia; Erez Aloni, University of British Columbia

Since Hochschild's *Second Shift*, numerous studies have shown that the gender revolution remains incomplete. Despite women's greater participation in the workforce, female overrepresentation in higher education, and the broader shift in public opinion favouring gender equality, the bulk of household chores and childcare in heterosexual unions remains the woman's burden. In parallel, research has also indicated a sharp rise in intimate partnerships that are commonly believed to be more egalitarian and non-traditional. In this paper, we investigate whether the gender revolution remains stalled even in the most egalitarian form of relationships: nonmarital cohabitation. Using qualitative and quantitative approaches, we explore how housework is negotiated between unmarried partners who live together in British Columbia and assess the extent to which gender remains a determining factor in the allocation of unpaid housework. Our findings confirm that cohabiting couples do express egalitarian views about their relationship. However, we also find that inequalities persist in subtle, nuanced, and unacknowledged ways, even among highly-educated middle-class couples who frequently uphold progressive worldviews.

SOCIAL NETWORKS WITHIN AND BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUPS

Session Code: SON2

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 037

In multi-ethnic societies like Canada, social relationships within and between ethnic groups play important roles in the social, political, and labour market fortunes of groups and their members.

Organizer: Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto

Chair: Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. Access to Ethnic Social Capitals for Members of Subordinated Ethnic Status Groups

Author(s): *Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto*

For members of subordinated ethnic groups, two kinds of social capital are important. One valuable form of social capital is occupationally diverse ties to members of the dominant ethnic group, ties which can be useful in gaining access to good positions in social settings in which dominant group members have more power, for example good jobs in mainstream labour markets and active roles in mainstream politics. Diverse ties to members of one's own group are also useful in connecting people to organize for action on matters of group interests, and in gaining effective social support for stresses related to the group's subordinate position.

It is therefore important to know how much of each kind of social capital subordinate ethnic group members have, and how they get it. Research on this topic is thin because very few studies actually measure both kinds of ethnic social capital, and the few that do have been limited to special populations such as entrepreneurs. This paper reports on a survey using random samples of three ethnic groups in Toronto: the dominant White group and the two largest non-White groups, Black and Chinese. Ethnic social capitals are measured by asking whether respondents whether they know White, Black, and Chinese people in each of a set of occupations.

Black and Chinese respondents have equally diverse ties to Whites and to members of their own group, but gain their similar levels of social capitals in dissimilar ways. The reasons are cultural. Their ancestral homelands have different cultural dispositions concerning ways to meet people, for example, Black respondents are more active in voluntary associations and Chinese people prioritize building ties in school and at work.

2. Bonding vs Bridging among Immigrants in Canada: The Role of Habitus

Author(s): *Georgina Chuatico, Western University*

New immigrants often turn to their ethnic community for support, and in consequence form bonding ties, or intra-ethnic networks. However, there are also those who are more likely to form ties that reach outside of their immediate ethnic group, also known as bridging ties or inter-ethnic networks. Migrant social networks shed light on not only their social integration and position in the new host society, but also on their social

position in their country of origin. The social position occupied by individuals in society is maintained and reproduced by what Bourdieu calls 'habitus', wherein the socialized dispositions, conceptions, and ways of living unite and differentiate social groups. In consequence, the types of social ties between immigrants are influenced by their habitus as they gravitate towards those who possess a similar habitus as they do. My research project uses the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada to investigate how the habitus possessed by immigrants upon arrival can either facilitate bonding ties versus bridging ties in Canada.

3. On the Strengths and Limitations of the Contact Theory: The Case of Muslim and non-Muslim High School Students in Calgary

Author(s): *Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary; Saba Raja, University of Calgary*

The body of social-psychological research known as the Contact Theory has reliably shown that social interactions among people of different backgrounds result in the shattering of their prejudicial and stereotypical views towards one another and, hence, it promotes more positive inter-group relationships. The validity of this theoretical proposition has been tested through 24 in-depth interviews with young Muslim and non-Muslim adults residing in Calgary, Alberta, with a focus on the interactions during their high-school years. The data are coded and analyzed using NVivo. The findings show general support for the main themes of the Contact Theory – including the four mechanisms through which the positive outcomes materialize – but they also point to a few emerged concepts. Among these are: 1) the significance of having other, non-religious commonalities between the interacting partners in facilitating the process; 2) the importance of exposure to diversity in the early childhood years; 3) the process is hindered by the 'lack of curiosity' among the mainstream non-Muslim population and the 'fear of coming off too strong' among the Muslims in suppressing the vitality of the interactions; 4) the need for 'intra-group' contacts, within Muslims, to weaken their prejudices towards other Muslims; and 5) the role of different lifestyles with regards to 'alcohol consumption' in hampering the likelihood of social interaction. The theoretical and practical implications of these emerging themes are discussed.

SOCIOLOGY OF ADDICTIVE, RISK-TAKING, AND IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOURS I

Session Code: CRM2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 237

The propensity to engage in behaviours (e.g., gambling, substance use, drinking, shopping, internet use, etc.) for which the rewarding effects provide a compelling incentive to repeatedly pursue those behaviours despite negative or even detrimental consequences to the individual's physical, mental, social, or financial well-being generally decreases over the life span. The various factors that contribute to individuals' engagement in those behaviours need to be identified.

Organizer: *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Presentations:

1. "They have Money, they have Power": Pathways to Gang Involvement and Desistance Through the Eyes of Young Adults in Edmonton

Author(s): *Taylor-Rae Foster, University of Alberta*

This paper explores the experiences of both male and female young adults who are closely connected to or involved in Edmonton street gangs. Using qualitative interviews, this research seeks to understand the pathways of childhood trauma, poverty, addiction and resilience which ultimately demonstrate the complex role gangs play in our community. Fundamentally, this paper explores how risk-taking behaviour and cycles of violence are linked to exposure to drugs, availability of opportunity and expectations for the future.

2. Retail Therapy or An Urge to Splurge: A Study of Impulsive Buying Behaviour among University Students

Author(s): *Angel Chow, University of Regina; Rozzet Jurdi-Hage, University of Regina*

Impulsive buying behaviour is a prevalent phenomenon in western countries as well as emerging markets. Described as “an unplanned purchase” that is based on sudden, powerful and persistent urges to possess an item immediately without deliberate decision-making, this behaviour is often aroused by an exposure to external stimuli and associated with an emotional response. It is estimated that 90% of consumers engage in occasional impulsive purchases. Impulse buying has been found to have positive relationships with negative psychological states, self-identity seeking, self-image enhancement, materialism, and pursuit of hedonic goals such as immediate gratification and uplift of mood. Impulse buyers tend to neglect long-term consequences of impulse purchases which ends up impacting negatively their mental and financial well-being. As young age has been found to be associated with impulsive behaviour, young adult shoppers will be more inclined to engage in this behaviour compared to their older counterparts. It is conceivable that excessive levels of impulsive buying behaviour can lead to social, emotional, and financial problems. There is a growing body of research on the determinants of impulsive buying behaviour. However, little research has been devoted to post-purchase consequences and evaluations of impulse buying. In addition, few studies have given attention to the process of impulse buying. Indeed, the experiences of emotional, cognitive and behavioural reactions may contribute to repeated impulsive buying behaviours. It is critically important to comprehend impulse buying as an outcome as well as a process. The purpose of this study is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the process of impulsive buying behaviours among 415 university students, who completed a self-administered questionnaire in fall 2018, by adapting a theoretical model that simultaneously encompasses internal motivators, external triggers, post-purchase consequences and evaluations. Implications of impulse buying on compulsive buying behaviour and financial well-being will be discussed.

3. Young Adult Health Behaviours: The Effect of Higher Education

Author(s): *Anthony Jehn, Western University*

Existing research has developed a theoretical framework whereby health behaviours compound to form unique health lifestyles based on key social status groups that develop based on educational attainment, gender, age, and race. However, research typically focuses on later life stages while ignoring the range of behaviours that may define young adult health lifestyles. The main purpose of this study is to examine causal effects between postsecondary educational attainment and health behaviours among young adults.

Data comes from Waves I and III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health). The study collects longitudinal survey data on respondents’ social, economic, physical, and mental well-being. This study utilizes two dependent variables that measure the leading health behavioural causes of death including smoking and binge drinking. Young adult health behaviour outcomes vary greatly by both postsecondary educational enrolment as well as degree obtainment. Furthermore, a sharp contrast is observed whereby postsecondary educational attainment lowers rates of smoking while increasing the likelihood of binge drinking for young adults. The conflicting results between health behaviours create concerns for the future adult health disparities as the early transition to adulthood is found to be an important developmental stage particularly for establishing health behaviours and lifestyles.

4. Raving Reviews: The Risk Environments of Club Drug Use

Author(s): *Nick Cristiano, York University*

The rave scene has often been associated with the use of illicit drugs like ecstasy, ketamine, amphetamine, cocaine, and gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) (Barrett et al. 2005; Kavanaugh and Anderson 2008). Given that the rave scene has evolved into a massive commercial enterprise and has become one of the most popular sources of leisure for young people (Sanders 2006), it is now more important than ever to understand the drug use that takes place at these parties. In this paper, which stems from my current work on my PhD dissertation, I look at what informs club drug user’s practices of using drugs and managing risks. My paper focuses specifically on the intersection between risk perceptions and contexts of club drug use. Using Rhodes’ (2002) risk environment framework, I consider how club drug users’ understandings and experiences of the environments of their use shape their drug-using behaviors. I argue that only through studying the social, political, economic, and physical environments of club drug use can we truly understand what informs practices of using club drugs and managing risk.

5. Gambling Behaviour in a Sample of University Students: A Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis

Author(s): *Xiashengyou Wang, University of Regina; Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Gambling has increasingly gained social acceptance and grown in prevalence. Notably, the gambling industry in Canada grew 4.9% in 2017 generating 17.3 billion in revenue from casinos, lotteries, charitable and online gaming over the previous year (Brooks, 2018). With the proliferation of new technologies, gambling products and opportunities have become more accessible. Earlier studies have demonstrated that adolescents and young adults are at greater risk for gambling problems (Elton-Marshall et al., 2016; Huang & Boyer, 2007). In fact, addiction to gambling has been linked to a wide range of serious personal and social harms (Afifi et al., 2016; Stinchfield et al., 2006; Petry & Weinstock, 2007). It is therefore vital to explore the various risk factors and predictors of gambling in young adulthood so that appropriate prevention and intervention strategies may be developed. Based on a questionnaire survey of 371 university students in a western Canadian city, this paper explores their gambling behaviour and attitudes toward gambling. The major factors contributing to respondents' engagement in gambling activities will be identified using multivariate logistic regression.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT I: THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

Session Code: DEV2a

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Location: ANGU 039

Development is not a monolithic discourse. It is widely accepted and contested, having enormous amount of gains and abhorrent legacies of pains at the same time. Central meanings and dynamics of development have changed over time generating both winners and losers—both in human societies as well as in the realm of the natural environment.

Organizers: Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Andrew Dawson, Glendon, York University, Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University
Chair: Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Development as a historical project of power: A tale of four regimes

Author(s): *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University*

In the post-colonial studies, power and production are deeply embedded in the discourse of development. This paper will discuss how development historically produced “projects of power”, discerning at least four regimes of power: colonial (civilizing) project, development (modernization) project, neoliberal (globalizing) project, and new security (securitizing) project. In each regime, certain spaces were constructed as problematic and thereby regimes of control, surveillance and interventions were justified. The paper will uncover and contest these regimes and show some inherent contradictions.

2. Viability of Social Democratic Development: An Analysis of the World's Leontief Input-Output Matrices 2010

Author(s): *Samuel Cohn, Texas A and M University; Lexie Ford, Texas A and M University; Bryson Bassett, Texas A and M University; Anna Kimery, Texas A and M University*

This paper argues for the existence of social democratic development – development that occurs as a direct result of the amelioration of the income of poor people. Social democratic development can occur through many causal mechanisms, such as land reform, or by providing education or microcredit to poor people. This paper emphasizes a different mechanism of social democratic development – increasing the multiplier effect in societies. The poor are more likely to consume than the rich. Increasing household income increases the multiplier effect producing growth. The size of multipliers is estimated using the population of Leontief input-output matrices that are available for 2010. Amazingly, even though hundreds of Leontief matrices have been calculated to estimate multiplier effects in the Global North and the Global South, the findings of those matrices

have never been reported. The analysis finds that Leontief multipliers for households are at least as great as those of manufacture, the traditional focus of development plans. Government, education and health also have multipliers as large as manufacture. The analysis suggests that plans to shrink government and reduce expenditure in health and education can have immediate adverse short-term effects on economic growth by eliminating the substantial multiplier spending associated with each of these sectors.

3. Reconceptualizing Development: grassroots activism, agriculture and sustainable livelihood

Author(s): *Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University in Qatar*

The paper focuses on 'the Transition Town Movement' and '*Nayakrishi Andolon*(new agriculture movement)' as two cases of successful development initiatives through agriculture, which involve voluntary participation of local communities. Putting ecological sustainability and human relations at the center, these initiatives demonstrate how community-based agriculture in both urban and rural areas can restore social relations as well as the relation between the nature and human beings. These initiatives share the conventional understanding of development as progress in living standard (both material and non-material), but rejects industrialization and economic growth as essential means to achieve it. This exhibits a paradigm shift in development discourses and practices by recognizing how individuals can achieve development goals through grassroots activism. This embraces Amartya Sen's idea of individuals' capability to choose from what they value for themselves and restores social relations that have been disrupted by the market forces. Thus, it rejects the idea of development through industrialization and economic growth and supports the emergent call for bringing agriculture in the center of development. Finally, it concludes by arguing for reconceptualization of development with particular emphasis on formulating alternative mechanisms to approach it.

CONVERSATIONS ON AFRICAN CANADIAN LEADERSHIP CONTINUITY, TRANSITION AND TRANSFORMATION

Session Code: CER1

Session Format: Panel

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: LSK 201

In spite of evidence to the contrary, it is frequently claimed that African Canadian leadership is in crisis. What are the reasons for this particular claim? What are its implications for research? What are its consequences for Black people in Canada and their organizing? How and in what ways are the interests of White elites served by this discourse? What are the multiplicity of ways that leadership occurs in African Canadian communities? These questions point to substantive gaps in the sociological literature on African Canadian Leadership.

This panel is based on the forthcoming and first fully sociological inquiry into African Canadian leadership titled, *African Canadian Leadership: Continuity, transition and transformation* (University of Toronto Press).

Organizers: Tamari Kitossa, Brock University, Philip Howard, McGill University, Erica Lawson, Western University

Chair: Tamari Kitossa, Brock University

Discussant: Philip Howard, McGill University

Panelists:

- Wesley Crichlow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
- Annette Henry, University of British Columbia
- Carl James, York University
- Sam Teclé, York University

GENDER AND SEXUALITY IV

Session Code: GAS2d

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 343

Papers in this session explore discourses on gender and/or sexuality as they reproduce or disrupt power relationships in various institutional contexts or in everyday interactions. Panelists use a range of micro and macro sociological approaches as well as different methods to analyze gender and sexuality not just as identities, but as social processes imbued in power relations.

Organizers: Paulina Garcia del Moral, University of Guelph, Salina Abji, Carleton University

Chair: Salina Abji, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. Between Liberty and Oppression: Queer Witchcraft as 'Enchanting' Infrastructure and Object

Author(s): *Emma Croll-Baehre, McMaster University*

How do we understand the current cultural infrastructure that has birthed the queer witch? Can we consider the queer witch, that fuses culture with nature, queerness with the otherworldly, secularism with paganism, at the intersection of corporate-capitalism and radical democracy, as thus a synthesis of this infrastructure with subjectivity? This paper pivots from "Space, Power, Knowledge", a critical conversation between Paul Rabinow and Michel Foucault, in my analysis of how this figure 'queers' the cultural infrastructures of 'liberty' and 'oppression'. I first establish witchcraft as cultural infrastructure, as an impetus that counters commodity culture's 'flattening' of subjectivity. I examine how queers have taken up witchcraft as a form of corporeal infrastructure that 'bewitches' the culture/nature divide maintained by settler-colonialism. I then probe how queers have leveraged witchcraft's 'ritualization'/ritual objects as a form of symbolic homeopathy (LeBreton) that has become 'pathologized' by commodity culture. Unlike other objects, I contend that witchcraft's 'queer' objects (Ahmed) are not converted into pure use-value, as their 'sedimented histories' are partially maintained through their romanticization by corporate culture. As interfaces between various 'worlds' (culture, nature, etc.), witchcraft's queer objects also have the ability to 'queer' normative space(s) to produce agents of recognition. The queer witch offers insight into the space(s) between individual agency and corporatocracy, infrastructure and corporeality, object and commodity, and queer intimacies and community that extend beyond human-centric conceptions. The queer-witch demonstrates how power manifests in our material environments (natural and synthetic), how it can be utilized, for both (or neither) 'liberation' and 'oppression'. The queer witch combines subjectivity and structure as a mode of healing, of "reflection and self-reliance" (Glover 2017) that has the potential to subvert dominant culture's hierarchies of power maintained by its pathologization of Others.

2. The Two Sides of Beauty Women Wear

Author(s): *Paul Jakhu, University of the Fraser Valley*

Makeup is ubiquitous within the contemporary Western society, as it is found everywhere from posters, to advertisements, to individuals. However, while most studies have examined makeup in terms of perceptions and ratings using photographs and scales. What is most often left out, are the thoughts and emotions of the individuals who apply makeup. This study puts together an exploration of young women's attitudes towards makeup through two semi-structured in-depth interviews. As makeup is becoming increasingly popular amongst women, this study hopes to shed light on the attitudes and thoughts held amongst them. Emerging from the data, suggests young women integrate makeup as a component to their own identity as they are able to project a more sought-after appearance, which leads to an increased self-confidence and social status, but at the same time recognizing the damages it does to one's self-image.

3. Gender Representation in Chinese Political News Coverage of Corruption

Author(s): *Yiyang Li, University of Saskatchewan*

Since 1978, China has implemented policy of Opening and Reforming. Despite fast-speed developments, many studies claimed that women still face challenges and gender discriminations both inside and outside the family. However, very few research contributes to examine gender equality in media discourse. Employing Foucault's power-knowledge theory, this study is to identify gender images in corruption news reports and news stories, and find out reasons behind gender descriptions.

This study has three research questions: (1) How are women, overall, described in news reports and comments about corruption in China; (2) Is there any difference between the ways in which women and men are depicted in news reports about corruption? If so, what is the difference; (3) What factors account for any observed differences. Quantitative Content Analysis and qualitative Critical Discourse Analysis are applied to answer questions (1) and (2). Data from the Central Committee for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) and from the four commercial websites ---- Sina, Sohu, Fenghuang, and Wangyi are collected. All data are from 2012 to 2017. Quantitative results show that women are under-represented in the number of corrupted cadres and in the problem of personal life issues. However, results from qualitative method indicated that tradition culture has influence on women's description on corruption news stories. By analyzing the relations between political system and media system, I found that such gender discourses in media help to maintain power-relations in China. This study tends to contribute to the understanding of relationships between political and media systems, and how traditional culture intertwines with political and media systems.

INDIGENIZING/DECOLONIZING CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS II

Session Code: ISD1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 435

In response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action, various actors with a variety of interests and objectives are seeking to indigenize or decolonize Canadian educational institutions at all levels. This session features papers that critically analyze the various opportunities, challenges, dilemmas, and contradictions inherent in this process and/or propose strategies to improve its outcomes.

Organizers: Claire Polster, University of Regina, Mary Ellen Donnan, Bishops University, Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta

Chair: Claire Polster, University of Regina

Presentations:

1. Teacher Engagement with Reconciliation and the Role of Settler Colonialism: The "Alberta Advantage"

Author(s): *Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta*

Wolfe (2006) stated that settler colonialism "is a structure, not an event" (p. 338); it is a purposeful, directed group of policies, practices, and ideologies that facilitated the invasion of Indigenous lands by European nation-states, and later the development of settler colonial systems of governance. In turn, this facilitated the creation of settler colonial governmental institutions including systems of education. Following announcements to update curricula and teacher professional development, Alberta Education (2014, 2016a, 2016b) has declared their commitment to reconciliation through their implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's *Calls to Action* and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2018); however, is reconciliation possible within a settler colonial nation-state? Employing a qualitative methodology, an anonymous, mixed-method, online survey that with open- and closed-answer questions was used to assess Alberta K-12 teacher responses to Alberta Education's reconciliation mandate. Findings indicate that most respondents did not recognize settler colonial ideologies; indeed, their answers reaffirmed their prevalence. Relatedly, the systemic existence of racism within Canadian governmental structures was largely unknown to respondents.

2. How Critical Indigenous Methodologies can Help us Better Understand the Long-Term Impacts of Culturally Responsive Schooling and Success with Indigenous Learners

Author(s): *Cynthia Gallop, Mount Royal University,*

Culturally responsive schooling (CRS) is one approach employed over the years to improve the educational outcomes of Indigenous youth in both the US and Canada. CRS requires teaching methods, curricular materials, teacher dispositions, and school-community relations be altered to include Indigenous ways of knowing. Many studies have been conducted on the impact CRS has had on Indigenous learners. The findings have been quite positive in terms of improving student persistence in schooling. However, "success" for Indigenous peoples'

education also includes the ability to maintain cultural integrity, something not captured in many studies. Also missing from the literature is the long-term impacts these alternative education programs have on Indigenous people.

This qualitative research project will explore the experiences of former students who attended the Plains Indians Cultural Survival School (PICSS) in Calgary, Alberta from 1979 to 2002. Anecdotally, the school saw several “successful” graduates (a law professor, an award-winning actor, teachers, and council members within Treaty 7, to name a few). Several of the alumni have informally discussed the impact the school had on them, and attribute much of their success to PICSS. However, no formal research on the long-term impacts has been done to-date. This theoretical paper presentation and feedback from conference participants will create a foundation for my developing research project, “How might former students of the PICSS understand their success? How might it relate to their time at PICSS?”. This presentation will improve understanding of;

- Culturally responsive schooling,
- The divergent understandings of “success” in Canadian schooling systems, and
- How the use of Critical Indigenous methodologies might help create a better understanding of Indigenous student “success”

As PICSS is only one of eight Culturally Responsive schools that were created in Canada, further investigation of the remaining seven will also be pursued after this presentation, and completion of the PICSS pilot study.

3. Learning and Practicing Indigenous-Settler Relations through Digital Media Co-Creation: The We are All Related Augmented Reality Storytelling Guide

Author(s): *Rob McMahon, University of Alberta; Amanda Almond, University of Alberta; Diana Steinhauer, Knowledge Keeper, Saddle Lake Cree Nation; Stewart Steinhauer, Sculptor from Saddle Lake Cree Nation; Diane Janes, University of Alberta; Greg Whistance-Smith, University of Alberta*

The We are All Related Augmented Reality Guide is a freely available Open Educational Resource (OER) developed to explore and practice Indigenous-settler relations through digital media storytelling. Indigenous and settler team members created a “learn-by-design” process that instructors and students can use to respectfully engage with Indigenous Knowledge Keepers, Elders and storytellers to co-create Augmented Reality (AR) digital media stories. Our process aimed to generate opportunities for critical, reflective, and reciprocal relationship building through direct engagement between partners from Indigenous and settler backgrounds. One approach to exploring and building Indigenous-settler relations is through creative and collaborative projects, including digital media co-creation (Gaertner, 2016). Building on this approach, we chose to focus on AR, a form of digital media that layers information over a real-world object, view, or experience (Dunleavy, 2014; Hidalgo, 2015). AR geolocated stories can centre Indigenous understandings, knowledge, and language, challenging dominant colonial narratives about what is known about an area’s past, present, and future. With this focus in mind, our project retells stories from Saddle Lake Cree Nation knowledge keepers that are activated at the site of Sweetgrass Bear, a Treaty No. 6 marker bear sculpture in amiskwaciwâskahikan (Edmonton, AB). In this presentation, we present the design process and pedagogical framework used in our project and documented in the We are All Related AR Guide. We describe our design process, encompassing several cycles of iterative development involving graduate student researchers and a graduate course held in Fall 2018. The Guide highlights and reviews the many considerations embedded in digital media co-creation, including respectful relationship-building, OCAP® principles, representation and appropriation, stewardship, and data and information governance. It braids an overview of these considerations with relevant multimedia resources, steps we used to create prototype AR stories, and issues related to logistical and technical support. Themes of respectful communication, collaboration, and consent are stressed throughout the Guide, which focuses on treaty education and Indigenous-settler relations in the context of Treaty No. 6 territory (Alberta). The AR stories from these projects will be shared with the public, with ownership retained by Knowledge Keepers who protect the stories for future generations. In our presentation we will reflect on how the guide was developed, from starting the process in ceremony, to researching and writing the guide. We provide observations from our experience utilizing AR and digital media as a tool for teaching and learning. We used the commercial AR platform HP Reveal, and will discuss some of the benefits and limitations of this and other AR platforms. We hope to spark discussion regarding how emerging forms of digital media such as AR might be further utilized in diverse projects seeking to build and sustain Indigenous-settler relations in a good way.

4. Beech Nuts: Sustainable Practices in Indigenization and Reconciliation

Author(s): *Amy Abe, NorQuest College*

Instructor knowledge and beliefs are important for implementing educational policy changes like Indigenization. Much depends on instructors for the implementation of an Indigenous strategy, yet there is little in the English as a second language (ESL) literature that provides specific insight into the challenges and affordances of Indigenization from ESL instructors' perspectives. Rushing into change without planning for its implementation is identified as an obstacle to successful policy change (Brook, 1996). Conducting an instructor needs analysis is recommended prior to Indigenization to identify what ESL instructors' understandings about Indigenization; what ESL instructors' perceptions of and practices are in Indigenization; and, what challenges and affordances there are, from an ESL instructor perspective, to Indigenization. To explore these issues, a focus group was conducted with ESL instructors whose program has committed to Indigenization. Recommendations for policy and change implementation are offered. And, a new research-based model for sustainability in decolonization, Indigenization, and Reconciliation in educational practices is offered for instructors, administrators, and coordinators.

NEW SOCIOLOGIES OF URBAN PUBLIC SPACE II: CONTACT, CONFLICT AND CARE

Session Code: URS1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: **THURSDAY, JUNE 6**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 350**

Urban public settings are central sites for encounters across social difference. Global urbanization and transnational mobility mean that heterogeneity increasingly defines our experiences in public space. However, sociological work on interactions between strangers in everyday urban life remains relatively marginal. The recent turn to the 'geography of encounter' (Valentine 2008) has partly taken up this challenge, but this literature is in dire need of the rich insights that sociologists and anthropologists can provide.

Organizers: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph, Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Driving as Ritual

Author(s): *Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto*

This paper draws on Collins theory of interaction rituals (2004; 2008) to examine the emotional experiences of drivers in the Greater Toronto Area. By drawing on in-depth interviews with adult drivers, I demonstrate how the most successful driving interaction rituals can result in feelings of group solidarity while failed rituals can lead to outcomes such as 'ritual abhorrence' and conflict between drivers. I argue that a deeper understanding of what influences broader patterns of commuting and of the system of automobility itself necessitates a detailed look at the driving microcosm, for it is here that we find strong emotional attachment to driverhood, notions of who belongs on the road and the kind of experiences that reinvigorate Torontonians' enthusiasm for driving.

2. "Making rooms": Encountering difference in urban spaces of care

Author(s): *Melora Koepke, Simon Fraser University*

Recent geographical work on urban encounter broadly reaffirms the role of cities as crucial sites of social and material relations between individual and collective bodies. And yet, encounter as both a concept and an empirical object still bears further exploration. Indeed, to take encounters seriously is "to critically attend the many complexities, contestations and contradictions of contemporary urbanism, with a specific attention to difference" (Wilson and Darling, 2016). Drawing on extended durational ethnographic fieldwork in urban spaces of care, this research considers the potential of encounters – between disparate and proximate individuals and populations - to engender relations of *radical care* that may transform and remake politics. I draw on examples from two experimental urban care spaces in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the north of Paris, France to trace forms of affective, ethical and material care ethics and practices as they are enacted

through everyday urban encounters in, through, and beyond the particular spaces and sites where they take place. The Centre de Premier Accueil (CPA), France's first and Europe's largest urban centre for primary migration reception, operated between November 2016 and March 2018; France's first supervised Drug Consumption Room or DCR, opened in 2016, is ongoing on the terms of a six-year experimental term. Both of these "experimental" spaces - beyond the goals and objectives of their stated care outcomes - produce complex, multiplicitous and ambiguous relations between disparate, proximate bodies, that are as controversial as they are generative. Thus, they are ideal environments through which to complexify our understanding urban encounter as a formative concept for the political life of cities.

NEW THEORY IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY II

Session Code: ECS1b

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 235

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

Organizer: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. Why do people offer labour in the "platform economy"? A theoretical approach to explain digital exchange relationships

Author(s): *Meike Janina May, Okanagan College; Julia Schwanholz, University of Kassel*

A new and rapidly growing labour market has developed in recent years. It is discussed under buzzwords like "gig economy", "crowd working", "click work" or "on-demand economy". Basically, algorithms on online platforms match buyers and sellers of goods and labour services. The platform companies are praising their business model as a novel way of organizing work that benefits the providers as "independent contractors" by offering flexibility and autonomy. Critics consider the gig economy to be a digital mediated form of exploitation that exacerbates existing patterns of privilege and inequality. Those who depend on their income through online platforms often earn below minimum wages and are still bearing the costs and risks connected to this work. In many countries, workers of the gig economy find themselves in legal "grey zones" because political regulation is lagging behind. In order to develop appropriate political measures, a basic understanding of *how* and *why* individuals offer labour on online platforms is crucial. Besides numerous empirical-descriptive contributions, there is a lack of *theoretical* work investigating the motives of workers in the gig economy. However, a theoretical foundation is important in order to predict how certain changing external factors influences their decisions. In this paper, we focus on the workers in the gig economy and their exchange relationships with platform companies and consumers. We apply a theoretical model based on the social exchange theory and social justice theories. We argue that people only engage in an economic exchange relationship if they benefit and if they perceive the exchange relationship as fair. By looking at socio-demographic characteristics and social context variables, we identify conditions under which people are willing to offer labour in the gig economy. The resulting model will be tested empirically with an online survey among providers of services in the on-demand economy. Preliminary results are expected by the time of the conference.

2. Part Time For All: Towards a New Intersectional Welfare Regime for the 21st Century

Author(s): *Tom Malleon, King's University College at Western University*

Contemporary welfare regimes have been constructed on the basis of a number of widely shared assumptions: that continual growth is possible and desirable; that economic security can be attained through full-time, stable, employment for all heads of households; that the typical household is composed of a male breadwinner and female caregiver; and that racial stratification will dissipate under conditions of fair market competition. Yet one quarter of the way into the 21st century, it is increasingly clear that these assumptions no longer hold (if they ever did). What we are witnessing today is that new economic, demographic, and environmental

realities are putting intense stress on the old welfare regime architecture, leading to strain and fracture. The central argument of this paper is that we desperately require a new architecture. We need a new kind of welfare regime, animated by new goals, and constituted by fresh institutions capable of embodying them. The core argument is that this new welfare regime should be based on the normative vision of secure, high-quality, part time work for all. Such a framework is necessary in order to deal with the major societal problems of gender inequality, time poverty, environmental degradation, and ubiquitous insecurity.

3. Property Ownership Norms and Moral Autonomy: A social-psychological investigation of the Marxian critique of private property

Author(s): *Robert Nonomura, Western University*

This research draws upon the theoretical works of Karl Marx, Erich Fromm, and C. B. Macpherson to explore the relationships between individuals' attitudes toward private property norms and the kinds of cognitive processes individuals use when reasoning about moral problems. It examines, in social-psychological terms, the theoretical contention that systems of ownership predicated on exclusionary conceptions of what is "mine" and/or "ours" causes people to overlook or decidedly ignore the needs of others and of society at large. A sample of university students (n=139) completed an online survey consisting of various political-economic attitudes scales and an open-ended questionnaire involving moral judgments on two hypothetical moral dilemmas. Regression analyses were conducted to investigate the relationships between participants' political-economic attitudes and their tendency to utilize "heteronomous" or "autonomous" forms of moral reasoning. The study's results suggest that the use of morally autonomous reasoning is positively associated with humanistic values, but inversely related with support for private property norms. These findings provide general (albeit tentative) support for certain theoretical critiques of capitalism within the Marxist-humanist tradition, namely the premise that private property norms are at odds with the exercise of autonomous moral cognition. The paper concludes with a discussion of the theoretical implications of these findings, both for the Marxian critique of political economy and for the social-psychological challenges in developing a democratic moral economy.

4. Promoting Economic Imaginaries Amidst Economic Crisis

Author(s): *Ellen Russell, Wilfrid Laurier University*

This paper examines the resilience of contemporary capitalism in the wake of the 2008 crisis. An increasingly digitized and globalized capitalism has encouraged resignation to technological and economic determinisms. Particularly in the aftermath of economic crises, these deterministic orientations can promote acquiescence to the economic status quo. Using the insights of the emerging "cultural political economy" literature, this paper explores strategies that resist acquiescent economic meaning-making and promote alternative economic imaginaries in the midst of economic upheaval.

OMNIBUS: PERSPECTIVES ON CURRENT ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Session Code: OMN1d

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 292

This session focuses on research around higher education.

Organizer: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Chair: *Tina Fetner, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Post-Secondary Student Homelessness in Canada: prevalence, responses and future directions.

Author(s): *Eric Weissman, University of New Brunswick; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

In Canada, there are approximately 5 million students in public schools (K-12) and 2,048,000 in post-secondary (Statistics Canada, 2018). Together these groups represent approximately 20% of the Canadian population. Some Canadian research focuses on social indicators and barriers to primary and secondary school education in low-income families (e.g., Buckner, 2008; 2011; Levin, 2007; Levin and Riffel; 2000; Masten et al, 2014; Kovacs-Burns et al, 2015) and on Indigenous groups (Olson and Thompson, 2017).

For the most part, however, very little is known about the prevalence of post-secondary student homelessness (PSSH) or its impact on educational achievement in Canada. However, anecdotal evidence from Dr. Weissman's teaching experiences at 5 institutions suggests that PSSH is widespread. To test this, surveys done at Red Deer College (Weissman 2017) and the University of New Brunswick (Weissman 2018) suggested that as many as 3.4% of current students, possibly, 70, 000, are facing some form of homelessness, ranging from literal to hidden homelessness (COH 2012). This preliminary survey data raises many new questions and presses the need to explore this issue at other institutions. Currently, two more universities are doing the same survey, others are preparing to do participate, and other researchers have reached out to share some of their own studies or to collaborate on this current effort. By Spring of 2019, better data will be available to analyze. This presentation offers a review of these findings with a focus on prevalence, student and institutional responses and tactics for managing PSSH, and considerations for future research. It is important to note that while most emerging scholarship about PSSH looks at homelessness as one of the factors impacting student performances, or at factors leading to PSSH, the research wants to establish the prevalence of PSSH by types, and to look at the impact of those experiences on educational and personal achievements. We assume there are costs to individuals, communities, and cultures. What are these costs? What can we do about PSSH? Requires PowerPoint.

2. Post-Secondary Education: The South Asian International Canadian Experience

Author(s): *Gagun Chhina, Langara College*

Over the last few years there has been an increased entry of international students into the Canadian post-secondary system. Although substantial pedagogical research has been conducted by academics, there is a still a distinct gap in the literature on the international students' personal experiences as they leave their country of origin and adapt into both the culture and educational system of their host country of Canada. My research explores the subjective experience of the South Asian international students attempting to understand their processes and motives of educational consumption and cultural negotiation. The goal of my work is to situate the students' position within Canadian culture and education, while also investigating their context in India. My paper is based upon thirty qualitative interviews conducted with international students. Additionally, I have created a short documentary style video clip which illustrates some of the research. Given its visual nature, a short video is an effective means of communicating the experiential voices of South Asian international students. My hope is that this research will directly contribute to the enhancement of student learning as it attempts to examine the motivations of international South Asian students.

3. Ideological Expansion and Agency in the Neoliberal Academy

Author(s): *Joshua DiPasquale, University of Calgary*

The dominant economic discourses of neoliberal capitalism have come to dominate the meanings that are ascribed to the role of higher education. In other words, education is increasingly only functioning as a means of reproducing current economic relations and solidifying a capitalist realism. This is clearly exemplified in current institutional efforts to develop "21st Century skills" in response to the changing global economies. In this study, we employ a Vygotskian lens to argue that this increasingly ossified ideology of education limits students' agency by constraining the ways that they use education to mediate their situations and alter the world around them. We propose to explore the ways in which the purposeful design of a classroom activity (i.e., a multi-document synthesis in which students synthesize perspectives across multiple documents written from different perspectives on the role of education) might engender in students new and different ways of thinking about the function of education in contemporary society. By engaging students in synthesizing competing discourses about the purpose of higher education, we propose to explore the opportunities such an activity provides for ideological expansion in the sense of destabilizing ostensibly fixed meanings and

therefore providing students with increased mediational agency. Ultimately, this research may help inform how sociocultural theories of learning can be used to address macrostructural systems of power.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS VII: FRAMING AND MEMORY-MAKING

Session Code: PSM2g

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: DLAM 005

Papers in this session use evidence from distinct cases across the globe to tackle a critical theme in contemporary social movement theorizing: framing and memory-making.

Organizers: Barry Eidlin, McGill University, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University

Chair and Discussant: Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

1. Sociological entanglements of engaging humanity talking about climate change and their political subtexts

Author(s): *Chelsea Power, University of Victoria; Martha McMahon, University of Victoria*

In a forthcoming chapter in an edited collection on environmental sociology We argue that, given current environmental challenges, it is urgently needed for feminist environmental sociologists to abandon the sociological ancestors and instead to call for making kin with other critters, and to turn to telling different stories or to compos(t)ing ourselves differently as humans. This re-composting necessitates engagement with the sociological traditions of understanding the roles of institutional arrangements and power. What we want to do here is talk about the shadow side of framing humanity as the villain of climate change and suggest that focusing the problems as partly one of climate change denial and lack of political will among politicians creates barriers to seeing the troubling potential for authoritarian and repressive politics. While we join with feminist scholars in calling for a world of multi-specied flourishing, we also know how easy it is to create worlds in which so many people will not flourish and where a few decide who and what lives are of value. We hope that climate change and ecological crisis will not legitimate (or re-legitimate) worlds where the promises of democracy and the lives of many constructed as 'humanity' becomes an inconvenient truth.

2. Mobilizing Dissent: The Ghadar Movement and South Asians in North America

Author(s): *Rishma Johal, McGill University*

This paper will examine the formation of the Ghadar Movement, the Indian independence struggle that began in North America, and analyze the nationalist literature produced by the leaders of this movement. Their writings consist of poems, newspapers, speeches, and letters that emphasize the connection of South Asian migrants to the Indian subcontinent. The efforts of Ghadar leaders portray the emersion of an Indian nationalism that emanated from a strong anti-colonial sentiment. The circumstances within Canada and the United States in the early 1900s sowed the seeds of dissent among retired South Asian soldiers and police officers who had proven loyal British subjects in the past; moreover, they produced the impetus for social change in India. Witnessing the racism, classism, and differential treatment towards South Asians in North America, Ghadar leaders adopted an aggressive stance on social justice. This paper will argue that the political and social hardships that Ghadar leaders faced in North America emboldened them to adopt an inclusive approach to ideas of Indian nationalism and nationhood. Their writings convey a progressive solidarity that sought to eliminate inequalities based on race, gender, caste, and religion. Moreover, they encouraged South Asian migrants to return to their home country and fight for independence. Although this movement ultimately failed, the leaders constructed the idea of a consolidated Indian nation free from British rule. This movement popularised a nationalism, inspiring Indians to sacrifice their lives for their nation and their people. In fact, it constructed specific notions of identity, solidarity, and political action. Thus, a close analysis of this movement reveals significant implications for the study of political sociology and social movements.

REVISITING GENDER IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE: KNOWLEDGE POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS

Session Code: FEM8b

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 293

In the 1980s and 1990s, key feminist debates revolved around the relationship between masculine fields of knowledge, like science, and feminism. This session aims to revive foundational questions about gender and knowledge. Part II of our back-to-back session focuses on how institutions are addressing and struggling with masculine legacies of knowledge.

Organizers: Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia, Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. From Theory to Practice: Black Feminist Interventions at the Art Gallery of Ontario

Author(s): *Ojo Agi, University of Toronto*

The connection between public arts institutions and power has been well documented, with many scholars pointing to the ways in which exhibition-making, hiring and governing practices produce, reinforce and sustain hegemonic discourses and hierarchies. Art is not simply an aesthetic object; it is recognized as a form of knowledge production, always political and representative of implicit or explicit biases. Consequently, public arts institutions function as gatekeepers that legitimate and transmit specific forms of knowledge to the public, knowledges that either maintain or disrupt oppressive systems. This paper will draw from my experiences as a research intern within the Public Programming and Learning team at the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) and a member of the Black Wimmin Artist (BWA) advisory group who, in collaboration, produced and programmed “The Feast: A Gathering of 100 Black Wimmin Artists” on January 25, 2019. I will explore the challenges of bringing critical Black feminist artistic and curatorial praxes into a public arts institution with colonial legacies, and examine the ways in which we were able to subvert Eurocentric and masculinist forms of knowledge production.

2. Engendering Gender Studies: Reflections on the Gender and Sexuality Studies Program at the University of California

Author(s): *Sasha Sabherwal, Yale University*

Scholars in many fields have addressed important questions about the existence of Women’s Studies departments and the value of feminist pedagogies. Elizabeth Minnich, Robbin Crabtree, and bell hooks have all explored the potential for the classroom to become a space of radical knowledge production while also addressing its role in democratic creation of knowledge and collaborative learning environments. Despite such work, increasingly neoliberal and corporate university structure has disregarded the epistemological importance of political, social, economic, and historical contributions and merits of such programs. This paper offers a case study of the Gender and Sexuality Studies program at the University of California, Irvine, during a state and university-wide period of budget cuts in 2011 that drastically diminished available resources for the department. Following university evaluations that called into question the efficacy and importance of the department of Women’s Studies, this project surveyed undergraduate and graduate alumni regarding their opinions, experiences, and descriptions of the impact of Women’s Studies in their educational and career paths. Through an analysis of questionnaires that asked students and faculty about their perceptions of the department, the paper determines the implications of ‘presences as absences’ when understanding the (in)visibility of Women’s Studies across the university. The paper also draws from the work of Wendy Brown and Judith Stacey to ask: is academic feminism an oxymoron? And to what extent is women’s studies still tenable as an institutionalized domain of academic study or as a circumscribed intellectual endeavor appropriate as a basis for undergraduate or graduate degrees?

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

Session Code: SON1

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 037

This session features contributions from scholars researching network-based aspects of collective action and social movements. This topic is broadly conceived - examples include research pertaining to policy networks, specific instances of collective action, or social movements more generally.

Organizers: Adam Howe, University of British Columbia, Rochelle Côté, Memorial University, John McLevey, University of Waterloo

Chair: Adam Howe, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Homophilous Beliefs or Network Structure? Using ERGMs to Investigate the Advocacy Coalition Framework.

Author(s): Adam Howe, University of British Columbia; David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia

In this paper I analyze data from a study of climate change policy networks in Canada. I compare and contrast an ERGM (Exponential Random Graph Model) based approach with a QAP (Quadratic Assignment Procedure) regression approach, to investigate the relationship between collaboration network ties and actor policy positions. ERGM approaches are useful for examining how micro-structural tie-level network processes affect the likelihood of tie formation, whereas QAP regression approaches are more similar to traditional OLS regression that focuses on node-level attributes. This analysis speaks to a central theory of policy formation, the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF), which holds that belief homophily is an important determinant of collaboration networks (Jenkins-Smith et al. 2014). I analyze whether the likelihood of a collaboration tie is more strongly associated with homophilous beliefs of alters (e.g. biocentric vs anthropocentric values, or the carbon mitigation solutions favored, e.g. regulation or taxation), versus the micro-structural characteristics of ego's local collaboration network (e.g. transitivity, reciprocity, edge-wise and dyad-wise shared partners). If collaboration ties are more strongly associated with homophilous beliefs of alters, then the ACF is supported; if collaboration ties are more strongly associated with micro-structural network processes, then the ACF is challenged. I show how an ERGM approach extends QAP analysis, and discuss some substantive and methodological implications.

2. From the Lulz to Legitimacy: Counteractions Against Extremists by Hacktivist Groups

Author(s): Jasmeet Bahia, Carleton University

This paper examines how hacker groups and their followers utilize social media platforms to counteract white supremacists and the Islamic State and garner international attraction from new members and gain worldwide recognition. The creation of vigilantism, political mobilization, and new forms of surveillance are discussed, along with the consequences faced by hackers and those they target. The concept of interpellation is used to analyze the internalization of the Anon mindset by those looking to become part of the hacktivist operations and how the internalization of this identity aids in the advancement of online movements. The networks created by hacktivists are an agglomeration of multiple websites and people that participate in the exposure of extremist sympathizers. Actor Network Theory is used to explain how the heterogeneous parts of the collective connect and act as a whole to monitor and address white supremacists and the Islamic State.

3. Youth Social Networks in the Environmental Movement: The Role of Collaboration and Proximity in Friendship Formation

Author(s): Yasmin Koop-Monteiro, University of British Columbia; David B. Tindall, University of British Columbia

Friendship is a key element of social movements as individuals come together for a shared goal and form new ties along the way. Although friendship is particularly central among youth, less is known about its role within the context of youth in social movements. In this study, we analyze close friendships within a network of 39 members of the Environmental Youth Alliance in Victoria, B.C. using QAP regression, cohesion analyses, and exponential random graph modeling. The results suggest that prior project collaboration and/or studying at the same school are significant predictors of friendship development among the youth activists, and their effects on friendship are amplified when combined. In addition, we find a significant level of closure within the

network, suggesting a high degree of cohesion. In contrast, the effects of selective mixing by gender are insignificant. These findings suggest that in order to facilitate friendship development, opportunities for youth to work together must be available within communities, preferably within each school.

4. Learning for/to change in the wake of Rana Plaza: The shifting landscape of transnational 'pro-fashion' activism

Author(s): *Mary Hanlon, Thompson Rivers University and The University of Edinburgh*

In the wake of the 2013 Rana Plaza building collapse in Savar, Bangladesh, transnational stakeholders and stakeholder groups working within the global movement for responsible fashion and apparel (RFA) mobilized in extraordinary ways, developing and implementing a spectrum of strategies and actions aimed at supporting garment worker safety in Bangladesh. While some focused on building infrastructure, lobbying companies and governments to improve workplace standards through policy and legislation in the country, others viewed the collapse as an opportunity to disrupt conventional systems of fashion and apparel production and consumption world-wide. Drawing on data gathered from 42 qualitative interviews conducted with RFA movement stakeholders based in Bangladesh, Canada, Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States, the paper shows how RFA movement stakeholders understand knowledge exchange as a central pathway toward supporting workers in Bangladesh, as well as redressing wider social and environmental issues associated with the global fashion and apparel industry.

SOCIOLOGY OF ADDICTIVE, RISK-TAKING, AND IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOURS II

Session Code: CRM2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: **THURSDAY, JUNE 6**

Time: **3:30 PM - 5:00 PM**

Location: **ANGU 237**

The propensity to engage in behaviours (e.g., gambling, substance use, drinking, shopping, internet use, etc.) for which the rewarding effects provide a compelling incentive to repeatedly pursue those behaviours despite negative or even detrimental consequences to the individual's physical, mental, social, or financial well-being generally decreases over the life span. The various factors that contribute to individuals' engagement in those behaviours need to be identified.

Organizer: *Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Presentations:

1. Cognitive Failure, Everyday Memory and Quality of Life among Drug Addicts

Author(s): *Iram Batool, Bahauddin Zakariyya University; Arifa Niaz, Bahauddin Zakariyya University; Sobia Bakhtawar, Bahauddin Zakariyya University*

Addiction to drugs is considered as an uncontrollable conduct that includes usage of drug that altered the cognition and mental functioning. Purpose of the current study was to explore association of drug addiction with cognitive failure, everyday memory and quality of life among drug addicts. Participants were recruited from Drugs rehabilitation centers of southern Punjab (N=200, Aged 27-48). Purposive Convenient sampling was used. Three measures Cognitive Failure Questionnaire (Broadbent et al, 1982), Quality of Life Questionnaire (Bigelow, Gareau, & Young, 1989) and Everyday Memory Questionnaire (Baddeley, 1998) were used to gauge the variables. Results from one way ANOVA showed significant mean differences between different age groups on cognitive failure ($p < .001$), quality of life ($p < .001$), and everyday memory ($p < .001$). Significant differences was also found between different drug users (cannabis, heroine and opium) on cognitive failure ($p < .001$), quality of life ($p < .001$), and everyday memory ($p < .018$). Bivariate correlational analysis showed the positive correlation between Cognitive Failure, Everyday memory and Quality of life ($p < .01$). Cognitive failure was significantly positively correlated with Quality of life ($r = .20$) and Everyday memory ($r = .27$), Quality of life was significantly positively correlated with Everyday memory ($r = .15$). Findings of the study revealed significant relationship between all study variables and their impact on cannabis, heroine and opium drug users.

2. Binge-Watching: A Life Course Perspective

Author(s): *Jade Da Costa, York University*

In this article, I use a life course perspective and in-depth qualitative interviews to examine binge-watchers' perceptions of their television viewing practices. Three central life course concepts organizing my analysis include: "the three Ts: trajectories, transitions, and turning points," "social and historical context," and "linked lives." I find that respondents' interpretation and valuation of binge-watching is conditioned by their past experiences, institutional shifts in media production and consumption, Western norms of productivity, and the television viewing practices of their family and friends. Using a life course perspective, I map out the ways in which these factors interface to shape the experiences and attitudes of Canadian binge-watchers. Importantly, this study adds to the limited sociological scholarship on binge-watching by using a life course perspective to demonstrate the ways in which the television viewing practices of binge-watchers are informed by a complex array of social and personal factors.

3. Respecting the Subjectivity of 'Powerless People': A Challenge to the Responsibilization Critique in Critical Addiction Studies

Author(s): *Brett Richardson, Dalhousie University*

In the tradition of biopolitics, an important and durable pairing has been created between 'recovery' and 'responsibilization' (Garriott and Raikhel, 2015). Here, addiction and recovery are opposing sides of an imbalanced equation: addiction > recovery. The individuated 'self-help' *techniques* of recovery burden the individual with the task of 'solving' addiction, thus ensuring that the sociocultural roots of addiction go unaddressed; because the equation is imbalanced, addiction, inevitably, remains. This paper will discuss a potential representational problem that comes with this framework. Such analyses run the risk of 'speaking for' and foreclosing on the self-understanding of, particularly, those in Twelve Step recovery cultures who insist on a powerlessness regarding addiction that necessitates the destructive self be realigned with obligation to community and a principled, moral life. These profound self-transformations have little place in the framework of responsibilization, at least without a radical reinterpretation, by an observer, of subjectively understood experience. This paper will argue, not without irony, that Foucault's latter turn towards *ethics* provides an opportunity to critique biopolitically-oriented scholars steeped precisely in his earlier work. An ethics frame permits stepping away from restrictive debates about responsibility as something that an agent does or does not possess and towards understanding responsibility as belonging to the evaluative realm of ethical claims (Laidlaw 2010).

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT II: CONFLICT/ENVIRONMENT/RESOURCES

Session Code: DEV2b

Session Format: Regular

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 039

During the last 30 years of economic globalization, developing countries have experienced accelerated agrarian restructuring where social property, food sovereignty, collective territorial rights, and small-scale producers' livelihoods have been increasingly subjected to the needs of global production chains dominated by large-scale capital. This session deals with the tensions, conflicts, and violence that have emerged due to or as part of such processes that bring about fundamental changes to the people's productive relationships with their environment.

Organizers: Liam Swiss, Memorial University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Andrew Dawson, Glendon, York University, Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University

Chair: Md. Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University

Presentations:

1. Violent Land Dispossession and the Expansion of Agribusiness and Extractive-sector Capital: Evidence from Mexico, Honduras and Colombia

Author(s): *Jasmini Hristov, University of British Columbia*

This comparative work examines core patterns in the neoliberal agrarian restructuring over the last 20 years in Mexico, Honduras and Colombia. In all three countries violence and coercion have been an indispensable tool in the establishment of a rural economy based on agribusiness and extractive industries. To demonstrate this, I trace commonalities in the process of large-scale capital-centred agrarian transformation such as: highly unequal land distribution; intense conflicts over land between companies and small-scale farmers; the emergence / revival of land-based movements; violent land dispossession by state police and military as well as non-state armed actors; persecution of human rights defenders and members of social movements; lack of access to justice for the rural poor; landless / displaced people living under conditions of extreme poverty; state failure to fulfill any land-titling commitments; and the illegal appropriation of land by large land-owners and companies supported by the state's security apparatus. The paper argues that land concentration and the export-oriented agrarian model founded upon agribusiness and extractive industries is an impediment to equitable and sustainable development as it not only destroys livelihoods but also entails violence and gross human rights abuses such as forced disappearances, torture, sexual violence, and extra-judicial executions.

2. Farmers, market power and Kyrgyzstan's accession to the EEU

Author(s): *Deborah Dergousoff, Simon Fraser University*

Since its independence, Kyrgyzstan has been a participant in various efforts of integration or regionalism in Central Asia, the most recent being accession to the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). Among the measures to prepare for Kyrgyzstan's accession to the EEU was reorganization of the agricultural and agro-processing sector. 'Reorganization' in this context refers to major reforms to ensure compliance with requirements laid out in the framework of EEU agreements, presumably for the purpose of modernizing agricultural production and enhancing competitiveness of food products in EEU markets. This paper analyzes the potential impact of broad scale strategies for integration into the market upon farmers' autonomy in Kyrgyzstan, where agricultural production is becoming more focused on concerns with increasing production for profit, than on ensuring access to good quality food.

3. The Road Paved by Pineapple: PINDECO in Rural Costa Rica

Author(s): *Afshan Golriz, Concordia University*

This paper addresses the need for continuous negotiation between environmental conservation and community development through an in-depth analysis of the impacts of the presence of multinational giant, Pineapple Development Corporation (PINDECO), and the subsequent socioeconomic dependency on the company in rural Costa Rica. Drawing on eight years of ethnographic work in Volcán de Buenos Aires and relying on intergenerational interviews that document oral histories, this article provides a socio-historical account of the economic and environmental impact of the presence of PINDECO in the southern zone of the country. The paper draws on (1) 20 semi-structured voice recorded interviews, (2) 10 video recorded interviews conducted by the author, (3) 20 video recorded interviews edited by the author, and (4) in-depth participant observation, conducted by the author in intermittent periods over eight years. The research sheds light on the tensions between the town and PINDECO, as simultaneous acceptance of and opposition to the company persists by different stakeholders in the region. In doing so, this paper examines community development in a region where economic growth is almost entirely reliant on a multinational corporation. Thus, in demonstrating these tensions, the author problematizes the practice of conducting foreign environmental research and more importantly, proposing changes in community development, environmental conservation and socioeconomic structures in the region without understanding community reliance on the presence of PINDECO and the threats that changes to existing structures could pose to community members' livelihoods.

TEACHING, SUPERVISING AND SUPPORTING PHD STUDENTS: ADDRESSING ISSUES, SHARING STRATEGIES

Session Code: TEA5

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Session Format: Panel

Time: 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: ANGU 437

There is a need for more and systematic debate and discussion about doctoral education in sociology and social sciences more broadly. Institutional conditions of doctoral education in Canada and many other countries have changed significantly. The student body and the faculty body in doctoral programs today are also much different from earlier times. Reduced funding, increased expectations, shorter timeline, and anxiety about post-program employment have put mounting pressures on students and faculty. Responding to these challenges, there is a burgeoning scholarship on doctoral education, with most notable contributions from US, UK, Australia, and New Zealand.

We invite you to join us for a panel comprised of professors active in Carleton's Sociology doctoral program who will present reflections on a range of measures we have introduced, or are experimenting with, to better support our PhD students and help them succeed. It is our hope that these reflections will stimulate debate and discussion about doctoral education in the discipline of sociology and beyond in Canadian universities.

Organizer and Moderator: Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University

Carleton University Panelists:

- Aaron Doyle
- Janet Siltanen

ANIMALS IN SOCIETY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ANS-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 293

Do you see value in scholarship that goes beyond an anthropocentric understanding of Canadian society, to one that includes the non- or other-than-human? Do you recognize that we are all animals in a shared society? Are you interested in 'the question of the animal'? Do you engage in theorizing and research that is inclusive, anti-oppressive, and critical in nature? Join like-minded sociologists at the Animals in Society Research Cluster meeting! As members of the Animals in Society research cluster, we seek to expand current interpretations of societal structures and institutions, social norms, practices, policies, and relations that involve humans and other beings via interdisciplinary and intersectional work.

COGNITIVE SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: COG-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 292

The Cognitive Sociology Research Cluster is pleased to host its inaugural meeting at the 2019 CSA conference. The agenda will focus on network building, future conference engagement, and formalizing the Cluster's mandate. All scholars interested in the social dimensions of cognition or the cognitive dimensions of social life are encouraged to attend.

CRIMINOLOGY AND LAW RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CRM-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: ANGU 237

We are excited to launch the Research Cluster in Criminology! This new Cluster seeks to bring together scholars and professionals in the areas of crime, punishment, law, criminal justice, regulation, and policy to network, share ideas and information, coordinate sessions, and elevate the profile of criminology and law within the CSA. We welcome any members who are interested in learning more about or joining the Criminology Research Cluster.

CRITICAL ETHNICITY AND ANTI-RACISM RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CER-MT

Session Format: Meeting

Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM

Location: LSK 201

2019 Canadian Sociological Association Conference Program: Archive Version

The Critical Ethnicity and Anti-Racism Research Cluster invites you to join us at our second annual meeting. This research cluster brings together scholars and non-academics studying and applying various dimensions of critical ethnicity and antiracism research. All cluster members and others interested in this research field are welcome to attend the cluster meeting.

ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ECS-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6 **Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 235**

Current and prospective research cluster members are encouraged to attend this meeting to discuss the work of the cluster in the past year as well as to discuss future directions.

SOCIAL NETWORKS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SON-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6 **Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 037**

The Social Networks Research Cluster would like to invite CSA members interested in social networks and social capital to join us for our first annual Research Cluster meeting.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: DEV-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6 **Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 039**

This is an open invitation – we welcome all those who are interested in the Sociology of Development to attend. The annual meeting provides us with an opportunity to meet each other and to discuss future plans. The agenda of the meeting will include a discussion of RC roles for the upcoming academic year and a general discussion on the future direction of the newly formed RC. The objectives of the Sociology of Development Research Cluster is to promote sociology of development in Canada, to bring together scholars from all perspectives who share an interest in the sociological study of development (broadly defined), and to make linkages to sociologists doing similar work outside of Canada.

TEACHING PRACTICE CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: TEA-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6 **Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 437**

We invite scholars interested in teaching sociology, from first year through graduate school, to attend our annual Teaching Practice cluster meeting. We will discuss, among other things, the potential development of two awards for this group.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: URS-MT Session Format: Meeting
Date: THURSDAY, JUNE 6 **Time: 5:15 PM – 6:15 PM** **Location: ANGU 350**

The Urban Sociology Research Cluster invites you to attend our very first annual meeting. Given that we are in the early phases of formation we are meeting to discuss the direction, plans, and goals of the cluster. All creative ideas are welcome! We also intend to discuss strategies to increase our membership. The overall goal of this research cluster is to provide a platform for Canadian researchers working in the domain of urban sociology. This includes research on topics that explore and theorize the various and interrelated dimensions of cultural, economic, political, and social life in cities.

Thank you again to the University of British Columbia for being such gracious hosts!



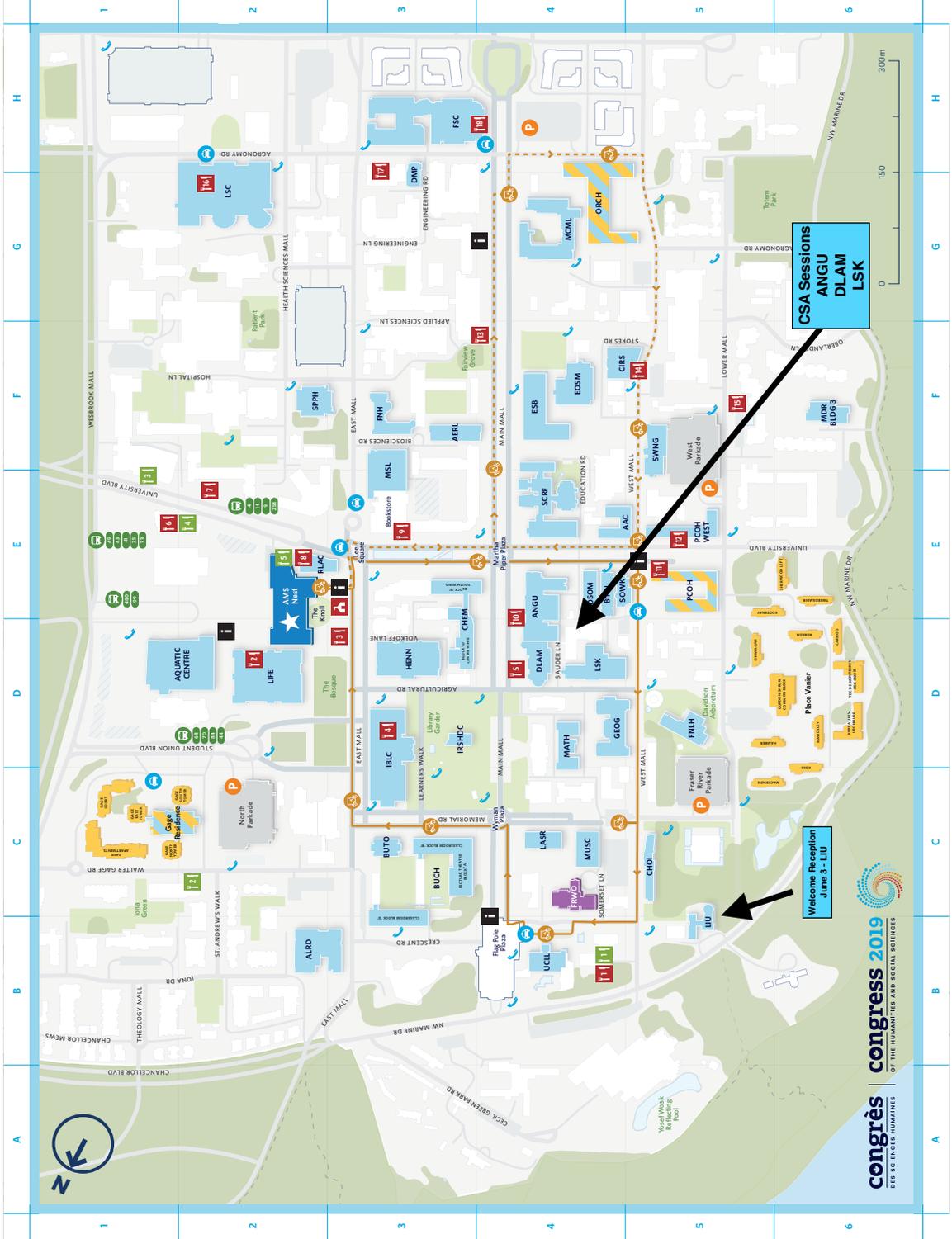
We look forward to seeing you all again at Western University in 2020.



Congress Map | Plan du Congrès

- Congress Hub | Carrifour du Congrès
- Big Thinking lectures | Causeries Voir grand
- Residences for attendees | Résidences pour congressistes
- Buildings used for Congress | Bâtiments du Congrès
- Social Zone | Zone d'activités
- Info Kiosk | Kiosque d'information
- Food Services | Services de restauration
- Food Service Partners | Partenaires de restauration
- Bus Stop | Arrêt de bus
- Taxi Stop | Arrêt de taxi
- Paid Parking | Stationnement payant
- Accessible Parking | Stationnement accessible
- Mobility Assistance Shuttle | Navette d'assistance à la mobilité
- Emergency Blue Phones | Téléphones bleus d'urgence

- Building Names | Noms de bâtiment**
- AAC Audain Art Centre and Spouse House E4
 - AERL Aquatic Ecosystems Research Laboratory F3
 - ALRD Allard Hall B1
 - AMS AMS Nest E2
 - ANGU Henry Angus Building E4
 - AQU UBC Aquatic Centre D2
 - BINN B.C. Binings Studios E4
 - BUCH Buchanan Building C3
 - BUTO Buchanan Tower C3
 - CHEM Chemistry D3
 - CHOI C.K. Choi Building for the Institute of Asian Research C5
 - CIRS Centre for Interactive Research on Sustainability F4
 - DLAM David Lam Management Research Centre D4
 - DMP Hugh Dempster Pavilion H3
 - DSOM Dorothy Sommerset Studios E4
 - ESDM Earth and Ocean Sciences Main F4
 - ESB Earth Sciences Building F4
 - FNHL Food, Nutrition and Health Building F3
 - FNHL First Nations Longhouse D5
 - FRWO Frederic Wood Theatre C4
 - FSC Forest Sciences Centre H3
 - GAGE Walter H. Gage Residence C1
 - GEO Geography Building D4
 - HENN Hemmings Building D3
 - IBC Irving K. Barber Learning Centre D3
 - IRSHDC Indian Residential School History and Dialogue Centre D3
 - LASR Frederic Lasserre Building C4
 - LIFE UBC Life Building (Old SUB) D2
 - LIU Liu Institute for Global Issues B5
 - LSC Life Sciences Centre G2
 - LSK The Leonard S. Kinick Building D4
 - MATH Mathematics Building G4
 - MCML H.R. MacMillan Building G4
 - MSL Merne Drive Residence Building 3 F6
 - MSU Michael Smith Laboratories E3
 - MUSC Music Building C4
 - ORCH Orchard Commons G4
 - PCOH Orchard Commons G4
 - POCH Podiceps Commons Oak and Cedar House E5
 - PLCH Robert H. Lee Alumni Centre E2
 - SCRF North Star Building E4
 - SOHW Jack Bell Building of the School of Social Work E4
 - SPPH School of Population and Public Health F2
 - SWNG West Mall-Swing Space Building F5
 - UCLL Leon and Thia Koerner University Centre B4



CSA Sessions
ANGU
DLAM
LSK

Welcome Reception
June 3 - LIU