



CSA

Canadian Sociological Association
Société canadienne de sociologie

2021 Annual Conference

May 31 to June 4

In partnership with

University of Alberta

Federation for the
Humanities and Social Sciences

Resisting Racism and Colonialism
Combattre le racisme et le colonialism

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DES SCIENCES HUMAINES
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**UNIVERSITY OF
ALBERTA**

Resisting Racism and Colonialism / Combattre le racisme et le colonialisme

The 2020/2021 theme provides an opportunity for us to collectively examine colonialism and racism as well as the structural inequalities which have been further revealed and exacerbated by the pandemic. The Canadian Sociological Association delegates will explore the social forces in the world around us while remaining self-reflexive about our own disciplinary practices.

Le thème 2020/2021 nous donne l'occasion d'examiner collectivement le colonialisme et le racisme ainsi que les inégalités structurelles qui ont été révélées et exacerbées par la pandémie. Les délégués de l'Association canadienne de sociologie exploreront les forces sociales dans le monde qui nous entoure tout en restant autoréflexifs sur nos propres pratiques disciplinaires.

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The Canadian Sociological Association would like to thank the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences Congress and the University of Alberta for their incredible work organizing the Congress programming as well as guidance in helping us transition our Conference into a virtual format.

We would like to recognize Holly Campeau (University of Alberta Local Arrangements Coordinator), Jason Chalmers (Congress Virtual Platform Liaison), and Sherry Fox (CSA Executive Director) for all of their work managing this event.

Our sincere appreciation to all session organizers, chairs, discussants, presenters, panelists, and attendees. Without your time and effort participating in the sessions, this event would not have been possible!

La Société canadienne de sociologie tient à remercier la Fédération pour le congrès des sciences humaines et l'Université de l'Alberta pour leur incroyable travail d'organisation de la programmation du congrès, ainsi que pour les conseils qu'ils nous ont prodigués en vue de la transition vers un congrès virtuel.

Nous tenons à remercier Holly Campeau (coordonnatrice des accords locaux de l'Université de l'Alberta), Jason Chalmers (agent de liaison de la plateforme virtuelle du congrès) et Sherry Fox (directrice générale de l'SCS) pour leur travail de gestion de cet événement.

Nous remercions sincèrement tous les organisateurs de séances, présidents, présentateurs, panélistes et participants. Sans votre temps et vos efforts pour participer aux séances, cet événement n'aurait pas été possible!

Land Acknowledgement / Reconnaissance du territoire

We were meant to gather in person at the University of Alberta for our annual meeting, which is located on Treaty 6 territory and the Métis Nation Homeland, a traditional gathering place for diverse Indigenous peoples including the Cree, Blackfoot, Métis, Nakota Sioux, Iroquois, Dene, Ojibway/Saulteaux/Anishinaabe, Inuit, and many others whose histories, languages, and cultures continue to influence our vibrant community. While we meet here on a virtual platform, we should take a moment to recognize the importance of the land on which we are each located. We acknowledge the territory to reaffirm our commitment and responsibility in building positive relationships between nations and in developing a deep understanding of Indigenous peoples and their cultures. From coast to coast to coast, we acknowledge the ancestral and unceded territory of all Inuit, First Nations, and Métis peoples.

Nous étions censés nous réunir en personne à l'Université de l'Alberta pour notre assemblée annuelle, qui se déroule sur le territoire du Traité no 6 et la patrie de la nation métisse, un lieu de rassemblement traditionnel pour divers peuples autochtones, notamment les Cris, les Pieds-Noirs, les Métis, les Sioux des Nakota, les Iroquois, les Dénés, les Ojibway/Saulteaux/Anishinaabe, les Inuits et bien d'autres peuples dont l'histoire, la langue et la culture continuent d'influencer notre communauté dynamique. Alors que nous nous réunissons ici sur une plateforme virtuelle, nous devrions prendre un moment pour reconnaître l'importance de la terre sur laquelle nous vivons tous. Nous reconnaissons le territoire pour réaffirmer notre engagement et notre responsabilité pour la mise en place de relations positives entre les nations et pour le développement d'une compréhension profonde des peuples autochtones et de leurs cultures. D'un océan à l'autre, nous reconnaissons le territoire ancestral et non cédé de tous les Inuits, Métis et Premières Nations.

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JOHN PORTER AWARD LECTURE: DR. TRACEY L. ADAMS
THE CHANGING NATURE OF PROFESSIONAL SELF-REGULATION IN CANADA
Session Code: JPA2

This award-winning book analyzes the history of self-regulation of professions in Canada, as a long negotiation with state, and explores the emergence of professional self-regulation in four Canadian provinces from Confederation to the 1940s. It argues that in some countries, self-regulated professions have been treated as outdated, elitist and restricting competition, while in Canada, self-regulation has proven to build and support important institutions.

Dr. Adams received the 2019 John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award for her book, *Regulating Professions: The Emergence of Professional Self-Regulation in Four Canadian Provinces*, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2018).

ACTING AGAINST SPECIESISM I: BRINGING ANIMALS TO THE CENTRE
Session Code: ANS1A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

Social movements and activism around animal welfare and rights have been a consistent presence in Western society over the past six decades. From reform to animal welfare laws and the status of animals as property to climate crisis protests, awareness is being raised around the prevalence of speciesism in our world. Speciesism harms both animals and humans; academic research and social justice initiatives with intersectional non-speciesist approaches are needed. This session focuses on the human-animal bond and bringing animals from the periphery to the centre. The papers presented here highlight successes of animal related advocacy, challenges within the social movements, efforts to reform structural speciesism, and recognition of both human and animal labour in the drive for non-speciesist social justice.

Organizers: *Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University; Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University*

Chair: *Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University*

Presentations:

1. Understanding the Relationship between People with Physical Disabilities and Their Companion Animals in Urban China

Presenter and Author: *Siyu Ru, University of Saskatchewan*

Human-animal interactions provide various benefits to the well-being of both humans and animals, and the benefits are more significant among people with smaller social networks and limited social

support, for example, people with disabilities. In China, the total number of people with disabilities has been growing; however, people with disabilities still experience social isolation, discrimination, and stigma. Pluralistic ways are needed to address the well-being of people with disabilities. One unique perspective is the influence of the human-animal bond on their health and well-being. This research explores the experiences of people with physical disabilities living with companion animals in urban China and how human-animal interactions influence their lives. By conducting online interviews with six people with physical disabilities living with companion animals, the research suggests that companion animals play a crucial role in the lives of people with physical disabilities and provide physical, mental, emotional, and social benefits. Their relationships with companion animals are based on mutual trust, understanding, and commitment. However, there is still a perceived hierarchy between people with and without disabilities and a hierarchy between humans and animals. Policies and regulations on dog ownership provide extra difficulties for disabled dog owners. These reflect social barriers faced by people with disabilities and their companion animals. Studying the bond between people with physical disabilities and their companion animals can provide a better understanding of the nature of human-animal relationship and emphasize the important role of animals in human society. The research findings may extend the sociological imagination to the emerging human-animal studies and help build a more inclusive society for people with physical disabilities and their companion animals.

2. Speciesism in Emergency Intimate Partner Violence Shelters in Ontario, Canada

Presenter and Author: *Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University*

Why is our emergency and transitional shelter system segregated by species? Why separate individuals by species, as well as by “differences” such as gender, and age? Why is the care system this way? Who benefits and who loses? These are questions specific to Canada’s housing and social support system, and to those who work in, work with, and access this model of care. Answers to this inquiry, however, suggest hierarchical levels of care and consideration for certain families. At a macro and meso level, homeless and vulnerable individuals are grouped together and funneled through the transitional care system “alike”. On a more micro level, a patchwork of ad hoc and variable care alternatives are being used by shelters and their clients. Through a critical and intersectional lens, this paper begins to unpack three observations of current emergency intimate partner violence (IPV) shelters, specifically, and species: 1) families that include other species are almost always separated; 2) “service animals” and second-stage housing are exceptions to the non-human companion animal policy; and, 3) multiple obstacles and rationale are expressed by shelter staff in response to a proposed erasure of the species barrier. This paper is part of a larger project that examines co-sheltering practices in IPV shelters in Ontario, Canada.

3. Empathy in Art Featuring Non-Humans

Presenter and Author: *Shannon Johnstone, Meredith College*

How is empathy created in art? This paper defines three aesthetic principles used to create empathy (perspective, gesture, and composition), and examines how each evokes empathy. In particular, this paper will look at examples of how these principles are used by contemporary photographers working with nonhumans. This paper includes three sections: 1. Definitions of the three principles of empathy in art. 2. Two case studies of historical examples. 3. Examples of each principle through

the lens of contemporary artists featuring nonhumans. While there is a plethora of resources dedicated to teaching principles of art and design, it is a struggle to find any that address how empathy is evoked, and far fewer that discuss how art can evoke empathy for non-humans. The three aesthetic principles of empathy discussed in this paper arose from studying activist photography with messages of social justice. While many of the examples are photographic in nature, these principles can be applied to other arts.

ANTI-RACIST METHODOLOGIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES II: INTERROGATING MAINSTREAM EPISTEMOLOGIES, METHODS AND KNOWLEDGES

Session Code: RAE2B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

Anti-racist research critiques canonized notions of objectivity in the social sciences, arguing the ways in which traditional research reinforce the status quo. Part of anti-racist methodologies is challenging the researcher's authority and the unidirectional flow of knowledge by placing the racialized 'other' at the centre of analysis. Papers in this session employ a diverse set of methodologies and theoretical frameworks to call into question power relationships involved in knowledge production in academia. More specifically, this session offers a critical discussion of topics such as institutional bias in academia, racialization of census data, theorization of hate crimes and terrorism, and community-based participatory research.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Firrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. 'Writing the Other as Other': Collaborative autoethnography on the experience of Otherness in academia

Presenter and Author: *Ahmed Ajil, University of Lausanne*

Trends seemingly signal the decay of white heterosexual male hegemony in Western academe, as well as tentative successes of diversification and decolonial practices across social sciences. Still, while changes have addressed lack of access to an academic system whose benefits are assumed, critical literatures still call into question Western-based theory and traditionally Eurocentric ways of knowledge production. Using collaborative analytic autoethnography, we set side-by-side the academic and professional experiences and epistemological reflections of two criminal justice and criminology scholars: an Arab European scholar of politico-ideological violence and a Black American scholar trained in U.S. institutions. In a searching comparative and dialogic examination, we span multiple othered identities (race, religion, nationality, sexuality, epistemology, methodology, practitioner, etc.) and associated critical frames to explore not just how sets of individuals enact

interpersonal bias, but rather how the academic collective enacts ideological and institutional bias (oft internalized by the othered themselves). We suggest that the inclusion of ‘othered’ researchers’ positionality is a much-needed analytical tool, for a particular sensitivity emerges through the experience of being ‘othered’; a sensitivity that is crucial in a field producing knowledge about othered groups and communities.

2. Hate Crime and Terrorism: Violent Siblings that Construct Identity

Presenter and Author: *Austin Lawrence, Ontario Tech University*

Hate crime and terrorism share many similarities, with the social theories used to explain one also being applied to the other. Some scholars of the two types of offending ask themselves: To what degree are the two types of criminality alike or different? Is there a theoretical framework that can be applied to explain both? Other scholars, in order to clarify the definition of ‘right wing extremism’, require a theory that explains both hate crime and terrorism. This paper grapples with these questions by examining typological continua of hate crime to terrorism offending, by classifying the axes by which hate crime and terrorism are described and compared, and providing an overview of the most popular social theories applied to explain each. All axes covered by the other categories—the impact of the offence, offender characteristics, offender thinking, offence characteristics, offender motivation, and victim characteristics—exist along a continuum. Only two axes of comparison do not exist on a continuum between hate crime and terrorism: (1) response to the offence; and, (2) power relationships. Both hate crimes and terrorism are offences that either support normative identity hegemonies or act to reconfigure normative identity hegemonies. Because the act of asserting power is what creates the identity hegemonies in the first place, both types of offending are resources for negotiating the relational power of identities. It must therefore be concluded that hate crime and terrorism are clearly siblings, not just close cousins (Mills, 2017) or merely distant relatives (King et al, 2017), as other scholars have suggested.

3. Not Indigenous Enough: The Voices of Indigenous Atheists and Skeptics

Presenter and Author: *Jonathan Simmons, University of Alberta*

Indigenous Canadians face both hostile and benevolent stereotypes. One example of a quasi-benevolent stereotype is Indigenous spirituality. Activists, scholars, and the media often deploy Indigenous spirituality to preserve heritage and decolonize religious belief. What about the minority within the minority? Limited information is available about anti-spiritual and anti-religious sentiment among Indigenous peoples. To address this gap in the literature, I interviewed 18 First Nations, Inuit, and Métis individuals residing in Edmonton, Calgary, and Winnipeg. All participants expressed hostility towards spirituality and religion. Drawing from a small literature concerned with how race shapes nonreligious identities, I aimed to understand how Indigenous Canadians conceptualized religion and spirituality. My primary finding is that some Indigenous people experience stigma because they challenge multiple social norms around spirituality and religion in Indigenous communities. This study is the first to explore the unique experiences of Indigenous atheists and skeptics in Canada and highlights the need to further research minority and marginalized nonreligious populations. Implications for future research are discussed.

BRIDGING DIVIDES, BUILDING SOLIDARITY FOR CHANGE: FEMINISTS CONFRONTING COLONIALISM, ANTI-BLACK RACISM AND PATRIARCHY

Session Code: FEM2A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

Recognising that Congress takes place on the traditional lands of diverse Indigenous peoples implies responsibilities. This necessarily includes meaningful engagement with Indigenous ways of being, knowing and doing. Likewise, we recognize that what is now called Canada is a site of Black slavery, from the 17th to 19th centuries, and a place where there is ongoing anti-Black racism and white supremacy. Our interdisciplinary feminist committee features papers that take up the responsibilities that arise in settler colonialism, in contexts marked by the dispossession and ongoing resilience of Indigenous peoples, as well as histories of Black enslavement and Black resistance to ongoing white supremacy. This demands engagement with Indigenous and Black women's scholarship and knowledges. This session is co-sponsored by the following;

- Canadian Association for Social Work Education / Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social (CASWE/ACFTS)
- Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education (CASWE / ACÉFÉ)
- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherche sur les femmes (CRIA/ICREF)
- Canadian Sociological Association / Société canadienne de sociologie (CSA / SCS)

Organizers: *Elaine Coburn, York University; Alana Cattapan, University of Waterloo*

Chair: *Elaine Coburn, York University*

Presentations:

1. For Settlers Who Say That They Support Decolonization ... But Wish It Weren't So Hard

Presenter and Author: *Sheri McConnell, Memorial University*

There has been much discussion as of late about the relationship between Indigenous (Aboriginal) peoples and settlers (non-Aboriginal peoples) on Turtle Island (North America) with a particular focus on colonization, decolonization, and reconciliation. Over the past 500 or so years, under British and French then Canadian rule, and through a process of colonization, the settlers who immigrated to (what is now known as) Canada have directly and indirectly participated in the elimination and assimilation of Indigenous peoples through physical, biological, and cultural genocide. The time for decolonizing (reversing the policies, practices, and impacts of colonization) and for reconciling is long overdue. The Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (2015) counsels that "reconciliation must inspire Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples to transform Canadian society so that our children and grandchildren can live together in dignity, peace, and prosperity on these lands we now share"; in order for [reconciliation] to happen, there has to be awareness of the past, acknowledgement of the harm that has been inflicted, atonement for the causes, and action to change behaviour"; "without truth, justice, and healing, there can be no genuine reconciliation"; and "by establishing a new and respectful relationship between

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians, we will restore what must be restored, repair what must be repaired, and return what must be returned." For *Settlers Who Say That They Support Decolonization ... But Wish It Weren't So Hard*, a spoken word piece, is modelled after Pat Parkers 1970s poem, *For the Straight Folks Who Don't Mind Gays, But Wish They Weren't So Blatant*. This piece is intended to challenge settlers' beliefs, attitudes, behaviours, and, most importantly, privilege. It was written for settlers by a settler - because we, as settlers, need to take responsibility for cleaning up our messes and doing things differently.

2. Gendered Responses to Violence against Indigenous Peoples: Does settler solidarity redwash violence against indigenous men?

Presenter and Author: *Dean Ray, York University*

A significant literature examines the gendered aspects of settler-colonialism and its connection to misogyny and patriarchy. However, few studies consider the gendered responses to settler-colonialism by Indigenous Peoples, their allies, governments and institutions. While violence against Indigenous women has fomented a successful social movement, a National Inquiry, and a burgeoning cross-racial solidarity, violence against Indigenous men has not, with no movement, no inquiry and no solidarity emergent. How are the responses to violence against Indigenous Peoples gendered and how do states exploit this to redwash violence against Indigenous men? The question of how marginalized and stigmatized groups respond to deleterious social conditions and create social and cultural change is central to cultural sociology. Yet most studies of resistance assume an intragroup cohesiveness and homogeneity in cultural responses without a greater exploration of how responses are highly nuanced and differentiated within groups along other axis like gender and sexuality. Using qualitative interviews, ethnographic observations, government documents and archival news reports, I argue that, despite these limitations, cultural sociology is an important tool for understanding how the responses to violence against Indigenous Peoples have come to be gendered. I situate two cases of violence against Indigenous Peoples in a small-town settler-colonial context in British Columbia, within the larger background of violence against Indigenous Peoples in settler societies. I use an interpretive method to understand why the response to this violence has become so deeply gendered. The movement to end violence against Indigenous women has differentiated itself owing to 1) the creation of narrative spaces, 2) the labor of institutions, 3) the availability of an elaborated emotional code, and 4) the formation of a messianic time. The paper concludes by examining how settler governments use the gendered response to violence against Indigenous Peoples to whitewash, or perhaps redwash, violence against Indigenous men.

3. Learning from a Study of Black Women's Transnational Lives

Presenter and Author: *K. Melchor Hall, Centre for Feminist Research, York University*

Hall's (2020) *Transnational Black Feminist (TBF)* framework decenters the state, prioritized in the discipline of international relations, in order to highlight the significance of transnational relations. It also attends to the long history and living legacy of Black feminist international and transnational scholar-activism. The proposed paper offers preliminary findings based on the study of the multidimensional agency of Black women whose lives cross state borders. Survey and interview data will be collected from Black women and their close networks in order to explore how and when their ability to live transnationally is impacted by familial, ethnoracial, interpersonal, social, national, and

professional affiliations. This research highlights the potential of transnational Black women's lives to offer insights into how the discipline of international relations understands levels of analysis, broadly speaking, and agency, more specifically. Building upon Hall's TBF framework, this paper lays the groundwork for the development of a plural capabilities approach (PCA). The methodological innovation is guided by the TBF principles of intersectionality, solidarities, scholar-activism, attention to borders/boundaries, and radically transparent positionality. The PCA highlights how individuals and groups access opportunities and confront challenges within the international system. Ultimately, the PCA is used to explore interactions among capabilities at six levels: global, transnational, regional, state, nations (within states), families, and individuals.

4. Crippling Transnational Feminism

Presenter and Author: *Valérie Grand'Maison, University of Guelph*

Transnational feminists have sought to theorize and mobilize ways in which the lives of diverse women are connected. They bring attention to the global dynamics of production and reproduction that create, sustain, and challenge gender, race/ethnicity, geopolitical, and class hierarchies. Yet, transnational feminists continue to ignore the lived experiences of disabled women globally. This is problematic because women with disabilities live in precarious conditions exacerbated by their invisibility. Disability activists and scholarship have deeply engaged with the ways in which global relations of power are embodied: on the one hand, producing impairments and complex embodiments through capitalist and colonial violence, and on the other hand, in the ways we learn about global structures and develop effective survival and resistance skills from being a body that does not fit. In this paper, I expand Gago's concept of 'potencia', the embodied drive of transnational feminist change, using critical disability studies, disability justice, and crip epistemologies. I argue that expanding the concept of 'potencia' to include the struggles and resistance of disabled bodies and minds leads to a more precise, inclusive, and radical theorization of feminist transformation.

DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT AND OPEN ACCESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING

Session Code: REM1

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

The environment surrounding academic research and publishing is undergoing transformation. 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. At the same time, the transition to open access publishing models is the subject of ongoing debate among academics, universities, publishers, librarians, and governments. This panel will consider important questions that are emerging from these shifts. What new opportunities and challenges will present themselves to individual researchers and the sociological community? How will data management practices change and how will different groups of researchers be impacted differently? How will the new publishing model work and what impacts will it have on the CSA/SCS and the CRA/RCS? How can the association and journal archive a smooth

transition to the open access publishing model? Organized by the CSA Research Advisory subcommittee, this panel will bring together panelists with varying expertise on academic publishing, open access, and data management to consider these and other relevant questions from a variety of perspectives.

Organizers: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada, Lisa Kaida, McMaster University, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University, Kyle Willmott, University of Alberta*
 Moderator: *Allyson Stokes, Memorial University*

Panelists

- Matthew Lucas, Executive Director, Corporate Strategy and Performance, SSHRC
- Karen Stanbridge, Memorial University
- Jenny Godley, University of Calgary
- Vincent Lariviere, Université de Montréal

GENDER, WORK AND MENTAL HEALTH I

Session Code: SMH1A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

This session invited papers that focus on the theoretical, methodological, and/or empirical issues related to the significance of gender to workers' mental health.

Organizer and Chair: *Tracey L. Adams, Western University*

Presentations:

1. Inclusion of Indigenous workers in workplace mental health

Presenter and Author: *Robyn O'Loughlin, Carleton University and EPID@Work Research Institute, Lakehead University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Vicki Kristman, EPID@Work Research Institute, Lakehead University; Audrey Gilbeau, Nookiiwin Tribal Council, Thunder Bay*

Very little is known about inclusivity issues related to Indigenous workers. This paper highlights inclusion issues Indigenous people experience maintaining their mental health in the workplace. Using a grounded theoretical approach, we conducted five sharing circles with the Nookiiwin Tribal Councils community members to better understand inclusion related to workplace mental health. Five themes emerged: connecting with individuals who understand and respect Indigenous culture; respecting Indigenous traditions; hearing about positive experiences; developing trusting relationships; and exclusion is beyond the workplace. This insight provides opportunities for employers/employees to reflect on issues that impact the mental health of Indigenous co-workers.

2. The Gendered Nature of Parole Work: How Female and Male Canadian Federal Parole Officers Experience Occupational Stressors and Navigate Risk

Presenter and Author: *Mark Norman, McMaster University*

Non-presenting Author: *Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University*

As a normative part of their work, Canadian federal parole officers (POs) navigate occupational challenges with significant implications for their mental health and well-being. Stressors are both operational, such as threats to personal safety and regular exposure to potentially psychologically traumatic events, and organizational, such as workload demands and friction with management. Although male and female POs experience many shared stressors, they also face unique challenges due to the gendered nature of correctional work in institutional and community spaces. Drawing from semi-structured interviews with self-identifying female (n=111) and male (n=31) Canadian federal POs, we analyze how participants' gender creates unique challenges and affects how they navigate risk and uncertainty arising from occupational stressors. Specifically, we discuss the gendered nature of POs' presentation of self, emotional labour, and experiences of workplace harassment and threats to safety, as well as the resultant mental health toll of parole work.

3. At the limits of care: Gendered, moral hazards in the care economy

Presenter and Author: *Janna Klostermann, St. Francis Xavier University*

For decades, neo-liberal strategies have been increasing the demand for women's unpaid care work in public and private spaces. Paid care workers are coming in early and staying late, while unpaid, family carers are picking up the slack at organizations stretched thin. There are real organizational, political and economic factors that contribute to psychological health and safety hazards and lead paid and unpaid care providers alike to reach their physical and psychological limits (Braedley et al., 2018), and these conditions need to be transformed to support and ensure the safety of those who provide care and those who need care. Contributing to these efforts, I use a feminist, interpretive, narrative approach to analyze the caring life histories of women positioned differently in Ontario's care economy. The paper contextualizes women's narratives of reaching the limits of care in diverse paid and unpaid care contexts in Ontario, Canada. Making links to conditions in the caring economy, I illustrate how women narrated reaching their limits as an embodied breaking point, a moral, feminine achievement, and a source of guilt. Not only did they point to uncaring organizational conditions or to psychological health and safety hazards, they took on moral, feminine positions through narratives in relation to gendered, moral expectations for women to care for others. With that, the paper critically reflects on the gendered, moral dimensions of women's psychological well-being, while raising questions about how "care as an ethic" plays out in individual women's lives.

INTERSECTIONALITY & MASCULINITIES I

Session Code: GAS1A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

Though the notion of 'toxic masculinity' has garnered much attention in the media, popular culture and academia in recent years, it has arguably produced a narrow conceptualization of the

relationship between masculinity and power. It has also marginalized the varieties of masculinities that exist, including their positive healthy and positive elements.

Organizers: Chris Tatham, University of Toronto; Paulina Garcia Del Moral, University of Guelph
Chair: Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Gender, caste, and spatiality: Intersectional emergence of hegemonic masculinities

Presenter and Author: *Navjotpal Kaur, Memorial University*

This paper is a part of my doctoral dissertation, where I address hegemonic masculinities and their geographical contingency. I focus on when and how space matters and the ways in which hegemonic upper-caste masculinities are socially produced and constituted, and what spaces do/what effects they have in constituting the same. I draw on relational theories of the socio-spatiality of bodies, geographies of masculinities, and feminist political ecology. Current theorizing in spatial sociology and feminist political ecology has accentuated the role of 'environment' in the production of subjectivities such that ideas of gender and space/environment arise as co-constitutive. In this paper, I build from these insights to explore how embodied performance of gender and caste produce and express symbolic interactions that are resolutely material. Through this conceptualization, I hope to push forward the inter-disciplinary discourse in sociology and geography on how to understand the intersectional and spatial emergence of masculine subjectivities and caste embodiment/performativity. I use ethnographic evidence from Punjab, India to explore the ways in which masculinized spaces are constructed and perpetuated by upper-caste men and highlight the mutually constitutive relationships between space, masculinities, and the caste axis of identity.

2. 'Monster Cocks' and the Racialization of Genitals in 'Male Enhancement' Discourse

Presenter and Author: *Jennifer Thomas, Simon Fraser University*

Penile length and girth augmentations are among many male enhancement techniques that are gaining popularity among cisgender men in Canada and the United States. Some male enhancement patients are requesting what they call monster cock augmentations to produce penises whose size either makes penetration of a circumsive (Adamczak 2016) sexual partner impossible, or causes sexual partner's pain. Yet physicians who perform penile augmentations claim that for their heterosexual patients specifically, a penis could never be too big to cause a female sexual partner pain from penetration because of the biological design and natural capacity of the vagina to birth babies. What I will focus on in this talk is how—in physicians limited attempts to acknowledge cis women's unwanted pain from penetration—they racialized both genital size and what they view as the cause of genital pain. Drawing on histories of racism, colonialism, and slavery, the discursive devices invoked by physicians construct the genitals of cis Asian women as small, and the genitals of cis Black men as the only penises large enough to cause cis women unwanted pain through penetration. Based on twenty interviews with male enhancement physicians and fifty hours of online observations of male enhancement forums, this research traces the discursive devices

employed by medical practitioners in service of naturalizing heterosexuality and the particularly white male body.

3. Media Narratives Surrounding the Bruce McArthur Case

Presenter and Author: *Maria Cashore, Ontario Tech University*

Between 2010 - 2017, eight men from Toronto's Gay Village went missing and were later discovered to have been murdered by Bruce McArthur, a 67-year-old gay, white man from Toronto. Two of the eight disappearances were not reported to Toronto Police Service (TPS). Upon McArthur's 2018 arrest, allegations of racial bias and homophobia against TPS surfaced and the safety and protection of Toronto's LGBTQ+ community by TPS came into question. Additionally, TPS denied claims of a serial killer targeting the LGBTQ+ community, conducted an insufficient missing persons investigation involving three of the victims, former TPS Chief made some victim-blaming comments, and overall conveyed a lack of concern for the LGBTQ+ community, which led to additional strain between TPS and the LGBTQ+ community. This paper will present preliminary results of a content analysis of three Toronto news media outlets (Toronto Sun, Toronto Star, Xtra) that covered the McArthur case. In total, 229 individual news items were examined. The paper will outline findings related to news media depictions of (i) the victims, (ii) McArthur, and (iii) the murders overall, and will comment on the relationship between the TPS and Toronto's LGBTQ+ community.

JUST A LITTLE OFFSIDE: BEARDY'S BLACKHAWKS AND THE SASKATCHEWAN MIDGET AAA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Session Code: IND5

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

On Nov. 12, 2019, the Saskatchewan Hockey Association (SHA) made public its decision to eliminate the Beardy's Blackhawks Midget AAA hockey program from Beardy's & Okemasis Cree Nation, one of the largest First Nations in Saskatchewan. It was the only Midget AAA franchise in Canada run by and on a First Nations reserve. This panel uses the Beardy's Blackhawks as a case study for considering hockey's relationship to settler colonialism in Canada and for thinking through strategies for combating anti-Indigenous racism in sport, while mobilizing sport as a tool for Indigenous empowerment and possible reconciliation. The decision to eliminate a uniquely Saskatchewan opportunity for cross-cultural exchange among Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth and their families has implications that were felt by players and parents over the past year, and the decision is a direct contradiction to Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action 88, 89 and 90. The TRC insists that government and sport associations "take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth," to reduce "barriers to sports participation" for Indigenous athletes, and to ensure "anti-racism awareness and training for non-Indigenous athletes." Members of the Indigenous Hockey Research Network have been working with current and former Blackhawks players and their families for the past year, where many players have reported a deep sense of community and personal growth nurtured by a sporting environment informed by Indigenous values. This panel draws together established and emerging scholars of Indigenous Studies, sport sociology, and anthropology to grapple with these concerns.

Organizers: *Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan; Sam McKegney, Queen's University*
Chair: *Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. Sport and reconciliation: A case for the Beardy's Blackhawks hockey club

Presenter and Author: *Jordan Koch, McGill University*

For over 25 years, the Beardy's Blackhawks hockey club offered scores of young men and their families a unique opportunity to play elite-level hockey for a First Nations reserve in Canada. Interviews with both Indigenous and settler players and their family members reveal a deeply rooted sense of community cultivated through players' prolonged exposure to a sport setting inflected with Indigenous values. Our interviews further revealed how this exposure also contributed to the dismantling of stereotypes among non-Indigenous players who, with caged faces and the Blackhawks logo on their chest, briefly experienced what it is like to be racially-coded as Indigenous in this country.

2. "Just shake it off" – Manufacturing compliance with anti-Indigenous racism in hockey

Presenter and Author: *Sam McKegney, Queen's University*

Interviews with Indigenous and settler players on the Beardy's Blackhawks hockey club, as well as with those players' parents, unanimously acknowledge racism directed at Indigenous players during the team's present season. More insidiously, the interviews register social pressures within hockey culture that discourage reactions to such racism and thereby condition acquiescence to and potential reproduction of oppressive colonial conditions. As one First Nation parent states, "you just kind of get used to it and ... either shrug it off or retaliate. We've really chosen to shrug it off for the most part." This ruminates on the manufacture of compliance in order to interrogate the internalization of various tropes in hockey culture that, we argue, conspire to sustain racialized oppression in the game. In doing so, we advocate for the implementation of decolonial anti-racism strategies at all levels of the sport.

3. "More Than Just a Hockey Program": Exploring the Experiences of Beardy's Blackhawks Alumni

Presenter and Author: *Mika Rathwell, University of Saskatchewan*

For 25 years, the Beardy's Blackhawks have brought together young Indigenous and non-Indigenous hockey players to play for Canada's only Midget AAA franchise run by and on a First Nations reserve. By incorporating Indigenous values and challenging pervasive settler preconceptions about Indigenous peoples and communities, involvement with the team has encouraged both present and past players to negotiate their own role within Canada's ongoing reconciliation efforts and has offered many Indigenous players the opportunity to play elite level hockey. This paper explores the unique experiences of Beardy's Blackhawks alumni playing for what one former player, Craig McCallum, described in a recent radio interview as "more than just a hockey program".

4. “We got the Native flu”: SMAAAHL and Settler Colonial Logic in Practice

Presenter and Author: *Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan*

In October of 2019, after 25 years of participating in the SMAAAHL, the Beardy’s Midget AAA Blackhawks – the only Midget AAA team located on a First Nations community in Canada – received notice that they had lost their team and that it was going to be relocated to a community 40km south to a small city 10km north of Saskatoon. This paper examines how the reasoning of the move was justified around safety and concern for the development of players; however, upon closer examination, it can be seen that the criteria used to assess team locations was not used equally across the province. Secondly, the uniqueness that made Beardy’s a place to go and play for Indigenous hockey players, who have stated that they would not otherwise have continued to play, was never taken into consideration, ignoring calls within the TRC to support elite sport opportunities for Indigenous youth in Canada and continuing to support settler colonial logics of erasure that maintain hockey as the game of the ‘great ‘white’ north’.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS I - CLASS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION IN CONTEMPORARY LABOUR MOVEMENTS

Session Code: PSM1A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

The complexities of working-class organization and resistance in an era of austerity and neoliberalism are addressed including the assessment of insider or outsider strategies, cross-movement repertoires of contention, and the effects of capital mobility and the gig economy on collective action.

Organizers: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University, Barry Eidlin, McGill University*

Chair: *Charles Smith, St. Thomas More College*

Presentations:

1. Who gets the goods? Disentangling the effects of parliamentary representation and collective action on welfare spending

Presenter and Author: *Ella Wind, New York University*

Non-presenting Author: *David Calnitsy, Western University*

A century of activist and academic analysis of the welfare state divides into insider and outsider theories of social change. One perspective argues that working-class and poor people can achieve income redistribution through insider strategies, primarily through the legislative efforts of left political parties. A competing perspective argues that political parties themselves have no inner motor and merely channel the outside pressure from disruptive collective action. This paper makes a unique theoretical and methodological contribution to the debate over the generosity of the welfare state. We analyze the extent to which collective action moderates, interacts with, or combines with leftwing parliamentary power to explain social spending in 22 countries. Our results

support a strong version of the insider intuition that the parliamentary road is crucial to winning gains for poor and working people. Accounting for various forms of collective action does not reduce the impact of left parliamentary representation on public social expenditures. We do, however, find some evidence for the outsider view that strikes, protests, and riots matter, but rather than explaining the importance of parliamentary power, these mobilizations have separate and supplementary roles.

2. Unfinished Business: A Global Platform's Exit and Local Gig Workers Organizing in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Youngrong Lee, University of Toronto*

While we know a great deal about global capital mobility in traditional industries such as the manufacturing industry, we know very little about yet emerging capital mobility in the gig economy and its impact on worker subjectivity and collective action. Using the case of Canadian Foodora, a multinational platform that left Canada in 2020, but the workers are still unionizing, I situate global capital mobility in a local labour market in the gig economy context. Drawing upon participatory ethnography in a local couriers' union and interviews with union organizers and former Foodora couriers, I reveal unexpected parallel impacts between capital mobility in the gig economy and traditional industries. The economic and social effects on local workers and the emotional attachment of devoted gig workers debunk the dominant discourse that gig workers are simply part-time workers free from commitment. The tendency is salient for financially dependent and organized gig workers. Although capital mobility of a platform in part halts and discourages gig worker resistance, the union navigates the platform's exit by pushing forward social unionism, building an industrial union of local gig workers and a worker-owned co-op.

3. Étudiants en grève: Cultural Repertoires of Labour Organizing in the 2012 Quebec Student Strikes

Presenter and Author: *Kristen Bass, University of Toronto*

This paper received the Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Cluster's Best Student Paper Award

This paper analyzes movement organizing by Quebec students who went on strike against proposed tuition increases for six months in 2012. The legitimacy of students striking produced contentious debate, most pointedly because university administrations and other oppositional actors insisted that students were boycotting classes, not striking. A student strike is indeed a paradox. Students are not workers. Yet they used a tactic commonly reserved for legally-recognized labour unions and they explicitly described this tactic as a "strike." Using discourse analysis of student newspaper coverage, I examine the cultural discursive repertoires students draw on to facilitate this protest tactic and assert its legitimacy. My findings suggest that three interrelated discursive dynamics operate in the meaning production of the 2012 student strikes. Students discursively establish their action within a specific history of student strikes, drawing on a legacy of collective action. Student protesters also discursively affirm their action as a strike, defining the action by intentional word choice, while also drawing comparisons to legally-recognized labour union strikes and citing logics of collectivity. Students also maintain the understanding of their action as a strike against discursive contests with oppositional actors who declare the action a boycott. In these discursive processes,

activists within the Quebec student movement reproduce a culture of labour organizing through which to make sense of their collective strike and establish it as legitimate.

4. In the Streets or in the Courts? Determinants of Action Strategy Among Rank-and-File Activists in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Presenters and Authors: *Catharina O'Donnell, Harvard University; Barry Eidlin, McGill University*

Why do activists sometimes choose to address grievances through formal institutional channels while other times circumventing these in favour of more contentious outside action? To gain insight into the determinants of action strategy, this study uses a novel data set produced from newsletters published by the Teamsters for a Democratic Union reform group within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters labor union. We run a logistic regression showing that action target, grievance, and point in the election cycle all predict the odds of activists using an outside strategy rather than an inside strategy. Our findings align with existing literature suggesting that outside strategies are more likely in cases where inside strategies are either less available or less apparent. But contrary to theories suggesting that elections risk absorbing movements and dampening contentious activity, we find that the odds of activists using outside strategy are higher in the year following an international union election than in an election year or any other non-election year. These findings form a quantitative basis for future qualitative process tracing.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN CANADIAN INEQUALITY

Session Code: SPE3

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

The aim of this session is to assemble and showcase leading research on inequalities that has been done in full or in part in the Statistics Canada RDCs (Research Data Centres).

Organizers: *Charles Plante, University of Saskatchewan; Grant Gibson, Canadian Research Data Network*

Chair: *Charles Plante, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. Does the Impact of Location of Educational Degree on Immigrant Earnings differ by Academic Discipline?

Presenter and Author: *Ruishu Cao, University of Ottawa*

This study uses 2016 Canadian Census data to examine the impact of the location of education on immigrant income by nine academic disciplines. Although past studies touch on the penalties that foreign-educated immigrants face, it is seldom discussed that the recognition and portability of foreign educational credentials may differ according to one's major. Findings indicate that more severe penalties are imposed on foreign degrees in certain major fields of study, including engineering, mathematics and computer information sciences, legal professions, health care and

business administration, which are also the highest-paying disciplines in the Canadian labour force. However, immigrant income is concentrated in lower figures in the fields of arts and humanities, social sciences, education and trades and services, no matter the location of education. The research also finds that the devaluation of foreign credentials mainly affects immigrants with educational degrees obtained from less developed non-Anglophone regions, such as Asia, Africa and Central and South Americas. Immigrants who earn degrees within the United States demonstrate remarkable earning advantages across eight majors, even exceeding the income of immigrants with Canadian degrees. In the context of global stratification in higher education, immigrants who are impeded in obtaining education credentials in developed Anglophone countries face greater barriers in integrating and achieving socioeconomic mobility in the Canadian labour force.

2. The Canadian Family-Friendly Community Resources for Better Balance, Health and Well-Being Study

Presenter and Author: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

The Canadian 'Family-Friendly Community Resources for Better Balance, Health and Well-Being' study (FFCR) is the first study in North America to comprehensively examine the impact of regional community context on work-family conflict and health outcomes. The study was designed to collate data from disparate sources on a variety of community characteristics over time, including grocery stores and other food sources, education services and resources, recreational facilities, food outlets, religious organizations, and protection services, for example. These data were then linked to individual-level data from the Canadian Work, Stress and Health study—a longitudinal national sample of Canadians across a myriad of work and family circumstances. The context-level data were compiled at years corresponding to the individual-level data collection (2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019). Census divisions were used as the primary classification of 'regional residential community' to ensure a sufficient sample size per group for analytical purposes. In the following paper, I discuss the objectives and methods of the study. I present preliminary results for the unequal effect of "community" influences on work-family conflict for men and women across Canada.

3. Best Practices for Measuring Community Characteristics across Canada: A Comparison of Coding Classifications for the DMTI Estimated Points of Interest Dataset

Presenters and Authors: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Sean Leipe, McMaster University*

Researchers are continually seeking more effective and efficient measures of geographical context. Community scholars—in particular—are tasked with finding data to best capture the impact of residential services, physical resources, and social institutions on individual outcomes. One outlet for such data is DMTI Spatially Enhanced Points of Interest Dataset (EPOI). The EPOI file is a national repository of over one million Canadian businesses and recreational points of interest. The database is generated through CanMap Streetfiles (digital map data), which includes geocodes of each point's precise location. The data points include everything from healthcare facilities and education resources to shopping centres and golf courses. Each service, business, or resource in the EPOI database is assigned to a respective category using Standard Industrial Classification codes (SIC). In 1997 these codes were updated to a new scheme: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), although both are still used. It is not clear, however, which is the more reliable coding criteria: Preliminary checks of EPOI's in select Canadian regions underscore wide

discrepancies between SIC and NAICS codes. Further examination of the data also highlights inconsistencies in measured versus observed points of interest, depending on classification type and coding scheme. The main challenge for researchers interested in using these data is that few studies address these discrepancies or compare SIC versus NAICS coding schemes. Our study helps identify these inconsistencies and answer questions related to which codes work best using several regions from Canada as case studies. Our claims are supported by data checks comparing SIC and NAICS codes by point with publicly available data from other regional sources (i.e., municipality, provincial, google maps, etc.). We conclude our paper by offering a “best practices” guide for using EPOI data based on SIC versus NAICS coding across various points of interest in Canada.

4. The Intergenerational Transmission of Health in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Anders Holm, Western University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Robert Andersen, Ivey Business School; Anders Hjort-Trolle, Rockwool Research Unit*

The study of intergenerational transmission of health is a novel research agenda in the social sciences and only a handful of papers exists. We fill part of this void by analyzing the relationship between parental longevity and self-reported health and study how much of the observed relationship is mediated through socioeconomic status. We use Canadian data (GSS 2017) that add to the knowledge about intergenerational transmission of health. A common finding in the existing literature is that intergenerational transmission of health is not related to socio economic status. That points towards a more biological and less behavioral interpretation of the transmission of health across generations. However, we do find that a substantial part of the intergenerational transmission of health is in fact mediated through socio-economic status of the respondent. That is, better education and higher income decrease the amount of health transmitted across generations. We also explain why our results may deviate from previous findings.

5. Indigenous populations and military service - the veteran effect on Guam

Presenter and Author: *Alexis Calvé-Genest, University of Ottawa*

While Indigenous populations are often the target of policies promoting equality, certain career paths are already viewed as equalitarian to disadvantaged populations. Sociological literature on military service has argued it can be interpreted as operating under a meritocracy. The results show that veterans exhibit a form of income and occupational premium associated with having served in the military. This premium has shown to be consistent between a disadvantaged (black) and advantaged (white) Americans with a more pronounced effect on disadvantaged populations. None of the purported effects have been studied when the premium concept is applied within an Indigenous population. How is the concept of veteran premium apply to an Indigenous population? The case of the American, unincorporated territory, of Guam is presented using 2010 PUMS files. In particular, what are the income characteristics of Chamorro Vietnam War veterans, a conflict where the risk of induction was high, compared to a cohort of nonveterans. The reported effect of the Vietnam draft on levels of educations among American men is also examined for Chamorros.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION IN K-12

Session Code: EDU2

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 1**

We feature papers that draw on empirical, theoretical, or methodological issues in the realm of K-12 education.

Organizers: *Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo; Scott Davies, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. "We have to look at success in different eyes": Reconciling definitions of educational success among Indigenous families and education systems

Presenters and Authors: *Emily Milne, MacEwan University; Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan*

Notions of "student success" feature prominently in educational discourses and policy orientations in an increasing range of educational levels and jurisdictions. Understood sociologically, a formal system focused on educational outcomes and transitions for individuals has been augmented by greater sensitivity to institutional responsibilities and alternative conceptions of success. Drawing on the perspectives of 85 participants in ten focus groups, our paper explores these developments by comparing how educational success is understood by Indigenous students and family members with the notions of success advanced by educators and school systems. While findings reveal that understandings of student success include academic achievements, more often student and parent participants associate student success with a holistic vision of success that includes students' spiritual, mental, physical, and emotional well-being; a strong cultural identity; and a sense of belonging and fulfillment. Based on these findings, we consider how different perspectives on educational goals and outcomes among educational stakeholders will inherently complicate processes to achieve them.

2. When School Feels like Family: Alumni of the Plains Indians Cultural Survival School (PICSS) reflect on the impact of racism in mainstream schooling and how a cultural survival school helped them eventually find "Success"

Presenters and Authors: *Cynthia Gallop, Mount Royal University; David Turner, Alberta Health Services; Jerry Arshinoff, Independent Researcher; Marlena Bullee, Mount Royal University*

This qualitative, hermeneutic research explored the experiences of alumni who attended the Plains Indians Cultural Survival School (PICSS) in the 1980's and 90's. PICSS was an initiative of the PICSS Society and the Calgary Board of Education (CBE). It was among the first schools run by, and for, Indigenous people in an urban area in Canada. Prior to attending PICSS, many of the alumni described experiences of overt and covert racism from teachers, school administrators, and fellow students while attending mainstream schools. Their schooling was described as unsupportive, and often violent, experiences that took their pride and dignity. In contrast, their time at PICSS was described as "Family" and "Safe". This "family" feel came from the school taking on a home-like

structure. The PICSS family included healthy parental and grandparental figures embodied by the Elders, principal and teachers. PICSS was able to help the students develop a positive sense of self through the cultural teachings offered, both within the standard Alberta curriculum, as well as additional options classes and field education opportunities. Participants discussed how food was an important part of the school program, which involved serving homemade hot lunches, and promoting BBQ's and other social gatherings, offsite on evenings and weekends. The classroom spaces were also made comfortable, and home-like. Many alumni of PICSS went on to become successful lawyers, professors, teachers, nurses, actors, and community activists. There is much to be learned about the impact of racism vs. cultural caring in schools. Data collected in 2018/2019 from Calgary indicate that only 40 % of self-identified Indigenous graduated from the CBE high schools within the expected three-year period. This research will explore why this innovative schooling program may provide some insight on how to turn an important corner in K-12 education systems.

3. Understanding the Role of Education for Students with Special Needs

Presenter and Author: *Haley Clark, University of Guelph*

In Ontario, students with special needs require more assistance and guidance when it comes to learning. However, research has yet to explore how the level of integration can influence students' behaviours. Integrated classrooms allow for students with special needs to participate in the regular classroom setting, while stand-alone classes are exclusively for those students with special needs. Within Ontario, both educational systems are being used currently. With the issues in the special education system and loss of supports, this research is occurring in a context where funding is being reduced in special needs. This study examines the influences of inclusivity, benefits and drawbacks to accommodating and resources within a variety of educational platforms. In order to examine how integration into the classroom can impact students with special needs, semi-structured interviews were conducted with twelve caring adults: primary caregivers, teachers and support staff for students with special needs. Findings suggest that low levels of inclusivity can negatively influence students' behaviours; accommodation can be challenging but also rewarding in many aspects; and overwhelmingly, schools do not have enough resources for students with special needs. It is important to examine the aspects of the school environment (including inclusivity, accommodations and resources) and how they can influence students' behaviours negatively in an attempt to minimize negative behaviours in the future.

4. Boys, Girls, and Everyone Else: Accommodating Gender Diversity in Ontario Public School Board Documents

Presenter and Author: *Ali Greey, University of Toronto*

Transgender and gender non-binary students and staff are increasingly coming out at primary and secondary school ages (Meadow 2018; Travers 2019). As a result, from 2002 onward, school boards across Canada have increasingly developed policies and guidelines to govern the inclusion of gender diverse students and staff within their schools (Airton et al. 2019). Although it is evident that these documents adopt myriad approaches to gender diversity inclusion, for example, employing discourses ranging from protection to accommodation. What is not yet understood is how

educational institutions understand and enact their responsibility to gender diverse members of their communities (Ahmed 2007). To examine this question, I analyze all publicly available Ontario public school board documents that include the terms “gender identity” and/or “gender expression” to examine how these documents articulate the terms and boundaries of community membership both within and between schools. Following Carol Bacchi’s (2009) approach to policy analysis – which investigates policy solutions as a diagnostic of how “problems” are implicitly understood – I illustrate how school board documents tend to fall into four types, those directed toward protecting vulnerability, advocating for diversity, accommodating the individual, or reimagining the gendered practices of the school. This typology appears to depend on two factors: first, the degree of attention applied to gender diversity, either nominal or substantial; and second, the locus of the “problem,” at the level of either the individual or the school. To conclude, I argue that what is at stake in the creation of these documents is not only the substantive membership and belonging of gender diverse people in their school communities (Glenn 2011), but also school boards’ claims to exceptionalism and “progressiveness” which leads to their broader membership in an imaginary community of schools of the future (Ahmed 2007).

TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: ITD3C

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

Scholars have recently started taking advantage of the Internet as a rich platform to investigate a wide range of sociological questions, creating new opportunities for both theorizing and empirical research. This session highlights some of the ways that we can rethink or advance sociological theory and methods in light of the Internet and other digital technologies. The presentations draw attention to the insights gained from developing new theoretical ideas about technologies, as well as how digital sociologists can address the methodological and ethical challenges that accompany the unique affordances of digital data.

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

Presentations:

1. Expansion of Techno-Capital: New Space of Contestation

Presenter and Author: *Abu Haque, York University*

Technological mediation of capital produces new business models such as Uber Eats and SkipTheDishes, which then become the new terrain of contestation between capital and body as well as power and resistance. The infiltration of neoliberal ideologies into these spaces for control over bodies sets the resistance in motion as well. No doubt these techno-capitals produce new opportunities, but these are also the agents of power and control against which, Franklin argues to enforce limits in the practice of justice (1999). The exclusionary practices of techno-capitals create

a different division of labour through control and compliance. The materiality of these business models ensures capital accumulation, but interestingly produces two diametrically opposing instances—one that of connectivity, the other that of the disappearance of the body. These assemblages of media-material-machine have become all too relevant in the changing paradigm of the new-normal, which need reviewing from a visual as well as virtual representation of screens, media convergence, internet, GPS, mobile apps, etc. These techno-capitals are changing our relations to production and social interaction, in which delegation of duties of a waiter/waitress, for example, has been transformed first into an app and then to a driver; subsequently, to a motor vehicle, roads and highways, roadside signs, communications network, etc. and thus binding human to non-human actants. My methodology is theorizing these spatial representations from the view of the 'other'—as representational spaces (Lefebvre 12). The paper interrogates opposing views on technology, for example, one that views technology as a way of revealing (Heidegger 4) as opposed to the one which views technology as a concealed system of control creating general paranoia (Chun 25). The paper concludes that shifting of delegation through techno-capitals moves further away from the body, from the real to the virtual, toward a vanishing existence. Although it remains active as a traceable subject within the app like a moving dot for the capital to monitor—within the realm of the visual. It also opens up the potential for future research of technological mediation of capital, power, and control within the various nuances of delegations—a synthesis of humans and nonhumans folded into each other as 'collectives' (Latour 180).

2. Combating Structural Inequalities and Violence Using Fuzzy Logic: An Enlightened Pathway for Sociology?

Presenter and Author: *Kevin Donald Willison, Lakehead University and University of Toronto*

To effectively delineate and address multi-factorial societal issues as structural inequalities and violence is extraordinarily complex. However, help towards unravelling this complexity is where fuzzy logic shines. Both as a technological application and as a way of thinking fuzzy logic's primary strength lays in its ability to augment human decision making and problem solving. Its underlying principles are integrated and applied within such applications as Big Data technology and artificial intelligence (AI). This form of logic has historically been deployed within such fields as: engineering, mathematics, philosophy and computer science. It has enabled both innovation as well as creativity. Fuzzy logic may be used towards: (a) stimulating interdisciplinary / transdisciplinary research and collaboration; and (b) supporting the integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches. It holds potential towards an improved openness to ways of knowing and understanding. Yet rarely has this framework been considered within the social sciences. By its ability to draw from varied databases, for example, fuzzy logic may help unravel complexities associated with structural inequalities and violence against such vulnerable groups as Black, Indigenous and racialized peoples. Towards exploring this we will draw from a sociology of knowledge, phenomenological as well as a critical theory approach.

3. Beyond Digital And/Or Physical Environments: Building a Research Metaverse

Presenter and Author: *Stephany Peterson, University of New Brunswick*

Digital connectivity and physical connection are as never before preoccupations of our global society. As virtual is temporarily no longer just an option, but our only choice, there is a paradigm

shift about its form and use. As we emerge from this enforced reliance on digital, how can we encourage researchers to consider it an active choice of physical and/or digital participant engagement as what best suits the research question, its participants, and - as rarely considered as a measured part of the research process - its collaborators? Researchers involving human participants are encountering specific questions of place: the 'where' of engaging with participants in digital capacity. By harnessing this disruption, we are poised to both better ask, and ask better, questions; particularly, impact on the persistent lag and rate of return within research to practice. These are ultimately questions that pertain to interdisciplinary scholarship of collaborative knowledge mobilization: the nexus of knowledge between those who generate it, and those who use it. What can we aspire to implement in a digital research infrastructure, as the properties of: secure, ethical, assistive; inclusive, diverse, equitable, accessible; collaborative, engaging, dynamic physical space in a digital sphere for generating, storing, and disseminating qualitative research data whose common purpose is for implementation and resounding impact? What kind of space could we create that would provide researchers with a way to mindfully gather participants and collaborators (i.e. funding agencies, social innovation organizations, government and policy makers, knowledge brokers) into the entirety of the research process? How can we shift social research to contextualize the movement of knowledge, from research to practice; actively and iteratively engaging those most greatly impacted by and with influence on contextualized contribution to a process for tackling the most pressing and complex social problems we face as a global society?

4. Representation and Bias in Social Media Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches to Sampling

Presenter and Author: *William Hollingshead, Western University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University; Grant Blank, University of Oxford*

The advent of social media platforms in the 21st century has stimulated innumerable possibilities for the mass observation of human activity previously inaccessible to social scientists. Social media's ubiquity - Pew data from 2019 show that nearly 3 in 4 adult Americans report having at least one social media account - animates the rush to harvest, process, and extract information from the digital traces of our online interactions (e.g., 'Likes', 'tweets', postings). The exponential uptick in social media adoption - a trend only exacerbated by the emergence of COVID-19 and regional lockdown restrictions - has led to a natural curiosity amongst researchers with respect to the power of social media to predict 'real-world' events, such as political elections, disease transmission, and the box-office success of films. Frequently absent from such engagements, however, is a criticality of the representativity of social media users and their online engagement, in addition to the architectural biases inherent to the sample-generating procedures of several popular social media platforms. This paper's attention turns to addressing several salient questions related to sampling social media platforms: 1) What can we claim to know about data harvested on social media? 2) Who does the population of social media users represent? And finally, 3) Are there innovative sampling strategies that can obtain a representative cross-section of the user population? We synthesize the extant literature to highlight key challenges and limitations in producing a representative sample from social media data. Next, we compile research to demonstrate the population characteristics of several popular social media platforms to assert whom we may infer to when drawing a sample from social media. Lastly, we turn to providing reviewing popular

solutions to sampling issues in quantitative and qualitative social media research that can be used to approximate a representative sample.

URBAN SOCIAL CHANGE I

Session Code: URS1A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 1

This session discusses the wide range of social issues related to race and immigration, urban marginality, gender and sexuality, class, among many others, as they relate to new forms of urban change and patterns of inclusion and exclusion in the city.

Organizers and Chairs: *Daniel Kudla, Memorial University; Zachary Hyde, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Legislating Away the Homeless during the Pandemic and Beyond: Neo-vagrancy law, Banishment, and Anti-homeless Discourses in Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Elliot Fonarev, University of Toronto; Ravita Surajbali, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Author: *Joseph Hermer, University of Toronto*

Physical distancing is the leading public health measure in preventing the spread of COVID-19, but this presumes people have access to private space in order to distance from others, implicating homeless and unhoused people who live in public spaces. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, increased public and political visibility of homeless people in public spaces has raised media attention on homelessness during the pandemic. This attention exists in a legal context of pervading anti-homeless laws in Canada, traced historically to vagrancy law. Anti-homeless laws, what we call 'neo-vagrancy laws', persist in contemporary municipal bylaws, legal forms of banishment that outlaw the everyday presence and survival activities of visibly poor people in public spaces. The relationship between law, policy, and public discourse deserves greater attention to confront the consequences of discriminatory legislation that criminalizes homeless people's occupancy in public space, including sheltering in parks, something that has been subject to legislative regulation prior to and during the pandemic. We analyze media coverage of this issue during the first 6 months after Canada's federal rollout of pandemic-related emergency and public health measures. News stories present debates over how public space should be used by homeless people from the perspective of different parties. Findings demonstrate that policy-makers in stories mostly frame homelessness (rather than a housing crisis) as the policy problem, and that media contributes to this public discourse by failing to challenge the use of exclusionary law to deal with the visibility of 'disorderly' homeless people in public spaces. We suggest that the feedback loop between law, policy, and public discourse represent a troubling acceptance of localized forms of hegemonic neoliberal urban governance strategies that rely on legal forms of banishment, those which legislate away, spatially exclude, and further marginalize homeless people in society—during the pandemic and beyond.

2. Unsettling Liveability in the Settler-Colonial City: Domicide and Urban Development in Ottawa

Presenter and Author: *Andrew Crosby, Carleton University*

In 2019, the City of Ottawa revised its Official Plan with the goal to transform the capital of the Canadian state into North America's most "liveable" mid-sized city. Some scholarly work has grappled with how to define and measure urban liveability, while more critical scholarship has engaged this notion as a discursive application deployed by city officials and technocrats within marketing and planning regimes. Through a close reading of publicly available planning and developer documents, as well as internal government records obtained through access to information requests, this paper investigates how techniques of improvement inform urban development. In particular, it critically interrogates the notion of designating Ottawa as a liveable city on stolen Indigenous land, and suggests as a starting point that the national capital of the Canadian state must first be considered as a settler-colonial city that depends on the unlawful acquisition and domicidal destruction of Algonquin land in order to become "liveable." The Zibi development is examined to make this point. Zibi is a contentious mega-development under construction on an Algonquin sacred site. Despite long-standing Algonquin demands to have the lands returned, the site was recently transferred to private developers, illustrating a stark contemporary manifestation of settler-colonial city-making.

3. "Not just a barber shop but a time machine": the deployment of nostalgia in re-imagining a disinvested community.

Presenter and Author: *Stephanie Brocklehurst, Western University*

In this paper, I explore how discursive representations of nostalgia figure prominently in discourse surrounding the gentrification of a stigmatized and disinvested area of London, Ontario. In gentrification scholarship nostalgia is explored in a variety of ways including as a natural reflective response to the loss of community and place (Bonnett and Alexander, 2013); as a marketing strategy to establish authenticity for an increasingly commodified neighbourhood (Zukin, 2008); and as a mechanism to erase the history and presence of populations marginalised by race, social disadvantage and/or sexuality (Lejano and González, 2017). Drawing on these critical insights, I ask how sentiments of nostalgia are deployed to construct the moral values of the reimagined community and, through examples from an ongoing critical discourse analysis of media documents and websites, I draw attention to the ideological work that nostalgia performs in legitimating the belonging of white settler identities and ideals of hegemonic masculinity.

ACTING AGAINST SPECIESISM II: BRINGING ANIMALS TO THE CENTRE

Session Code: ANS1B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Social movements and activism around animal welfare and rights have been a consistent presence in Western society over the past six decades. From reform to animal welfare laws and the status of animals as property to climate crisis protests, awareness is being raised around the prevalence of speciesism in our world. Speciesism harms both animals and humans; academic research and social

justice initiatives with intersectional non-speciesist approaches are needed. This session focuses on the consumption and exploitation of animals in various ways, from highlighting exploitation in leisure industries, to problematizing discourses around plant-based meats, to the promise of vegan advocacy.

Organizers: *Rochelle Stevenson, Thompson Rivers University; Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University*

Chair: *Sarah May Lindsay, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Confronting White Privilege & Cultures of Capitalism in Animal Advocacy

Presenter and Author: *Ellyse Winter, University of Toronto*

There are two central problems undergirding this research. First, this project largely emerged out of a concern for the immense socio-ecological implications associated with the conversion of live animals to meat, eggs, and dairy products in Canada and the United States in an industrial context. Within this project, these consequences for animals, humans, and the earth are understood as closely tied to a white supremacist and capitalist logic. Second, this research is concerned with what can be understood as the problem of engaging with such consequences within the competitive and divisive limits of a white supremacist and capitalist system, rather than seeking the abolition of these systems (Deckha, 2008; Wrenn, 2015). As such, this project is interested in the consequences associated with a reliance on particular rhetoric, strategies, language, and assumptions within spaces of resistance and advocacy. With these problems in mind and relying on the theoretical dimensions of critical animal studies and the methodological field of critical discourse analysis, this project examines the ways in which the logic that produced and maintains the current system of animal agriculture in Canada and the United States is re-inscribed and/or challenged in some of the emergent spaces of resistance. More specifically, this project examines the ways in which white privilege and cultures of capitalism are reproduced and/or contested in online spaces of vegan advocacy. These online spaces of vegan advocacy are thought to represent a valuable site of investigation, given the increasing number of individuals and groups using online platforms for social advocacy and organizing in the digital age and the capacity for online spaces to facilitate a more democratized access to knowledge than is possible via formal education (Boler and Phillips, 2015; Sandlin, Shultz, and Burdick, 2009). Overall, this work emphasizes strategies for building solidarity across various social justice movements.

2. I am Master, Entertain Me: Speciesism, the Leisure Industries, and Suffering

Presenter and Author: *Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University*

Non-presenting Author: *Dawn Rothe, Florida Atlantic University*

Billions of people worldwide daily consume the products and services proffered by the leisure industries with little consideration of the true costs of these endeavours. As such, the quotidian harms associated with the commodification of nonhuman species go largely unrecognised by the general public, the news media, politicians and policy makers. This is not surprising given the prevalent doxa of speciesism, anthropocentrism, or biocentrism that prevail over other

philosophies. This overarching belief in human superiority, or as ‘master’ of all other living things, combined with our perceived ‘need’ to be entertained/infotained perpetuates the devastating harms, oppression, and violence against other living species. After a discussion/critique of the multitrillion dollar leisure industry and its exploitive commodification of nonhuman species we provide an alternative theoretical/philosophical framework guiding our argument. In closing, we suggest that the current social movements, activism, animal welfare and rights campaigns cannot succeed alone in changing the reality of the broader structures that facilitate the commodification and harms without a fundamental collective (consciousness) turn from the mantra of a ‘world for us’ (Thacker, 2010).

3. **Less meat, same relations: The protracted benefits of plant-based alternatives**

Presenter and Author: *Wesley Tourangeau, University of Lincoln*

Animal welfare activists and advocacy groups continue to face an uphill climb when it comes to normalizing ethical eating via plant-based foods. Although we are witnessing a significant shift towards the inclusion of plant-based options at restaurants, the normalized production and consumption of animal products within modern industrial societies has an enduring impact on the social construction of meat. Axiomatic ideas about meat, and power relations capable of exploiting these ideas, results in the continued camouflaging of animal welfare concerns. This paper discusses the rise of plant-based fast-food burgers and its impact on human-animal relations. Put briefly, I argue the sale and advertisement of plant-based meats alongside meat products contributes to the production of knowledges and discourses that fail to relinquish or even challenge a speciesist lens. Pursuing a sustainable and ethical food system requires examining the ways we think and speak about farm animals, unravelling the complexity and interconnectedness of human-animal relations, and exposing the norms, ideas, and contradictions embedded in the ways meat is understood, and how this translates into both behaviour and policy. The potential animal welfare benefits of plant-based meat alternatives will be protracted until counter-normative discourses regarding ethical consumption penetrate the fast-food menu.

ANTI-RACIST METHODOLOGIES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES I: PERSONAL REFLECTIONS AND PARTICIPATORY INTERACTIONS IN QUALITATIVE METHODS

Session Code: RAE2A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Black, Indigenous and other non-Eurocentric methodological approaches to qualitative social research have long been subjugated in sociology. While the discipline has grown to embrace more ‘non-traditional’ research methods, such approaches continue to exist in an epistemic hierarchy. This session attempts to challenge this hierarchy by centring anti-racist methodological approaches to qualitative social research. Drawing on multiple methodologies, the presentations in this session focus on the experiences of researchers who have used non-traditional approaches to engage in anti-racist and decolonial projects.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Firrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Tka Pinnock, York University*

Presentations:

1. Using WhatsApp as a culturally relevant mode of interviewing: reflections from a diasporic Caribbean researcher

Presenter and Author: *Kayonne Christy, McMaster University*

Eurocentric epistemologies are deeply entrenched within the methodological milieu of the social sciences. The sudden shift to virtual interviewing has presented qualitative scholars with an opportunity to interrogate and challenge these taken for granted ways of knowing by exploring how online modes of data collection may better fit with the everyday lives of our participants. Drawing on my experience conducting virtual interviews with Black women in Canada and Jamaica as a diasporic Caribbean researcher, I explore the utility of WhatsApp Instant Messenger as a culturally relevant mode of interviewing for Caribbean people. Because WhatsApp is an important part of the modern cultural fabric of Caribbean life, I contend that as a modality, WhatsApp has the potential to challenge the typical researcher/participant hierarchy that is often reified through in-person interviews. Notwithstanding the challenges presented by virtual interviewing, the ‘everydayness’ of WhatsApp positions it as a generative, culturally relevant mode of interviewing for Caribbean researchers and participants alike.

2. Get In To It: Toward a Conciliatory, Ethno-musi-graphic Methodology

Presenter and Author: *Aaron Klassen, Booth University College*

In this paper, based on my dissertation research, I trace the ways in which I “got into the field” as it encompassed and branched out from the Canadian hip-hop artist, Rob “Fresh I.E.” Wilson. From April 2014 until the end of May 2016, I collaborated with the two-time Grammy nominated artist as a “native ethnographer” (Denzin and Lincoln 2008: 347-72), not only documenting the past and present practices making up his musical self-transformation in our shared hometown of Winnipeg, but also collaborating with him and members in his scene as a mode of anti-racist, colonial resistance. I will be analyzing the techniques and strategies behind my use of these methods here, reflexively highlighting their overlap with the release of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Summary Findings (2015) and in light of the more recent events making up the 2020 iteration of the Black Lives Matter movement. The latter movement especially has drawn attention to the complex ways in which “holy hip-hoppers” like Wilson are held in a precarious liminal state not only by their racial profiling by the State, but also according to their moral convictions by both mainstream hip-hop and the Evangelical church, what has also been called the “triple-bind of holy hip-hop” (Zanfagna 2017). By linking my methods and the members of Wilsons scene to these meta-institutions, I hope to offer a conciliatory, indeed anti-racist methodology for future music and culture-oriented social scientific research.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED ONLINE LEARNING

Session Code: EDU1

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic. To slow the spread of this highly contagious and, sometimes fatal, virus, many education institutions across the U.S. and Canada locked-down and sent students, faculty and staff on stay-home-orders. In response, these institutions rapidly transitioned to online modes of teaching and learning to replace in-person interactions. Although this session is not limited to the use of technology for learning in response to the pandemic, it encourages a critical discussion of the unintended challenges or opportunities - broadly defined - of using technology-facilitated online learning. We were particularly interested in reflections on how these consequences were inequitably experienced.

Organizers: *Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo; Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University*

Chair: *Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University*

Presentations:

1. **Lessons Learned: Sociological Teaching in the Context of Remote Learning and Instruction**

Presenter and Author: *Annette Tézli, University of Calgary*

In March 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the University of British Columbia and the University of Calgary moved from face-2-face to online learning with just a few days' notice. The rapid shift to emergency remote learning required flexibility, patience, and tremendous resources on the part of students, faculty, and administration. Online instruction continued for most classes at both institutions during the subsequent spring/summer and fall/winter terms. In our presentation we will discuss our approach to and reflection on teaching online during the ongoing pandemic. We will draw on our rich experiences teaching 6-week spring/summer classes as well as 13-week courses in the fall/winter semesters, both synchronously and asynchronously. We will include in the discussion our perspectives of teaching high-enrollment, lecture-based courses (150-400 students) as well as low-enrollment, seminar-style courses (10-40 students). Our talk will touch on the challenges we and our students encountered, focusing on societal, institutional, and individual factors, but will also include positive lessons that emerged uniquely from remote learning and instruction. We hope to provide a well-rounded discussion of strengths and limitations of post-pandemic learning online.

2. **"Mideo" games and learning apps: Children's agency in technology use at home and school**

Presenters and Authors: *Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University; Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo*

While there has been research to suggest differences in terms of how families may utilize technology for educational purposes in the home, much of this research has focused on rules families have regarding screen time or concerns parents have regarding the dangers of online encounters (e.g., predators, cyber bullying). Along with this, research has pointed to a generation of children who are digital natives - a cohort of children who are using digital technology in ways that extend beyond the comfort level of adults. Children are able to pick up digital skills at a rapid rate with little intervention

from parents and teachers. In this, students become co-learners in their acquisition of skills, as they increasingly learn from each other, and self-teach. However, with this focus on the aptitude of children picking up digital skills at rapid rates, there is little research that considers the role children play in dictating their own use of technology, and perhaps guiding family and educational practices. The study intends to address that gap with an exploratory analysis of qualitative data from two studies: 1) photo-interviews with children (ages 5-8) examining literacy practices in the home; and 2) focus groups with children (ages 10-14) examining robotics implementation in schools. To examine the role of child agency in using technology, we ask: How do children use technology to secure or navigate their own educational opportunities? In answering this question, we intend to shed light on the potential for using digital technology as a positive tool in providing anywhere anytime learning opportunities for students that they might not have had in the print-era.

3. Emotional boundary building and remote education

Presenter and Author: *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University*

This paper explores the challenges of teaching in higher education during the COVID-19 lockdown. COVID-19 pandemic challenges many pedagogical expectations about the learning experience at the university level. While the foundation of teaching remains unchanging, there are particular interactional challenges when teaching remotely. The blurred boundaries of home and work, extreme sense of isolation of both the educator and the student, and constant emotional distress experienced due to the stresses of COVID-19 have restrained the relationship between students and the educator. While the virtual space is a social space for interaction, the virtual and unofficial interpretation creates an emotionally distanced experience. The emotional divide and frustration create a toxic relationship between the students and educators. In many cases, this emotional distance led to miscommunication, hospitality, and aggression. The lack of physical connection between the student and educator limits the closeness of the teaching environment, which creates a frustrating learning environment. This paper aims to explore the boundary building and emotional challenges of remote teaching during the COVID-19 pandemic.

DECOLONIZING SPORT: INDIGENOUS HOCKEY IN CANADA

Session Code: IND6

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Decolonizing Sport: Indigeneity, Hockey, and Canadian Nationalism explores the ambivalent relationship between hockey, indigeneity, and settler colonialism in Canada. The project analyzes the role of hockey in the naturalization of the settler Canadian nation state and the simultaneous mobilization of the sport as a vehicle for liberatory self-expression and community building by Indigenous players, coaches, and fans. The phrase “decolonizing sport” is employed here in two senses: the first pertains to the need for hockey to be decolonized, given its colonialist baggage and its saturation with racist, sexist, and homophobic iconography and discourse; the second pertains to the capacity for the sport to be exercised in ways that serve Indigenous resurgence. The project brings together eminent and upcoming Indigenous and settler-allied scholars with expertise in Sport History, Gender Theory, Narrative Studies, Sociology, and Filmmaking to pursue the following

objectives: 1) To historicize and interrogate the relationship between hockey and settler colonialism in Canada, with attentiveness to the role of indigeneity in the social production of settler entitlement through sport and the impact of such processes on Indigenous peoples; 2) To analyze how Indigenous experiences of the sport are imbricated with and/or exceed the power dynamics of dominant hockey culture in Canada, with attentiveness to how hockey can be imagined and promoted in ways that support Indigenous sovereignty, community wellbeing, and gender equality; 3) To leverage the popular cultural capital of the sport in Canada to promote settler understandings of colonial history, and therefore to encourage reflection on Indigenous dispossession, settler complicity, and pathways toward historical justice.

Organizers: *Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan; Sam McKegney, Queen's University*
 Chair: *Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. "We Were the Pelican Blackhawks"

Presenter and Author: *Mike Auksi, McGill University*

This talk will explore the hockey history of the Anishinaabe of Lac Seul First Nation in northern Ontario. The talk centers upon preliminary discussions with my father, George Kenny, a residential school survivor who represented the Pelican Lake Indian Residential School Blackhawks in the 1960s. My talk will unpack the enabling and constraining properties associated with his falling in love with ice hockey while in a highly oppressive colonial environment. As my father shared with me, "Playing hockey gave us a sense of community. We were proud to represent the Pelican Blackhawks. It made it so you weren't just another Indian kid."

2. "Doing What it Takes": Experiences of Indigenous Elite Hockey Players

Presenter and Author: *Shane Keepness, University of Victoria*

This paper examines the experiences of Indigenous elite hockey players both past and current. Through qualitative interviews, I examine not only the struggles physically, emotionally, and financially that impact Indigenous elite hockey players, but also how they negotiated their notions of Indigeneity while playing on primarily with non-Indigenous players, and away from their communities. Through their narratives, I examine the complexities that some players have had to negotiate during their careers and how they have renegotiated their identities after their elite careers have concluded.

3. Comparing socio-demographic information of Indigenous male and female hockey players at the National Aboriginal Hockey Championships

Presenter and Author: *Kalley Armstrong, Western University*

Using survey data collected at the 2019 National Aboriginal Hockey Championships in Whitehorse, Yukon, this paper will examine the socio-demographic patterns of male and female athletes who competed at the event, with a view to better understanding how sport can better meet such athletes' needs.

4. Everyone is so different: Using Indigenous-led survey research to enhance youth involvement in the National Aboriginal Hockey Championships

Presenter and Author: *Taylor McKee, Western University and Thompson Rivers University*

Using survey data collected at the 2019 National Aboriginal Hockey Championships in Whitehorse, Yukon, this paper will explore the socio-demographic patterns among Indigenous athletes who competed at the event, with a view to demonstrating the need for greater regional and community-based understandings of sport organizing for Indigenous youth in Canada.

DOING APPLIED SOCIOLOGY DURING A PANDEMIC

Session Code: APS3

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

While the COVID-19 pandemic has generated many new research questions for applied sociologists, it has also presented methodological challenges. This session invites researchers who have been conducting applied research during the pandemic to share their experiences and strategies for community engagement, data collection and/or dissemination of results. Researchers who employed secondary data approaches are also encouraged to share their research on COVID-19 topics.

Organizers: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada; Rachel Barton-Bridges, University of Victoria; Ashley Berard, University of Victoria; Kristin Atwood, Independent Researcher*

Chair: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada; Kristin Atwood, Independent Researcher*

Presentations:

1. "Sorry, my child is kicking me under the desk": Intersectional challenges to research during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Presenters and Authors: *Corinne Mason, Brandon University; Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University*

In March of 2020, stay-at-home public health policies were introduced across Canada to curb the spread of COVID-19. This necessary health measure has had far-reaching social and economic consequences. Just months following provincial "lockdowns," studies show an increased disparity in employment, economic, safety and well-being outcomes for women, and especially those with young children (Qian and Fuller, 2020; Moyser, 2020). Despite growing evidence of this pandemic's impact on the research of scholars that identify as women, there is very little attention paid to other marginalized communities. To elaborate, while the pandemic has been devastating for the entire society, those marginalized because of race, class, Indigeneity, gender identity and expression, disability, and neurodiversity have been disproportionately affected (Kaeding, 2020; Kantameni, 2020; Marchildon, 2020; Morris, 2020; Wingfield, 2020). As a racialized and queer scholar, respectively, we have both experienced this impact. So too have our research plans since our project aims to connect us with marginalized faculty members across Canada. This auto-ethnographic presentation will explore our experiences pivoting to online data collection during the COVID-19

pandemic. Specifically, we discuss three key challenges to our work: i) institutional roadblocks; ii) fatigue and guilt; iii) participant strain. This chapter will explore the impact of granting structures and pressure to publish during a pandemic, the impact of parenting and the privilege of being able to adhere to stay-at-home policies and the further marginalization of our potential research participants during the COVID-19 pandemic which has affected our data.

2. "It is getting exhausting trying not to die every day": A thematic analysis on the role of social capital during the COVID-19 pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Asley Berard, University of Victoria*

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has led to societal shifts on global, national, and local levels. From a sociological standpoint, changes in society due to the pandemic will be essential to understand, particularly in regard to resource allocation and compounding physical, mental, and social effects on individuals and groups. This presentation will highlight findings from a study conducted during the summer of 2020 exploring the perspective of individuals seeking social and emotional support during the COVID-19 pandemic on the online forum Reddit. The qualitative study thematically analyzed 200 posts over a two-month period to better understand how individuals are experiencing the pandemic, what types of social support individuals are seeking out, and how COVID-19 related societal changes such as physical distancing, mask-wearing, and quarantine measures are affecting individuals. The findings suggest that individuals are experiencing mental health challenges, adaptation and resistance to new practices and norms in society, and new fears and concerns related to socialization and identity. This presentation will also review a research methodology approach that allowed the researcher to capture social experiences of COVID-19 safely during the pandemic. The presentation will highlight how the findings suggest that in a virtual platform, social capital can be developed and maintained during disaster to support individuals.

3. Clearing the Fog: Policy Decision-Making During COVID-19 for a Vulnerable Population

Presenter and Author: *Nicholas Spence, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Authors: *Vivian Chau, Rotman Research Institute, Baycrest Health Sciences; Maryam Favrid, Harvard University; Jerry White, Western University; Paranthaman Rasalingam, University of Toronto; Lawrence Loh, University of Toronto*

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted society. Vulnerable populations are at heightened risk for exposure, as well as adverse health and social consequences. Policymakers are operating under difficult circumstances, making crucial policy decisions to maximize impact and mitigate harm, with limited scientific evidence. This article examines the pronounced vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples in Canada to the pandemic. We highlight the importance of moving beyond individual-level risk factors associated with COVID-19 by identifying and classifying Indigenous communities most vulnerable to the pandemic. We propose the use of a social diagnostic tool, the Community Well-Being Index, rooted in the social determinants of health, to predict community vulnerability and potentially guide policy decision-making in the fight against COVID-19.

DRUGS AND SOCIETY I: CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND DRUG USE

Session Code: CRM2A

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 2**

This is one of two sessions on Drugs and Society. These two sessions, collectively, provide a centralized space for sociologists and criminologists to examine current issues related to drugs and the intersections between public health and criminal justice/punishment. In this session specifically, we focus on drugs and public health initiatives within carceral settings. This panel includes papers from different theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches that examine the nature of and responses to drug use inside prison, from the perspective of both prison officials and incarcerated populations. Themes to be examined in this panel include prison-based needle exchange programs, re-entry services for former prisoners, and the experiences of correctional officers. Overall, the goal of this panel is to initiate dialogue among sociologists and socio-criminologists to discuss ongoing research on drugs, prisons, and public health.

Organizers: Katharina Maier, University of Winnipeg; Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University; *Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Infectious diseases in Canadian federal prisons: Interpretations of correctional officer recruits

Presenter and Author: *Fatih Ozturk, Memorial University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Marcella Cassiano, Memorial University; Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University*

Prisons are often poorly ventilated confined spaces with limited social distancing opportunities, making an environment conducive to infectious diseases. We analyze perceptions of infectious diseases among Canadian federal correctional officer recruits, particularly their fear of contagion and their strategies to mitigate contagion risks. Our focus on infectious diseases from the prison employee's perspective contributes to a limited but representative body of literature that links prison employment conditions to incarceration conditions. Resulting from 71 in-depth interviews with correctional officer recruits conducted in Ontario between January 2018 and January 2020, our findings demonstrated that recruits justify fear of contagion in protecting their families. Recruits indicated substance use and needles, as well as body fluids, as sources of fear. To counter fear and risk perception, recruits relied on PPEs and building rapport with prisoners. Our study marks an advance in the study of work in prison, which, to date, has tended to address contagion risks as a workplace challenge and an expression of occupational skill. In contrast with the existing literature, we present fear and contagion risk as a structural occupational health and safety issue that needs redressing from the labor policy perspective.

2. Are Correctional Programs in Newfoundland Effectual? Examining the Experiences of Justice-Involved Individuals with Mental Illnesses and Substance Use Disorders

Presenter and Author: *Laura Squires, Memorial University*

It has been well established that those with mental illnesses (MIs) and/or substance use disorders (SUDs) are over-represented among correctional populations in Canada, and many other countries worldwide. Throughout their life-course, these individuals frequently get stuck in the revolving door that is the Criminal Justice System, and experience chronic cycles of release and reimprisonment. Qualitative research on the impact of programming on desistance for justice-involved individuals with MIS and/or SUDs, is sparse at best, and there is a demonstrated need for research that focuses on the perspectives of program attendees. The purpose of this research is to examine offender narratives on the programs and services for youth and adult (ex)offenders who have mental illnesses and/or substance use disorders (self-reported or diagnosed) in Newfoundland. Semi-structured, narrative style interviews (n=25) were implemented to discover what aspects of custodial and/pr community programs/services were most beneficial-with specific regard to how well programs were able to meet their independent needs- and where change may be needed to better assist with community reintegration and desistance for youth and adult correctional populations.

3. Beyond Drugs and Crime: Services Needed to Support Formerly Incarcerated Men in Cape Breton

Presenter and Author: *Kirk Morrison, Brock University*

This research is an ethnographic exploration of the re-entry of formerly incarcerated men who use illicit drugs in the Regional Municipality of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Drug users in Cape Breton have few resources available to them as they attempt to adjust to life outside prison. Facing many obstacles, previously incarcerated drug users in Cape Breton often find themselves vulnerable to denial of services, being unhoused or accessing substandard housing, facing social isolation and stigmatization, and, ultimately becoming reincarcerated. Taking as a starting point the experiences of previously incarcerated male drug users and staff members of a local harm reduction organization, as reported in interviews, this presentation aims to identify the difficulties and range of challenges men experience post-incarceration and how best to meet their needs. Drawing on the men's experiences and vision for effective service provision and safer drug use policies, my objective is to make policy recommendations in the areas of employment, health, and housing that will facilitate inclusion and effective re-entry.

4. Sticking Points: Incarcerated Women's Perceptions of a Prison-Based Needle Exchange Program

Presenter and Author: *Lorielle Giffin, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Authors: *Luca Berardi, McMaster University; Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta; Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta*

The academic literature on prison needle exchange programs (PNEPs) suggests that they are an effective harm reduction strategy. Human rights discourses surrounding prison harm reduction advocate for PNEPs in prisons to ensure that prisoners who use drugs have access to harm reduction services that are available in the broader community. However, with some exceptions, one question has gone unexplored within scholarly research and human rights discourses: What do currently incarcerated people think about PNEPs that have been implemented in their own institutions? Drawing on interview data from 57 federally incarcerated women in one prison in Western Canada, our findings suggest that participants have nuanced but pronounced oppositional opinions towards PNEPs. While participants often understand the harm reduction aspect of PNEPs, there is confusion

surrounding how PNEPs work in practice. Participants who oppose the program generally do so because of perceptions that (1) PNEPs are incompatible within a system that criminalizes drugs and (2) PNEPs present an obstacle to sobriety and can be harmful to prisoners who use drugs. We conclude that the mystification surrounding the operation of the PNEP and the pronounced opposition towards the program point towards a larger institutional issue of inadequate consultation and information sharing with prisoners in matters that directly and indirectly impact their lives.

DURKHEIMIAN STUDIES

Session Code: CND1

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Durkheim and his allies treated theory-building, research, and political reflection as inseparable. This kind of work remains a stimulus for theoretical research, innovation, and interventions in the philosophy of social science.

Organizers: Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor, Tara H. Milbrandt, University of Alberta, François Pizarro Noël, Université de Québec à Montréal, William Ramp, University of Lethbridge

Chair: Ronjon Paul Datta, The University of Windsor

Presentations:

1. Was Durkheim a Conservative?: Reassessing the Critical Potential of the Durkheimian Tradition

Presenter and Author: Galen Watts, KU Leuven

Robert Nisbet famously argues in 'The Sociological Tradition' that Durkheim represents the conservative strand within sociology, given his preoccupation with the revival of community and social order. This is not an uncommon view: many contemporary sociologists perceive the Durkheimian tradition as lacking the potential for progressive social critique--equated, as it is, with a structural functionalism which largely serves to legitimate the status quo. However, recent scholarship has thrown this claim into doubt; scholars such as Jeffrey Alexander, Mark Cladis, and Marcel Fournier have made a persuasive case for thinking that Durkheim was committed to political liberalism, broadly understood. But what kind of liberalism did Durkheim espouse? And how did he conceive of social justice? For sociologists interested in engaging in social critique, these are crucial questions. Indeed, given the hegemony of "neoliberalism" in the twenty-first century, it is not surprising that talk of "liberalism" among progressives is greeted with suspicion. In turn, I argue that within Durkheim's scholarship we find a distinct conception of both liberalism and social justice--what I call liberal communitarian egalitarianism. In short, Durkheim conceives of liberalism in communitarian terms -- as a shared moral tradition which sacralizes the individual. Thus, rather than grounding liberalism in social contract theory (à la Hobbes and Locke), he grounds it in a cultural sociological analysis of modern society. Moreover, Durkheim is best understood as a liberal egalitarian, much like John Rawls. This is because while he may not provide the same kind of arguments as this Anglo-American philosopher, he nevertheless comes to strikingly similar

normative conclusions regarding what citizens are owed in a liberal society. In sum, I argue that the critical potential of the Durkheimian tradition has been overlooked, and that this is unfortunate because Durkheim's dual sensitivity to issues of inequality and solidarity makes his work extremely timely.

2. The hidden onto-theology of Derrida's democracy to come: A Durkheimian reading of derridean deconstruction

Presenter and Author: *Paul Carls, Luxembourg Institute for Socio-Economic Research*

Emmanuel Levinas' ethics, which elaborates a "nonviolent relationship to the infinite as infinitely other," strives to go beyond the onto-theological metaphysics of totality that has dominated philosophy since Plato. Jacques Derrida embraces Levinas' goals, but in his essay "Violence and Metaphysics" argues that Levinas' arguments are flawed, and that for the infinitely other to be able to appear at all, this appearance must take place within some sort of totalizing structure. Derrida takes this insight and applies it to democracy, notably the concept of democratic equality. Equality is a totalizing structure, but through the deconstructive method one can allow the infinitely other to appear from within this structure of equality. Using this principle as a regulating idea, Derrida articulates a democracy that is never finalized and that in his mind subverts the metaphysics of onto-theology that lends itself to oppression and totalitarianism. Does Derrida's project succeed in this respect? If one reads Derrida's political thought through a Durkheimian lens the answer is no. Derrida gives voice to what Durkheim calls a moral fact, or a constellation of ideas, norms, obligations, and values that guide thought and behavior. At the heart of a moral fact is a 'sui generis' moral authority, often a sacred object, that Durkheim compares to a platonic Idea. More specifically Derrida expresses a variety of what Durkheim calls the cult of the individual. The sacred object of the cult of the individual is the individual's human dignity, and the protection of this dignity is its highest goal. Derrida's democracy to come holds human dignity (the infinitely other) as a sacred object, and its regulating idea is a moral obligation that seeks to protect this dignity. Subsequently, the deconstructive project is marked by an onto-theology that creates a stable and structured identity that itself has exclusionary potential.

3. Paulhan in Madagascar (1907-1910). An escape into sociological and literary theory

Presenter and Author: *Louis Jacob, Université du Québec à Montréal*

As part of an ongoing research on the scientific and literary work of young Jean Paulhan (1884-1968), we seek to shed light on the author's relationship with the Durkheimians and the sociological theories of his time. The particular period which interests us is that of Paulhan's stay in Madagascar between 1907 and 1910. Paulhan undertakes his work on Malagasy popular poetry, and plans a doctoral thesis with Lucien Lévy-Bruhl and Antoine Meillet. Crucial theoretical issues are revealed on this occasion: it is an exercise of transcultural reflexive dislocation (a bit like Leiris, Lévi-Strauss or Viveiros de Castro will do), which mobilizes schemes and proposals that will become typical in pragmatism, new criticism and poststructuralism. In many ways, in a text such as 'Le Repas et l'amour chez les Mérimas' (1909), Paulhan anticipates more current concerns about the performativity of language, on social representations of sexuality and food, on the eminently moral and political dimension of daily gestures. This very original work echoes in particular the controversies of the time between Tarde and Durkheim, and also the advances in linguistics and ethnology under the

influence of the Durkheimian school. Today, this episode allows us to put the construction of the colonial gaze into perspective, and it underlines the social character of language.

GENDER, WORK AND MENTAL HEALTH II

Session Code: SMH1B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

This session features papers that focus on the theoretical, methodological, and/or empirical issues related to the significance of gender to workers' mental health.

Organizer and Chair: *Tracey L. Adams, Western University*

Presentations:

1. Stakeholders Speak Up - Mental Health Realities Across the Teaching Profession

Presenters and Authors: *Melissa Corrente, University of Ottawa; Kristen Ferguson, Nipissing University*

Teacher mental health continues to be a worrying issue in elementary and secondary schools. A recent survey found that 69% of teachers had concerns about their mental health and/or well-being (CTF, 2020). Despite the prevalence of mental health issues among teachers, teacher wellbeing remains understudied (Parker et al., 2012; Roffey, 2012). Our study adds to the scant literature on teacher mental health, with an explicit gender lens. The research aims to gain a greater understanding of teacher mental health, which educators take a leave of absence and why, and how to best support a healthy return to work for these teachers. We interviewed 26 different educational stakeholders who provided a macro-view of teacher mental health. Educational stakeholders included various deans, advisors, and professors from post-secondary institutions, professional associations, regulatory bodies, teaching associations and teacher federations from across Canada. Themes such as increased workload, expectations, stress and support provide a general overview of what mental health looks like in the teaching profession. Our interviews found that teachers require supportive relationships with administrators and school boards in order to be successful for healthy wellbeing and return to work. Despite the gendered nature of teaching (Noddings, 1984), stakeholders mentioned few gender-based differences in mental health among teachers. This finding is surprising and concerning, given that teaching is considered a caring profession imbued with care and emotional labour (Isenbarger and Zembylas, 2006; Noddings, 2015). A number of implications are gleaned from the interviews including increased levels of stress and anxiety among teachers, the impact COVID 19 continues to have on teacher mental health such as feelings of isolation, increased expectations and validation seeking.

2. Mental Health Across the Professional Life Course of Physicians: A Mixed Methods Study

Presenter and Author: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Authors: *Mara Mihailescu, University of Ottawa; Sarah Simkin, University of Ottawa; Monica Aggarwal, University of Toronto; Lindsay Hedden, Simon Fraser University; Edward*

Splig, University of Ottawa; Nabeelah Ahmed, University of Ottawa; Ivy Bourgeault, University of Ottawa

This paper examines mental health challenges experienced by physicians across their career trajectories. Utilizing a mixed-methods methodological approach and analyzing the data derived from the systematic review of the empirical literature and interviews with stakeholders and practicing physicians, we explore which mental health concerns are particularly prevalent among physicians in their early, mid- and late career stages. Our analysis is informed by a gender lens and is grounded in the life course perspective. The paper concludes with reflection on the contribution of life course perspective to the analysis of career development and work-related transitions.

3. The unfinished feminization of medical practice? Persistence of structural constraints, mental health challenges and career bifurcations.

Presenter and Author: *Nancy Côté, Université Laval*

Non-presenting Author: *Hubert Doyon, Université Laval*

The goal of this communication is to present the results of a research project focused on the transformation of Quebec family physicians' work orientation. Using three career entry cohorts (early, mid and late career), we analyzed changes in work orientations within this professional group as well as the factors behind them. Physician's professional trajectories were analyzed by taking into consideration age, gender, and phase of work and family life. Our sample consisted of 17 female and 18 male physicians. This presentation will focus on the trajectories of the former group. Semi-directed individual interviews averaging 1.5 hours were conducted. Participants professional trajectories were reconstructed chronologically to trace the sequence of events – within and outside the workplace – that affected the evolution of their careers and their work orientation. Many female physicians have chosen to reorient their career towards a less valued sector of medicine, often as a result of mental health challenges (e.g. burnout, depression, exhaustion, overwork). Most of the difficulties encountered are related to a difficult work context combined with family responsibilities. However, other difficulties are also linked to self-realization aspirations through the different spheres of one's life. The trajectory of these women undergoes a certain "downgrading" that is painful for some and beneficial for others. Our results also highlight the persistence of gender inequalities linked to structural dimensions (e.g., working conditions incompatible with a family life) that remain present even though the profession has become more feminized. Thus, the feminization of medical practice appears to not simply be a quantitative criterion regarding the number of women practising medicine but rather calls for a significant cultural change within the profession.

INTERSECTIONALITY & MASCULINITIES II

Session Code: GAS1B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Though the notion of 'toxic masculinity' has garnered much attention in the media, popular culture and academia in recent years, it has arguably produced a narrow conceptualization of the

relationship between masculinity and power. It has also marginalized the varieties of masculinities that exist, including their positive healthy and positive elements.

Organizers: Chris Tatham, University of Toronto; Paulina Garcia Del Moral, University of Guelph
Chair: Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Disability, Chronic Illness, and Masculinities: Experiences of Men with Fibromyalgia (FM)

Presenters and Authors: Tiffany Boulton, University of Calgary; Patricia Fontanilla, University of Calgary

This paper examines the intersections of masculinity, disability, and impairment through the narratives of men who have Fibromyalgia (FM). Drawing on critical disability theory and the analysis of six in-depth, qualitative interviews with men in Canada and the United Kingdom, we argue that the onset of FM marks a disruptive shift in how the men perceive themselves and their bodies. Specifically, the interviews reflect that for the majority of the men becoming chronically ill and disabled disrupted their understandings of themselves and their bodies as strong, productive, and capable and that they associate becoming chronically ill and being disabled with weakness, incompetence, dependency, and failure. In addition, the men's narratives highlight the tensions between their experiences of impairment and disability and their understandings of what it means to be a "real man" and fulfill the roles of husband and father. We argue that the men's narratives reflect the complex interaction between embodied impairment effects (such as, pain, fatigue, and cognitive "fogginess") and oppressive assumptions and stereotypes about masculinity and disability. Although all the men describe tensions, the findings also reveal how having less severe impairments, being able to continue working in paid employment, and having a support system are important factors that might help men to cope with the disruption of becoming chronically ill and disabled. Thus, the research findings indicate that while men with FM would benefit from support to manage their impairments, it is also necessary to change oppressive ideas and attitudes about masculinity and disability while ensuring that men with FM have access to social support and accommodations.

2. Intersectional Interventions into Disabled Masculinities through Fashion

Presenter and Author: Ben Barry, Ryerson University

Non-presenting Author: Philippa Nesbitt, Ryerson University

Most sociological research on disability and masculinity has drawn on white, straight, cis-gender men who use wheelchairs and failed to incorporate intersectionality. When scholars have studied more diverse samples, they have tended to ignore how disabled men's experiences are influenced by power differentials within and between men's races, classes and other social identities. Disability scholars also suggest that differences in disabled embodiments should be incorporated into intersectional analysis because it impacts experiences of masculinity. This paper intervenes into research on disability and masculinity by using intersectionality as a framework and everyday fashion practices as a research context. In this paper, we ask: What do disabled men and masculine-identified people's engagement with fashion reveal about the ways that they construct, resist and negotiate masculinities at the intersections of diverse disabled embodiments and races, sexualities

and other axes of identity? We draw on wardrobe interviews with 45 disabled men and masculine-identified people of diverse races, sexualities and other social identities as well as with diverse disabled embodiments in Toronto and Edmonton. We present three ways that they do masculinities by selecting, styling, and wearing clothing in their everyday lives that are based on unique intersections of power and oppression as connected to disabled embodiments and other axes of identity. We demonstrate the contribution of intersectionality to studying the social construction of masculinities by expanding the boundaries of disabled masculinities in existing research.

3. Masculinity, Relationships & HIV Criminalization

Presenter and Author: *Christopher 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 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. The law, in its current form, increases the vulnerability of PHAs. 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 PHAs under criminalization.

IT’S ABOUT BLOODY TIME! MENSTRUATION ACTIVISM AND POLITICS IN CANADA AND BEYOND I

Session Code: FEM1A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Menstruation is an everyday occurrence that is part of the lived reality of a large portion of the population, including women and girls, as well as gender queer folks and trans-men. In spite of this, it remains a largely understudied and underdeveloped field of scholarship within sociology, as well as the social sciences more generally. Menstruation has long been a key site for feminist

intervention and action; more recently, attention has been drawn on both a local and global scale, to menstruation and menstrual equity and in some instances, scholars have been part of these broader social movements. Recent research and scholarly enquiry has begun to develop key theoretical work in this field, including critical menstruation studies and the application of feminist policy studies to changes in legislation related to menstruation; however, much work remains. This two-part session presents work from inter-disciplinary scholars engaged in research, activism, and public engagement focused on menstruation activism and politics in Canada.

Organizers and Chairs: *Lisa Smith, Douglas College, Francesca Scala, Concordia University*

Presenters:

1. Menstruation Activism, Discursive Opportunities and Policy Change: The Case of the Campaign to end the "Tampon Tax" in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Francesca Scala, Concordia University*

In Canada, menstruation activists have mobilized and engaged in policy advocacy to enhance access and affordability of menstrual products. At the national level, much of this activism centred on the removal of the good and services tax (GST) on these products, commonly referred to as the “Tampon Tax”. Efforts to eliminate the federal tampon tax date back to 2001, but they were largely unsuccessful. In 2015, however, following a social media campaign by activists known as the Canadian Menstruators, the Canadian government finally removed the GST from menstrual products. Drawing on social movement research and the concept of discursive opportunity structures, this paper examines the discursive strategies used by menstruation activists to rally government and public support for the issue. First introduced by Koopmans and Olzak (2004), the concept of discursive opportunity structures brings together theories of political opportunity structure and social movement framing to explain how and why certain frames are able to mobilize support to effect policy change. Using data from interviews, parliamentary debates, and social media, the paper shows how menstrual activists deployed discursive tactics to frame the tampon tax issue in ways that aligned with the Harper government’s neo-conservative, tax cuts agenda. In doing so, activists not only secured a policy win but also helped forge the future discursive terrain of menstruation activism in Canada.

2. Flow of Inequity: Period Poverty and COVID-19

Presenter and Author: *Rim Gacimi, Douglas College*

Non-presenting Author: *Lisa Smith, Douglas College*

Period poverty is a pervasive social issue in Canada. Many women, trans men, and non-binary individuals face barriers in accessing menstrual supplies and safe, secure wash facilities necessary for the maintenance of short and long-term reproductive health. Organizations across Canada have begun to tackle period poverty through menstrual product drives to get supplies to those in need, advocacy for improved education, and pushing for broader policy changes. In this paper, we review existing scholarly work on period poverty. We then consider the ways the COVID-19 pandemic intensified the scope of period poverty. We examine how COVID-19 has shifted the work of organizations involved in addressing period poverty in Canada using the experiences of United Way

of the Lower Mainland (UWLM) and Aisle International (Aisle). Four main themes emerged: changing demographics and greater numbers of vulnerable populations placing new strains on a non-profit sector that operated beyond capacity before COVID-19; recognition of local sites for collection and distribution of goods and services to allow for social distancing; evolving supply chain management resulting from changes in the economy, and parallels between personal protective equipment, such as face masks, and period products to protect personal and public health, safety and mobility. Understanding the flow of inequity during the COVID-19 pandemic will lead to a deeper understanding of ongoing gaps, as well as the path forward to address period poverty.

3. Dispense with Period Poverty in Public Space a Spoken Word Piece

Presenter and Author: *Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University*

This short spoken-word piece, written in semi-letter form relies heavily on word play to draw attention to and advocate for period equity. Supporting broader calls to action for menstrual justice, it aims to dispense with the shame and social stigma surrounding menstruation. Intended to be read as a performance piece (though I'm by no means a poet), it offers a cyclical narrative account that seeks to normalize the presence of menstruating bodies in all public spaces. Period.

SOCIOLOGY IN THE FIRST PERSON: AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REFLECTIONS ON LIVES AND CAREERS

Session Code: CAD2

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

We are featuring submissions from scholars who have essays in 'Sociology in the First Person', to be published by McGill-Queens this summer.

Organizers and Chairs: *Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University; Stephen Riggins, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. Time, Place, and Serendipity: How I Became a Sociologist

Presenter and Author: *Trevor Harrison, University of Lethbridge*

This presentation highlights specific moments in my own biography – growing up in a working/middle class family in Edmonton – combined with a series of personal experiences in work and travel that saw me end up in university and finally pursue a career in sociology. The personal details are presented against a wider socio-historical backdrop of post-Second World War Canada, the expansion of the welfare state, and the development of sociology as a discipline.

2. When bodies push back: Learning to map strangeness at the margins of mental health care

Presenter and Author: *Dina Bork, University of Alberta*

In my PhD research I investigate the challenges of individuals who experience what I call “strange transformations”—pathological changes in individuals’ bodies that impact their minds.

Misinterpretation of the psychological traits of physical conditions as mental disorders has been shown to have dire consequences, as it interferes with access to appropriate health care services and contributes to disproportionately high rates of premature death. Without my own personal experiences of strange transformations, I would not have known undetected physical diseases could manifest as mental illness. In this paper I will address how personal experiences led me to marshal methods from autoethnography (Carolyn Ellis, 2004) and institutional ethnography (Dorothy Smith, 2005) to map both strange transformations in the body-mind and strange interactions with various types of health care providers. Compressing several years of my original fieldnotes into a fast-paced narrative, I entice my audience to witness how the body can push back against conventions that separate body and mind. I thus expound the tensions between a real-world problem, ways it may be understood, and the consequences awaiting its misunderstanding. I also employ an ethnohistorical lens to show how strange transformations in historical accounts captured the Romantic imagination of 18-19C Europe.

TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY: TECHNOLOGY FROM A YOUTHFUL PERSPECTIVE

Session Code: ITD3B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

Digital technologies have become deeply ingrained within the lives of young people, shaping developmental stages and structuring social interactions across the life course. As such, it has become important for sociologists to study the many ways that technologies both support and complicate the process of growing up for today's youths and emerging adults. This session examines different aspects of 'youthful' experiences with technologies, both in everyday life and within the context of education. The presentations touch on the following topics: navigating parental rules for online participation, how algorithms influence children's online experiences, and the challenges faced by disabled post-secondary students regarding remote learning.

Organizers: *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*
Chair: *Molly-Gloria Harper, Western University*

Presentations:

1. Youth Understandings of Parental Rules Around Being Online

Presenter and Author: *Tina Saleh, McGill University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University; Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary*

This paper stemmed from the aim to support parents in their endeavours to get a clearer sense of the risks associated with their children's internet use. It examines a sample of youth's understanding of their parents' rules and restrictions around gaming and internet and technology use. Our research reports findings on ways in which youth evade or adhere to their parents' rules around their technology use. We explore findings in relation to gender but also the influences of birth order and

personality. Overall, our research contributes to the needed development of the prevention field of children and adolescents' problematic online consumption.

2. My Friend the Algorithm: Conversations with Young Canadians about Algorithms and AI

Presenters and Authors: *Kara Brisson-Boivin, MediaSmarts; Samantha McAleese, MediaSmarts*

Based on qualitative research with young Canadians, this presentation will outline how youth interact with algorithms and artificial intelligence (AI) in their everyday lives and how it impacts their experiences with digital technology, interactions in the online world, and privacy. There is very little research that examines how the rapid rise in AI technology impacts youth. Our project created space for youth to reflect on and learn more about algorithms/AI and its effects on their online experiences through a youth-friendly educational game (#ForYou) designed to build participant awareness and meaningful understanding. Scholarship in science and technology studies has explored children and youth's parasocial relationships with embodied technology, including connected toys and voice assistants (i.e. Alexa and Siri). Our research uncovered young Canadians' parasocial relationships with disembodied AI (recommendation algorithms and machine learning), which, like an attentive friend, crafted content for them based on what they did and who they were online. However, youth also expressed concerns for their privacy, sense of online community, and future opportunities, given that everything they do through technology is capable of being infinitely captured, shared beyond their control, and brought up again out of context by AI and algorithms.

3. Challenging Academic Ableism By Crippling Pandemic Learning

Presenters and Authors: *Hannah Facknitz, University of British Columbia; Danielle E. Lorenz, University of Alberta*

As disabled women graduate students, we know how difficult completing post-secondary degrees can be due to the prevalence of academic ableism, which is the stereotypical, prejudicial, and/or discriminatory treatment of disabled people specifically in post-secondary institutions (Dolmage, 2017; Hannam-Swain, 2018; Koren and Evans-El, 2020). With the right support and accommodations, disabled students are not only able to succeed in undergraduate classrooms, but are also in a position to advance scholarship and research while completing their/our graduate degrees. The current ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has amplified the structural inequities that exist in higher education classrooms, and this is particularly evident for disabled students (e.g., Packham et al., 2020). In an effort to ameliorate these inequities, we created online, collaborative open education resources that compiled strategies, tools, and research on accessible pandemic learning. Reflecting on the creation of our Crippling Pandemic Learning resources using duoethnography (Norris, 2012; Norris and Sawyer, 2012; Olt and Teman, 2018), this paper investigates the relationship that exists between (a) our own experiences as disabled learners; (b) our understanding of pedagogical training in higher education; and (c) the importance of disabled students being supported by their instructors in what is a stressful, chaotic, and historically significant time. Our work does not identify how socioeconomic factors interfere with student access to technology. Rather, we focus on how disabled learners are almost entirely forgotten or erased by an assumption that distance learning is automatically more accessible and how pandemic learning has threatened the already tenuous viability of disabled success in higher education. In what follows, we stress the necessity of all higher education instructors applying Universal Design Principles and crip pedagogy

in their courses, while pointing to how we can carry over these pandemic lessons into post-pandemic learning environments.

URBAN SOCIAL CHANGE II

Session Code: URS1B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 2

This session discusses the wide range of social issues related to race and immigration, urban marginality, gender and sexuality, class, among many others, as they relate to new forms of urban change and patterns of inclusion and exclusion in the city.

Organizers and Chairs: *Daniel Kudla, Memorial University; Zachary Hyde, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Environmental justice and recognition: Challenges to the participation of immigrants and Aboriginal Peoples in environmental decisions at the city-level

Presenter and Author: *Julie Hagan, University of Laval*

Cities are affected simultaneously by social and environmental changes. Large cities are often focal points for immigration. Cities are also involved with environmental issues, whether on a global scale, through their involvement in international city networks (e.g., ICLEI, C40) or local initiatives (e.g., action plans). These initiatives are welcomed but raise questions about the democratic legitimacy of the decision-making processes put in place to address environmental issues at the city-level. We addressed these issues through case studies informed by qualitative analysis of policy documents and interviews with municipal decision-makers in six major Canadian cities. While most cities used public participation in the development of their environmental policies, these processes raised issues of recognition and procedural justice. Participation of those with an immigrant background and Aboriginal Peoples was of concern for many municipal decision-makers. However, participatory practices were not very successful in promoting the participation of these populations. Other populations, such as the elderly or people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds, face similar challenges. Recognition and inclusion through procedural justice are increasingly seen as an essential component of environmental justice. These challenges will have to be met if our collective aim is to build not only greener cities but environmentally just cities.

2. The Dilemmas of Spatializing Social Issues

Presenter and Author: *Fernando Calderón-Figueroa, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Authors: *Daniel Silver, University of Toronto; Olimpia Bidian, University of Toronto*

Neighbourhoods are crucial for contemporary urban policy. While their boundaries are imprecise and porous, cities have established official neighbourhoods for targeted social policy. We argue that boundary fixation plus targeting adds a layer of information with potential negative externalities. First, designations affect people's behaviour towards target neighbourhoods. Second, the

heterogeneity within official boundaries may lead to informational distortion—disadvantaged areas are denied benefits solely due to location. Third, places within fixed boundaries become interconnected, which may create or expand spatial stigma. We draw on Toronto's Priority Area Program (2006-2013) to test these hypotheses. Difference-in-difference models show significant negative effects of the designation on rent, home value, and building permits. We provide evidence of informational distortion through income distribution analysis, and of stigmatization through computational text analysis of news articles and policy documents. These findings have implications for social policy as they warn us against the negative externalities of the spatialization of social issues.

3. Grassroot Cultural Policy in Disadvantaged Community

Presenter and Author: *Yang Li, University of Toronto*

Located in the southern extremums of the New York Metropolitan Area, Newark had a much-maligned history for the past decades as an example of segregation, poverty, government mismanagement as well as lawlessness. Despite the socioeconomic difficulties faced by the city and its residents, Newark has been taking part in a global experiment to use a comprehensive arts and culture policy as a new employment pillar in the era where traditional pillars of employment and economic growth are no longer present. The city seeks to also use the arts and cultural industry to re-brand itself away from its past misfortunes. The path to implement the cultural policy in Newark is Unique in sense that it is a community-oriented, grassroots movement with dualistic economic and social motives aimed to provide economic and community empowerment for a disadvantaged community. Unlike similar programs in other cities, this movement received little support from the city government of Newark. Therefore, the issue of an autonomous, community-oriented, non-profit and non-government driven cultural policy in a historically disadvantaged community warrants a detailed case study in order to reveal the stakeholders' motivations and experiences in implementing cultural policy in a disadvantaged setting. This is an analysis on the motivations and experiences in implementing Newark's cultural policy (Newark Creates). The theoretical foundations of this analysis will be based on the network and embeddedness theories of economic sociology. This analysis uses ACS and census data to provide the socioeconomic as well as industrial and employment trends in Newark. It will also use thematic coding of interviews and content analysis of published documents by different stakeholders to analyze the goals, methods, and the experiences in implementing the city's cultural policy. This analysis will conclude by providing several policy suggestions for both city level governments and non-profit agencies in implementing urban cultural policies.

ANTI-ASIAN RACISM AMID THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Session Code: PLN5

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

As COVID-19 spreads around the globe, we are also seeing rapid and ferocious eruption of racism. Panelists clarify the particularities of anti-Asian racism, examine the impact of anti-Asian hostility and discrimination on their sense of safety and well-being, and analyse the positionality of Asians in

the politics of anti-racism and how it ought to be understood in the context of anti-Black racism, North American settler colonialism, and colonialisms and imperialisms in the Asia Pacific.

Organizers and Chairs: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University and Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg*

Presentations:

1. Crises, Scapegoating, and Anti-Asian Racism

Presenter and Author: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

On April 30, 2020, one of Canada's major news outlets Global News published an article by Sam Cooper, which was titled "United Front Groups in Canada Helped Beijing Stockpile Coronavirus Safety Supplies". The report painted a distorted picture of the Chinese in Canada and alleged that they helped China's communist government stockpile PPE supplies with ill intentions. The report aggravated the emerging hostility against the Chinese Canadians with its false and incendiary accusation that the Chinese Canadians sabotaged Canada's efforts in fighting the pandemic. Many Chinese Canadians wrote to protest the dangerous mistakes in the report but Global News refused to make any correction. This paper examines events around Cooper's report as an example of the formation of the scapegoating discourse (Denike 2015; McClain 2021) when Canada and the world are in the grips of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also reports on preliminary analysis of interview data on mainland Chinese Canadians' experiences in February and March 2020 and their perspectives on the PPE stockpiling story. It highlights analyses in two aspects. First, the scapegoating discourse generated and amplified by some politicians and media target the Chinese, and by extension the Asian, as outsiders. It is the root of the current anti-Asian racism and yet discussions about anti-Asian racism tend to spotlight individual acts of violence that are easily recorded and tracked. Second, the anti-Chinese scapegoating discourse has reworked the anti-communist Sinophobia during the Cold War (Li 2009) and nowadays specifically targets more recent immigrants from mainland China. Anti-communist Sinophobia imposes binaries categories of "victims of China's Communist government" on the one hand, and "agents of China's Communist government" on the other. Efforts to address current anti-Asian racism must take these structural characteristics seriously.

2. Mask Wearing is a "Sin"? Testing Multiculturalism in the Global COVID-19 Pandemic

Presenters and Authors: *Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg; Victoria Wang, University of British Columbia*

The myth about multiculturalism in Canada would have us believe that, if not yet well implemented in social institutions, at least it has meant that cultural beliefs and practices different from those of the mainstream are to be tolerated and respected. Yet, the global COVID-19 pandemic reveals the limited extent to which cultural practices and transnational resources of immigrants are accommodated. In this paper, we identify the divergent health care beliefs and practices, particularly in relation to the use of face masks, between the East Asian diaspora and the Canadian mainstream. We present data showing that these Asian cultural practices were widely adopted among the transnational Asian community during the early stages of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and how as a result of wearing face masks they experienced fears, compromises, and withdrawals

because of the shunning, threats, and attacks that they encountered. This paper is based on two qualitative sources of data: 1) media reports and self-reports of racist attacks to Chinese and other Asians, and 2) exchanges and debates in WeChat social media chatting groups that the two researchers participated.

3. Anti-Asian racism during COVID-19: How have native-born Asians and foreign-born Asians fared differently?

Presenters and Authors: *Cary Wu, York University; Eric B. Kennedy, York University; Yue Qian, University of British Columbia; Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia*

Not everyone experiences discrimination to the same degree. In this article, we coincide differences in how native-born Asians and foreign-born Asians may have experienced rising anti-Asian attacks during COVID-19. We analyze Canadian data from a nationally representative survey (two waves conducted in April and December 2020) that includes a subsample of 464 Asians (native-born=178; foreign-born=286). Results from zero-inflated negative binomial regression (ZINB) suggest that perception of anti-Asian racism is highly conditioned by nativity. Specifically, native-born Asians are significantly more likely than foreign-born Asians to report having encountered instances of acute discrimination during the pandemic. To explain the perceived discrimination gap, we test whether a stronger sense of cultural belonging and ethnic pride among native-born Asians contributes to their greater sensitivity to discrimination and thereby higher perceptions of discrimination. We measure sense of cultural belonging and ethnic pride using in-group trust (ethnic trust in Asian people). Although we do find native-born Asians show greater in-group trust, it does not seem to explain the higher levels of discrimination perceived by native-born Asians. Nonetheless, this study clearly suggests that how discrimination is perceived may impact the effects of actual experience of discrimination on individual well-being.

4. Conceptualizing Anti-Asian Racism and Well-Being in the Social Media Space

Presenter and Author: *Dennis Kao, Carleton University*

Asian Canadians—notably Chinese and other Asians who may “look Chinese”—are facing increased incidences of racial discrimination in the COVID-19 context. In the current climate, we have seen a similar rise in the anti-Chinese and anti-Asian sentiment in various social media platforms, such as Twitter, which are increasingly been used as a forum for a broad range of voices and discourse, including ones of a racially discriminatory nature. While the link between racial discrimination and one’s well-being has been clearly established, less is understood regarding the potential impact of racial discrimination occurring in the social media space and the well-being of Canadians—particularly Chinese and other Asian Canadians. This paper seeks to explore the interaction between racism, well-being, and social media, drawing from the existing literature and Twitter data (tweets) collected over a two-month period (July-August 2020).

5. Asian North Americans, George Floyd and the politics of anti-racism in COVID-19 times

Presenter and Author: *Hijin Park, Brock University*

This paper examines the intersections of the COVID-19 pandemic and the pandemic of systemic racism by focusing on how Asians in COVID-19 times are multiply constructed as the vectors of

infection, as national security threats, as victims of anti-Asian racism, and as harbingers of anti-Black racism. It does so by drawing on Asian Canadian and Asian American anti-racism campaigns against anti-Asian racism and anti-Black racism, as well as public and media representations of the two Asian people who have been implicated in the death of George Floyd: Former police officer Tou Thao and Derek Chauvin's wife, Kellie Chauvin. Members of the Hmong community in Minneapolis, I argue that Asianness in general, and the representations of Tou Thao and Kellie Chauvin in particular, must be understood within the context of slavery, Indigenous dispossession, and the multiple colonialisms and imperialisms that inform how BIPOC people are differentially marked for disability. I end with some thoughts on decarceration and police defunding and its potential to decolonize the Indigenous lands now known as Canada and the United States.

CONTEMPORARY ART, ARTISTS, AND THE SACRED IN/OUTSIDE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Session Code: CND2

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

In the 'Elementary Forms of Religious Life' Emile Durkheim describes the relationship between the sacred, ritual, and the creation and maintenance of religious communities in detail. Historically, art and artists have played an important role in both communicating and questioning the things Christians hold sacred. A relationship noted by Durkheim, who describes art as one of the ways religious adherents can create new "combinations of thought and action." At times, this work has left artists on the fringes or even excluded from their communities as members of their community struggle to understand or even fear what art intentionally or unintentionally makes knowable. This session will explore the efforts contemporary artists are making in Christian, especially Protestant, churches to create, challenge, and explore ideas, practices, and objects that members hold sacred. In addition, participants will converse about the experiences contemporary artists are having in these communities and what the future holds for Christian artists both inside and outside church communities. This session is being held in conjunction with the 'New Symbologies' exhibition at the Mitchell Art Gallery at MacEwan University.

Organizer and Chair: *Robin Willey, Concordia University of Edmonton*

Presentations:

1. **New Symbologies: how contemporary artists are grappling with faith and meaning making**

Presenters and Authors: *Carolyn Jervis, MacEwan University; Robin Willey, Concordia University of Edmonton*

This presentation reflects on the findings of a multi-sited ethnographic research study investigating the complex relationship between religion and art in Canadian Evangelicalism. Further, it will reflect on the meaningful challenges of applying the research findings of this work in the context of curatorial research and exhibition making in a contemporary art gallery. Whereas artists interviewed consistently expressed a disjuncture between the sacred, church life and creative life, there are very few contemporary art exhibitions in public art galleries across Canada in

the past ten years that explore Christianity. These findings raise the question of where there is space to explore contemporary religious experience through visual arts in a shared context, and why this gap exists.

2. Concerning Notre Dame de Paris: Sacred Space, Aesthetic Modernity, and Fashion

Presenter and Author: *Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor*

Images of the famed Parisian cathedral Notre Dame going up in flames filled screens around the world on April 15, 2019. Drawing on Durkheimian sociology, this paper problematizes the symbolic meaning of the cathedral by attending to the dynamics of the sacred, liminality, and fashion. Commentary on the event and debates over cathedral reconstruction highlight a constitutive tension in western modernity and postmodernity in which "sacred spaces" frequently function as touristic simulacra of great monuments to another age. In Durkheimian terms, questions arise about what was deemed "sacred" and "sacrosanct" about Notre Dame as a gothic marker of an epoch ostensibly "other" to modernity. Attention is paid to the articulation of the sacred and the liminal (i.e., the "threshold") and why analysing liminal dynamics are important to the analysis of art and sacred space. Victor Hugo's critique of the valorisation of aesthetic modernity and facades in his famous novel, *Notre Dame de Paris/The Hunchback of Notre Dame* are also explicated. As a work of gothic art, the cathedral is thus overdetermined by modernity as concerned with fashion (and hence not sacred art, conventionally understood), marking thresholds of radical difference pertinent to the self-understanding of the historicity of the present, including the nominalistic "sacralisation" of "the moment."

3. Representing Jesus: Materiality, image and presence

Presenter and Author: *William Ramp, University of Lethbridge*

The representation of Jesus in visual art has left a legacy of innumerable images and 'versions'. Many of these have both responded to and generated significant theological controversies, including controversy over the nature of representation itself. Now, images of Jesus from this whole history are available on the Web, and in addition, artists have the option of producing entirely digital (as opposed to digitized) images. How has Jesus been 'present' in the history of the images made of him? How is an image itself a presence? Working with a small selection of images, this presentation will explore some of these questions in light of Emile Durkheim's discussion of sacredness and presence, Hans Belting's account of the sacral image before the age of artistic representation, Caroline Walker Bynum's study of the gendered corporeality of Jesus in medieval piety, and Andrei Tarkovsky's Andrei Rublev.

CONVIVIALITY AND CONFLICT IN PUBLIC SPACES

Session Code: URS2

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

The last decade has seen a worldwide explosion of research on conviviality in everyday urban life. This work is inspired in large part by Paul Gilroy's (2005) definition of conviviality as 'processes of cohabitation and interaction that have made multiculturalism an ordinary feature of social life.' Beyond

anthropology (Germaine 2013; Radice 2016), little Canadian research has taken up the ‘convivial turn’ (Neal et al 2016). Given that Canada’s population growth is overwhelmingly focused in cities, deepen our understanding of everyday urban life has never been more pressing. Researching conviviality provides insights into not only collective bonds but also exclusions. As Back & Sinha (2016) argue, we must seriously attend to the ‘paradoxical co-existence of both racism and conviviality in city life.’ In this session we feature papers that explore the varieties of co-existence expressed in and through everyday encounters in urban public spaces.

Organizers and Chairs: *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph*
Presentations:

1. Alternative community uses of private-but-unsupervised urban space: Notes from a parking lot

Presenter and Author: *Edith Wilson, University of Guelph*

This project will use long-term unobtrusive observation of a small parking lot abutting residences in the middle of an inner-city neighborhood to examine the creative community uses and encounters that happen in an urban space that is not disused, but used in ways that its proprietors (who are unknown) do not intend. Presumably because of the uncertainty surrounding who owns the lot, and the signs threatening towing, few cars, if any, ever park there. However, casual observation shows that community members use the space for purposes other than parking. Some of these include a resting spot for cab drivers, a site where mechanics working under the table meet customers, or a lunch spot for neighborhood construction workers, who sit on the concrete pylons under the trees. This paper uses this example from the author’s own neighborhood to engage with conversations about the valuation of certain types of urban space and interactions that happen in them, alternative community uses of semi-public space, and urban development. In the light of accelerating gentrification in Hamilton, ON, I centre on the types of conviviality and uses that might be lost when and if these kinds of spaces are replaced with a “better” option, such as a green space or business.

2. The Forks Market: Cosmopolitan Canopy, Conviviality, and Class

Presenter and Author: *Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba*

This paper takes the case of The Forks, Winnipeg, to consider tensions of inclusivity/exclusivity in convivial public spaces. Specifically focusing on The Forks Market, the paper explores how this public space (declared) invokes inclusivity, operating as a “cosmopolitan canopy” (Anderson 2004) cultivated through a diverse culinary repertoire with a range of ‘fusion’, ‘authentic’ ethnic, and ‘hipster’ food outlets, alongside an urban multicultural clientele. Recently renovated, the Forks Market is designed with conviviality in mind, using long shared tables in a common eating area to encourage various forms of sociability among its patrons. Yet, the redesign/rebranding of The Forks Market (shortly after the opening of ‘starchitect’ designed Canadian Museum for Human Rights on The Forks site), also reflects an ‘upscaling’ of the space, drawing on aesthetic elements (such as oversized, metallic chandeliers) reminiscent of boutique hotels. At the same time, management has encouraged the introduction of more gourmet, foody elements, and the market now features a landmark curated craft beer and wine bar. The paper will explore how tensions of inclusivity (reflected in the space’s cosmopolitan conviviality) and exclusivity manifest in the Forks Market and

rework public space, as it is increasingly oriented toward middle class tastes and cosmopolitan consumption.

3. China's Emerging 'Public' Spaces: Consumption, Sociability, and the Sanlitun Village Shopping Mall

Presenter and Author: *Meng Xu, University of Guelph*

The unprecedented Chinese urban revolution has dramatically altered inner-city spaces, with the astronomic rise of shopping malls assuming a significant role as 'pseudo-public spaces.' Despite critiques of the ambiguous publicness of commercial spaces, shopping malls remain important settings for mundane and potentially convivial interaction to thrive. Bridging theories of cultural consumption, symbolic interactionism, and publicness, this project examines sociability within the consumption space of the Village—a large-scale mall located in Sanlitun district that has become an iconic commercial block synonymous with Beijing's consumption culture. Based on a multi-method qualitative approach, this research aims to produce rich empirical data for delineating the actuality of the mall's social life and the multidimensional texture of Chinese urban public spaces. Given the paucity of existing ethnographic research on Chinese urban spaces, sociologists need a more nuanced understanding of the lived experiences of China's urbanisms. As a response, this proposed project contributes to understanding whether and how consumption spaces nourish or hinder sociability in urban China with attention to ethnographic details.

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

Session Code: GAS4

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

In our contemporary erotic sphere, digital spaces have become central sexual arenas. We have witnessed the emergence and burgeoning of a variety of digital sexual spaces where sexual actors can consume pornography, meet romantic and sexual partners, and explore fantasies and fetishes. From Christianmingle.com to FeetFetishDating.com, digital spaces have opened possibilities for new sexual desires, practices, intimacies, subjectivities, and identities. This session aims to contribute to the empirical and theoretical sociological literature on dating and the erotic sphere in this digital age.

Organizers: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University; Nicole Andrejek, McMaster University*

Chair: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Matching on Immigration Status and Timing: Online Dating of Chinese Immigrants in Metro Vancouver

Presenter and Author: *Manlin Cai, University of British Columbia*

Prior studies of nativity assortative mating have mostly focused on matching patterns based on generational status. However, heterogeneity exists even within the same generation, as immigrants arrived in the receiving country at varying life stages and obtained differential residency statuses. Given the increasing popularity of online dating, research also needs to consider what this setting offers to immigrants for finding partners. This study aims to investigate immigrants' preferences of mate selection regarding immigration status and timing, and how they navigate the online dating market holding these preferences. In-depth interviews were conducted with 31 heterosexual Chinese immigrant online daters (17 women and 14 men) in Metro Vancouver. Results showed that permanent residence or citizenship was usually a basic requirement for selecting partners, while only men worried about women committing marriage fraud to gain legal status through online dating. After meeting the threshold of status, immigrants moved to the next level of cultural matching, where a similar timing of immigration was strongly preferred. However, women tended to be more assimilated and thus more flexible toward the timing criterion. Also, online daters chose platforms strategically and filtered potential partners according to their pre-existing preferences. These patterns further suggested the gendered divergent paths of assimilation/segregation of immigrants through online dating.

2. Virtual Spaces, Virtual Stigma? Experiences of Internet-based Sex Work Stigma

Presenter and Author: *Michelle Lesley Annett, Carleton University*

Canadian theoretical and empirical scholarship focusing on the stigma associated with sex work primarily discusses the perspectives of street-based sex workers. Given the current climate of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, sex workers are increasingly relying on Internet-based sex work to overcome state restrictions and earn their living in a safe manner. Reflecting on the nature of virtual sex work in comparison to literature on stigma and street-based sex work, this paper explores contemporary debates on stigma, stigma power, and structural stigma, with the over-arching question(s): In what ways does stigma, stigma power and structural stigma produce inequalities and provoke experiences of discrimination in sex workers' lives, dependent on their paid labouring environments? What's the relationship between sex work stigma and the spaces sex workers occupy? In doing so, this paper utilizes empirical research on stigma and sex work to argue that stigma exists and operates contextually, in which the experiences of stigma for sex workers can be further understood in relation to the physical and virtual spaces they occupy when engaging in their sexualized paid labour. The experiences of stigma and the regulation of virtual sex work thus differs drastically than that experienced by street-based sex workers, which can be further understood through an analysis of sex workers' capacity to conceal, protect, legitimize and rationalize their sexual services within their respective paid labouring environments.

3. The Experiences of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities when Navigating Digital Sexual Fields

Presenter and Author: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University*

This paper analyzes how adults with intellectual disabilities navigate the digital sexual fields available to them given the barriers and constraints in their lives. To date, only a limited body of literature has looked at the experiences of people with intellectual disabilities when using the Internet (Sallafranque-St-Louis and Normand, 2017), especially with regards to how they navigate digital sexual fields in their pursuit for romance and partnership (Löfgren-Mårtenson, 2008, 2015).

This paper draws on a qualitative study involving 46 adults with intellectual disabilities in Ontario, Canada, focused on their romantic and sexual lives. In all, 11 participants reported having used dating websites and mobile applications with the aim of finding intimate partners at some point, some more successfully than others. Participants reported using a variety of applications and websites including Plenty of Fish, Christian Mingle, OkCupid, and Tinder. This study uses a sexual fields framework (Green 2014) to theorize how participants negotiate these spaces, including whether and how they choose to disclose their disability status, how they manage their self-presentation, and how they attempt to articulate and highlight their sexual capital. For these participants, digital sexual fields have provided a unique opportunity to develop relationships in the face of social isolation and protectionism.

DRUGS AND SOCIETY II: CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND DRUG USE

Session Code: CRM2B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

This is one of two sessions on Drugs and Society. These two sessions, collectively, provide a centralized space for sociologists and criminologists to examine current issues related to drugs and the intersections between public health and criminal justice/punishment. The focus of this panel is on drug use, public health, and criminal justice in the community. Police have been positioned alongside healthcare professionals as central actors in responding to and managing drug use and people who use drugs (PWUD). Police, by default, are commonly called on to respond to individuals in states of crisis. This, as criminologists and others have noted, has led to an expansion and sometimes re-definition of policing roles, duties, and responsibilities as well as police relationships with other actors outside the criminal justice system. At the same time, safe injection sites and other harm reduction initiatives have been implemented in different Canadian cities. While criminal justice and public health solutions to drugs are often constructed as two opposing responses, the presentations included in this panel speak to the intersections between criminal justice and public health approaches to drug use. Overall, the panel seeks to encourage dialogue among criminologists, sociologists, and drug researchers to discuss ongoing research on these issues in Canada and beyond.

Organizers: Katharina Maier, University of Winnipeg; Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University; *Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Katharina Maier, University of Winnipeg*

Presentations:

1. "There's going to be repercussions to my actions": PWUD's perceptions of social control actors as SCS-access barrier

Presenters and Authors: *Rachel Geldart, University of Alberta; Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Authors: *Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University*

Despite overwhelming evidence on Supervised Consumption Services (SCS) harm reduction benefits, some People Who Use Drugs (PWUD) report barriers to accessing legally sanctioned sites. One such barrier is police presence and surveillance, which has been widely documented in the literature. However, police are not the only social control actors that surveil and attempt to control PWUD and the spaces near SCS. Drawing upon 27 interviews with PWUD in Calgary, this paper demonstrates that PWUD must navigate a broader 'web of control' when attempting to access SCS. We argue that this broader surveillance milieu (which includes but is not limited to police officers) harms PWUD by discouraging some and de facto excluding others from accessing critical SCS.

2. Unpredictability in the EDM scene: exploring how contradictions between prohibition and normalization affect club drug use and risk management behaviours

Presenter and Author: *Nick Cristiano, University of Guelph*

The Electronic Dance Music (EDM) scene has traditionally been associated illicit drug use, especially the use of MDMA, ketamine, GHB, and cocaine. These drugs are so common within the EDM scene that they are often referred to collectively as "club drugs." On the one hand, club drug use is "normalized" within the EDM scene as it is tolerated and even celebrated. On the other hand, it is illegal and thus subject to criminalization. In this paper, I argue that the contradictions between normalization and prohibition have created for uneven and unpredictable responses to club drugs by law enforcement and private security within the EDM scene. Drawing on two years of ethnographic research, I explore how people who use club drugs experience and make sense of the unpredictability of police and security responses, and the impact of this unpredictability on their drug use and risk management behaviours. The findings show that risk management is often undermined by the contradictions between normalization and prohibition and the resulting unpredictability of police and security responses. The findings help reveal some of the key tensions between harm reduction and prohibition. The paper thus contributes further evidence of the harmfulness of prohibition and the need for drug policy reform.

3. Police Work in the Time of Meth: The Constraints and Multiple Roles Police Endure

Presenters and Authors: *Kelsie Zerebeski, University of Winnipeg; Katharina Maier, University of Winnipeg*

Over the past few years, meth has generated significant concern in Manitoba and especially in the city of Winnipeg. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 30 Winnipeg police officers, this paper focuses on how police narrate their occupational role during what has been described as a "meth crisis" in the province. Police work, it has long been shown, is not just about crime control and law enforcement, but includes a range of other, public health and welfare related tasks. Thus, in this paper, we examine police descriptions of these multiple roles, but also the challenges and corresponding feelings of frustration and helplessness that police themselves describe in the context of policing meth and people who use meth. Interviewees' reported challenges focused on the following three issues (1) the particular nature and effects of meth as a drug; (2) budgetary constraints which limit their ability to focus on the detection and prosecution of large-scale drug suppliers; and (3) the relationship between police and institutions of public health. We reflect of the implications of these findings within the context of larger debates on policing, drug use, and community safety.

4. "We're just trying to stay safe in our own little way": Fentanyl overdoses and the moral economy of street-level opioid use

Presenter and Author: *Max Novotny, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Authors: *Maryam Rana, University of Alberta; Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta; Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta*

The emergence of fentanyl as an illicit recreational drug has had deleterious consequences for Canada's most marginalized communities. Drug-using communities have their own grassroots strategies and tactics for mitigating the risks of using fentanyl, grounded in local interactional and subcultural dynamics. To better support and implement harm reduction initiatives that rely on communal participation, it is important to understand the norms governing relationships within drug-using communities. This article examines how recent changes to the opioid market might have altered the relational dynamics of drug-using communities in Edmonton, Canada. We draw from 36 interviews with street-involved men and women about how reciprocal sharing exchanges relating to safety may have been altered by the opioid crisis. Our findings suggest that while the people in this community rely upon a 'moral economy' of information and service sharing in order to stay safe, that fentanyl and the related overdose crisis have significantly strained these local norms and arrangements. Our findings suggest that harm reduction initiatives need to consider the increased relational fragility of drug-using communities, and to work to develop strategies that support existing communal structures.

LIVING WITH ANIMALS IN A TIME OF COVID

Session Code: ANS2

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

The global COVID-19 pandemic has radically transformed the lives of people in Canada and in many places throughout the world. Likewise, it has impacted the animals with whom we share the Anthropocene, often in extremely detrimental ways. This session features papers that focus on the role that the global pandemic had, and continues to have, on human relations with animals. Informed by a breadth of critical orientations and employing a wide range of research methodologies, the work in this session confronts the ongoing harms perpetrated against animals and the ways in which COVID-inspired shifts in human behaviour and industrial/institutional operations have exacerbated inequities and suffering. Included papers focus on veterinary practices involving domestic companion animals, therapy dogs and other forms of interspecies care work, as well as food production and animal slaughter.

Organizer and Chair: *Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. Online Therapy Dog Programming: Ethical Considerations

Presenter and Author: *Colleen Dell, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting Authors: *Linzi Williamson, University of Saskatchewan; Holly McKenzie, University of Saskatchewan; Ben Carey, University of Saskatchewan; Maria Cruz, University of Saskatchewan; Maryellen Gibson, University of Saskatchewan; Shaneice Fletcher-Hildebrand, University of Saskatchewan*

Since 2015, the PAWS Your Stress Therapy Dog program has been offering participants feelings of comfort and support on the University of Saskatchewan campus. The university closed access to its campus in March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the therapy dog program transitioned to an online format. We designed online content for participants to (1) connect with therapy dogs and experience increased feelings of comfort and support; and (2) increase their knowledge of pandemic-specific, evidence-informed mental health. From April-June 2020, we developed a website, and created Facebook livestreams and pre-recorded videos that featured therapy dogs and handlers. Over three months, a process and outcome evaluation determined that our activities contributed to the program's goals. Key lessons were learned related to program personnel, handler training and support, and online expertise. HOWEVER, THERE IS A CRITICAL AND LINGERING QUESTION, AND THAT IS, what's in it for the therapy dogs who transitioned online with their handlers? Acknowledging that humans and dogs engage in a reciprocal relationship in in-person therapy dog programming, this presentation critically reflects on dog specific ethical considerations in the transition of our therapy dog program to a virtual format.

2. Covid Cats and Pandemic Puppies: The altered realm of veterinary care for companion animals during a global pandemic

Presenters and Authors: *Stephen Muzzatti, Ryerson University; Kirsten Grieve, OAVT*

In early 2020 Covid-19 emerged in North America and proceeded to alter nearly every aspect of our lives. The pandemic resulted in sudden, enforced behavioural changes that were largely unprecedented. Whilst much public attention focused on the toll that the virus and the associated lockdown measures had on humans, this paper will highlight the fallout on the non-human animals with whom many of us share our homes. Veterinary medicine had to scramble quickly to adapt to new parameters of care using pandemic protocols. Some of these measures have radically transformed the amount and quality of care available for companion animals. Changes in clinic protocols involving the drop off and pick up of patients, supplies, specimens, etc., the scheduling and duration of appointments, treatment regimens and even the availability of food, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment have all impacted the lives of these non-human animals in our care. Framed within a broader critique of the neoliberal epoch, this paper enumerates and critically analyses the aforementioned issues in an attempt to shed light on the new realities of veterinary care. It also considers the near future, once restrictions ease, and the implications that the eventual return to our pre-pandemic routines might have on our animal companions.

3. Dying with Animals in a Time of COVID: Farmed Animals as Commodities and Slaughter Plant Workers as Machines

Presenter and Author: *Tracey Harris, Cape Breton University*

While the COVID pandemic did not create the unequal treatment of nonhuman animals in the food industry, it certainly did exacerbate it. Not only is the inhumane treatment of animals for human consumption thought to be the beginning of this current zoonotic pandemic, but during this time

we have witnessed an increase in the inequities faced by both humans and nonhuman animals in the farming and slaughter industries. This paper will highlight several of these cases and the implications for both humans and nonhuman animals. Euphemisms such as ‘depopulation’ and ‘culling’ were used to soften the reality of cheap and fast killing of ‘surplus’ farmed animals by gassing, suffocation, and blunt force trauma. Slaughter plant workers were constructed as ‘essential workers’ and suffered increased rates of COVID-19 infection, in some jurisdictions at a rate of three times that of health care workers (Toronto Star, May 21, 2020). The paper will highlight potential solutions to the multi-species and environmental crises facilitated by industrial farming methods as they reduce both humans and other sentient animals to the roles of machines and commodities.

4. What Goes on Behind the Scenes: Media Representations of Animals and Labour in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Brody Trottier, University of Toronto*

Prior research on public discourse on the meat industry finds that controversies are conjointly suppressed by the media, industry, and consumers. As scholars suggest, the human labour and animal inputs required for the manufacturing of meat products are kept both physically and symbolically distanced from the consumer. However, meat processing plants have been the focus of new media attention as they became hot spots for COVID-19 outbreaks across Canada and the US. As the health and safety of meat processing plant workers and their communities came under threat, plants were forced to slow or halt production, jeopardizing the supply of meat and forced some farmers to euthanize livestock. How are ecological and social origins of meat production revealed through the media’s coverage of COVID-19’s impact on the meat industry? How are they obscured? Using frame analysis, this paper analyzes a sample of 160 news articles from the US and Canada covering meatpacking and COVID-19 in 2020. I find that the media largely attributes the cause for the spread of COVID-19 in meatpacking plants to the long history of exploitative working conditions and business practices in the meat industry. The solutions offered to address this problem were framed as a trade-off between either protecting workers and slowing or shutting down meat production; or protecting the supply chain even if it means workers must continue working. The insufficient solutions offered for these complex structural problems with the meat industry demonstrate the constraints in imagining and proposing alternatives to a problem fundamentally rooted in capitalism. News media excludes animals by justifying the necessity for these solutions to protect workers or the supply of meat. I contend that animals are only made visible in the production process when their bodies become a waste product rather than when they are used for food.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT II: STUDENT AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

Session Code: SMH4B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

Youth, high school, and post-secondary students are susceptible to unique stressors compared to other segments of the population. From psychosomatic symptoms of distress to adolescent eating disorders, this session addresses the complex stressors and their manifestations faced by youth.

Organizers: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Post-Secondary Institutional Mental Health Policy and COVID-19

Presenter and Author: *Marlee Konikoff, University of Toronto*

Students pursuing post-secondary education have a high prevalence of depression, stress, and anxiety. It has been reported that 20.3% of students have anxiety, mood, behavioural, and substance disorders, with 83% of these individuals entering university with prior diagnoses. This leaves 17% of students whose onset of mental illnesses occurs during their studies at a post-secondary institution. As the student populations at universities become more ethnically and gender diverse, it is increasingly important that post-secondary institutional policies can account for the diverse population's unique mental health needs. This project seeks to answer the following question: What policies have universities in Canada implemented to support the mental health of diverse groups of students during the COVID-19 pandemic? To begin answering this question, post-secondary institutional policies at research-intensive universities in Canada regarding COVID-19 practices will be examined. I will also draw on research literature to determine what post-secondary students need in terms of mental health support, looking specifically at considerations of race, gender, and sexual identity. I hope to use these results to propose mental health policy changes that reflect the needs of the diverse student population throughout the pandemic and moving forward.

2. Adolescent Mental Health in High Achieving Schools: The Pressure of High Expectations

Presenters and Authors: *Andrea Willson, Western University; Travis Hackshaw, Western University*

Non-presenting Author: *Kim Shuey, Western University*

Parents' high SES positively affects children's status attainment and health (Bourdieu, 1986; Georg, 2016; Jackson, 2010); however, media reports often detail adolescents' anxiety and depression resulting from the pressures of academic success. Population-level statistics indicate high rates of psychological distress among youth (Boak et al., 2016; CDC, 2013; Pearson, Janz, and Ali, 2013), and there is some evidence of high rates of anxiety, depression, and substance use among children in privileged communities (Luthar et al., 2018). This study examines the potential for high achieving social contexts in adolescence to undermine the intergenerational transmission of good health. Using Add Health data, we examine the effects of school context on adolescent depression. The results of preliminary bivariate analyses are mixed, suggesting that attending a school with a higher percentage of students testing at least one grade level above standardized testing benchmarks is negatively associated with depressive symptoms, as is the percentage of grade 12 students planning to attend college. However, attending a school with a higher percentage of

students enrolled in academic or college prep courses increases depressive symptoms. To understand these complexities, next steps will elaborate these models and examine the mediating and moderating effects of parent socio-economic characteristics and parent-child relationships.

3. Eating Disorders among North American gay adolescent and young adult males: an analysis of cultural protective factors

Presenters and Authors: *David Vaz, McMaster University; Jenny Gao, Western University*

Non-presenting Author: *Sharvika Bharatselvam, McMaster University*

While only six percent of males identify as homosexual, gay men account for 10-42% of all male eating disorder (ED) cases recorded (Russell and Keel, 2002). As adolescence is a critical juncture where both sexual identity and disordered eating behaviour are realized and/or explored, it is essential to explore interventions targeted at reducing these behaviours among gay adolescent males (Levine and Smolak, 2015). The Wiley Handbook of Eating Disorders cites a list of protective factors commonly associated with eating disorder prevention. The purpose of this review is to evaluate four for the culturally-associated protective factors of eating disorder development in the context of North American gay adolescent and young adult males in comparison to heterosexual counterparts. These will include the influence of positive family relationships, media literacy, perceived body acceptance, and community-led opposition against the ideal body type. Overall, gay youth face specific challenges relating to each of these protective factors. Tense family relationships and the lack of an adequate familial support system further distances parents from their children, contributing to the higher prevalence of eating disorders developed within this population. Additionally, gay youth tend to be more affected by the discrepancy between current body ideals emphasized in the media and the average body size of young men than heterosexual males, leading them to experience heightened body dissatisfaction. Adolescent gay males may also feel pressured to change their own bodies in order to be accepted into the gay community. Finally, members of this community lack a voice advocating for the inclusion of all body types, fostering intoxicating anti-fat beliefs/idealizations. Due to this, it is essential for public health measures to be tailored to the needs of this population.

4. Get Well: Influences of Neoliberal Policy and Rationales on the Institutional Language of Wellness in Schools

Presenter and Author: *Madeleine Barberian, Trent University*

Canada is experiencing a youth mental health crisis (CAMH, 2020), and as schools are one of the most influential communities when illness becomes emergent it is crucial for youth to have healthy academic environments, especially if they are part of a group likely to experience forms of systemic discrimination (Mental Health Commission of Canada, 2013, 18). However, as my paper is guided by the assumption that educational institutions consistently reproduce systems of inequality (O'Connor, 2001; Sutton, 2017) as well as by critical studies of the impact of neoliberal rationalities in current educational (Ball, 2015), understanding how schools can function as an emotionally fruitful space for all students is complicated. Additionally, I believe neoliberal policies and rationalities have widened achievement gaps in emotional and educational success by individualizing student wellbeing and disregarding the influence of external resources while systematically defunding public supports. The objective of this paper is to connect decades of

Ontario's neoliberal policies and culture to the current struggles of secondary institutions to address the youth mental health crisis. I believe this connection is evident in the relationship between student's potential access to socio-emotional capital as described in policy and adversity, and the institutions' sources of funding. I explore this relationship by using critical discourse analysis to analyze the language of mental health and wellness support in policy and advertisement across three educational boards: the Canadian Accredited Independent Schools (CAIS); the Toronto District School Board; and the Toronto Catholic District School Board, evaluate who the policies and advertisement put the onus of socioemotional development and care on and what kind of care is suggested. I believe these policies will mirror language characteristic neoliberal rationalities and make suggestions that are unattainable to many due to the systematic defunding of social programs.

5. Covid-related Self-Perceived Stress of Youth Newcomers

Presenters and Authors: *Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor; Dara Vosoughi, University of Windsor*
 Non-presenting Author: *Dobriła Cukraski, University of Windsor*

This paper will present results on the perceived stress of refugee and immigrant youth during Covid-19 in the Windsor-Essex area, collected between July 22 and November 26, 2020. Self-perceived stress is measured by a composite index that includes feelings of sadness, stress, confusion, confinement, isolation, nervousness, helplessness, and depression during Covid-19. We found that worries about family finances, sense of exclusion as an immigrant, and resilience indices were significantly related to the stress level among this group of immigrants after accounting for age, sex, and immigrant status. Theoretical and policy implications of the results will be discussed.

POLICING AND COMMUNITIES

Session Code: APS1

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

The effects of the B.L.M. and defund the police movements, along with the influence of US policing on our perceptions of police must all be considered in understanding the role that police can play. This session will ask how the police can work effectively and what does that mean?

Organizer and Chair: *Doug Thomson, Humber College*

Presentations:

1. Policing Race and Space: The Problematics of Police Body Cameras and Mobile Phone Culture

Presenter and Author: *Constantine Gidaris, McMaster University*

In 2013, Sammy Yatim was fatally shot by Constable James Forcillo of the Toronto Police Service (TPS). This shooting, which was recorded by mobile phone users and disseminated across social media platforms, was then mobilized by the state as a way of introducing the 2015 TPS body-worn camera (BWC) pilot project. Drawing on police findings and publications, scholarly research and news reports, I interrogate claims that frame BWCs as technologies of police transparency and

accountability. I investigate the complex relationship between acts of race-based police violence that are captured on mobile phones and disseminated across social media platforms, focusing primarily on the disproportionate acts of police violence and police-civilian fatalities that have taken aim at Black people in Toronto. In addition to viewing BWCs as technologies of race-based surveillance and as technologies that contribute to computer-mediated, societies of control (Deleuze 1992; Ericson and Haggerty 1997; Garland 2001), I scrutinize the ways in which mobile phones and social media platforms are used by the police to expand and implement carceral controls in both digital and physical spaces. While acknowledging the immense value that mobile phones and social media networks have in bringing racial discrimination and police injustices to light, as well as serving as instruments by which social movements and activists can organize and mobilize, I contend that law enforcement agencies exploit the need for people and communities of colour to engage in what Ben Brucato (2015) calls “cop watching.” I argue that these data flows are used to increase the scope of state surveillance while re-deploying discriminatory policing tactics behind the seeming technical neutrality of digital technologies.

2. "I'm Wise to The Game": How inner-city women experience and navigate police raids

Presenter and Author: *Manzah-Kyentoh Yankey, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Authors: *Carolyn Greene, Athabasca University; Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta*

In North America, many inner-city communities are subject to heightened policing, with residents having to navigate racial profiling, police violence, and criminalization. Despite the abundance of research on inner-city policing, most of the evidence is predominantly centred on men’s experiences. As such, little is known about how inner-city women experience and shape their encounters with the police, particularly during often-veiled police interactions such as police raids. Based upon interviews with women who had their homes raided by police in Toronto’s inner-city, this paper explores how marginalized women perceive, navigate, and resist normative gender expectations in their interactions with police officers during raids. Our findings demonstrate that women believed officers treated them according to gendered stereotypes, and in response, women strategically deployed gendered presentations to resist, negotiate and temper anticipated raid-related harms. However, our participants’ positionality constrained their efforts, and despite their attempts to influence officer behaviour and raid outcomes, many were subject to criminal charges, child custody threats and unlawful property/cash seizure.

3. Evaluation of Toronto Police Neighbourhood Officer Program

Presenters and Authors: *Doug Thomson, Humber College; Trisha Harber, Humber College; Dominika Kubika, Humber College*

The Toronto Police Services have expanded their Neighbourhood Officer Program in the city. This is part of an effort to make the police more community focused and connected. In this presentation, the results of community surveys will be presented that demonstrate the strong support for this program and the effectiveness of this type of policing for the city. Results of interviews with neighbourhood officers will be provided to show the strengths and challenges that they face both from the community and internally from the TPS.

4. Examining the Codependency of Policing Institutions and the News Media in Late Modernity

Presenter and Author: *Emma Smith, Ryerson University and York University*

Contributing to the dynamic and interdisciplinary field of cultural criminology, this project works to emphasize the destructive, modern forces of consumerism and violence within Toronto's crime-news industry. This paper fuses the canonical and emerging methodologies of content/discourse analyses and liquid ethnography to evaluate the framing and editing techniques of contemporary journalism - used to relay the story of Bruce McArthur's predations in The Village (over the 2018 news year). Assessments of police investigative practices and department transparencies are critically covered in the sample of five print-media sources and serve to highlight the power of mediated narratives in shaping the responses and practices of our justice system. Arguments explore the codependent relationship of policing bodies and the news-media industry, through a 'carnival of crime' model (Presdee, 2000), calling for an immediate public awareness towards the powerful interplay of institutions within late modernity.

5. LGBTIQ2S+ Perceptions of Procedural Justice and Police Legitimacy

Presenter and Author: *C. Emma Kelly, University of Guelph*

The relationship between LGBTIQ2S+ Canadians and the police has long been fraught with tension, and the role of policing in LGBTIQ2+ communities has been the subject of significant public debate and scrutiny. However, little research has been conducted on LGBTIQ2S+ Canadians' perceptions of police legitimacy, nor how these perceptions vary by identity within the community and ethno-racial background. Understanding perceptions of police legitimacy is important – particularly among the most vulnerable and marginalized members of the LGBTIQ2S+ community – due to its association with myriad positive outcomes, including feelings of safety and willingness to report victimization. In addition, the antecedents of police legitimacy within this community are not well understood. Among numerous other populations, perceptions of police procedural justice have largely predicted police legitimacy, yet this theoretical framework has rarely been applied in an LGBTIQ2S+ context. This paper seeks to address these gaps in the existing literature by asking: Is there a relationship between LGBTIQ2S+ Canadians' perceptions of procedural justice and their perceptions of police legitimacy? How do perceptions of police legitimacy differ between subgroups within the LGBTIQ2S+ community? These research questions will be addressed using survey responses from 361 LGBTIQ2S+-identifying individuals in Canada, with the goal of strengthening our knowledge of police-LGBTIQ2S+ relations.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS II - CONSTRUCTING MEANING: MOVEMENT NORMS, MORALITY, AND IDEOLOGY

Session Code: PSM1B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

Papers in this session draw on diverse case examples to explore the challenges and dilemmas associated with the construction of meaning in social movements and party politics.

Organizers: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University, Barry Eidlin, McGill University*

Chair: *Howard Ramos, Western University*

Presentations:

1. The Ideological and Material Roots of Libertarianism in the United States and Canada

Presenter and Author: *Trevor Harrison, University of Lethbridge*

Once a fringe ideology, libertarianism has become increasingly dominant in the discourse of both American and Canadian politics, its emergence signalled most especially in the anti-mask protests during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper examines the varied ideological roots of libertarianism and the material forces that have underpinned its current and growing political expression.

2. Disappointing Outcomes: The Case of the Commemoration of the Feminist Novel 'L'Euguélonne' in Québec

Presenter and Author: *Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, University of Toronto*

How do activists experience the aftershock of mobilization? How do they cope with the, more often than not, partial successes of protest? Abeyance characterises such periods when street protest wind down and activism moves to unobtrusive and service-oriented tactics such as memory work (Grey and Sawyer 2008: 10). Building on commemoration studies, I take Taylor's work on abeyance (1989) as an invitation to theorize Québec feminists' experience of the aftermath of protest, in particular its disappointments. I ask: What are feminists disappointed about? How does disappointment feel like for feminists? How do they cope with disappointment while insuring the continuity of the movement? To answer these questions, I analyse the commemoration of a forgotten feminist literary classic *L'Euguélonne* in newspapers and interviews, and find three types of claims, each revealing a source of disappointment: extending claims reveal the discouragement of seeing history being repeated; specific claims display the anger that comes with loosing what we took for granted; and prefigurative claims reveal the fear of losing one's connection to the past. I argue that commemoration's capacity to hold contradictory emotions and objectives – about both the past and the future, to express both disappointment and renew hope – make it an ideal way for activists to cope with the disappointments of past mobilization while sustaining the movement. The study of disappointment affords an understanding of the emotional complexities of memory work in abeyance, beyond a harmonised cultural resource that glorifies the past, or a "reservoir of values and identity" for the future (Grey and Sawyer 2008: 10).

3. Free Speech, Hate Speech, and Moral Meanings

Presenter and Author: *Julia Goldman-Hasbun, University of British Columbia*

Freedom of speech has long been considered an important moral value in democracies, yet it has been the subject of much controversy and polarization in recent years. In this article, I argue that this polarization is partially driven by the debate characterization as a balancing act between liberty and justice, which does not reflect the first-hand perspectives and meaning-making processes of those directly involved in these discussions. Drawing on insights from political philosophy, I begin to address this gap by analyzing discussions in a rapidly growing online forum dedicated to free

speech. I find that users espouse three distinct views about the debate: 1) hate speech is not a moral issue at all, 2) hate speech might be a moral issue, although one that is too subjective to regulate, and 3) censorship and authoritarianism are salient moral concerns. Overall, my findings show that, even within a relatively homogenous community of free speech proponents, moral meanings attached to different aspects of the free speech debate vary between individuals. More broadly, it suggests that liberty and justice are not opposing moral values; instead, these two values are intertwined, which has implications for research on free speech and morality.

4. Penalty or Payoff? Diversity of Tactics and Resource Mobilization Among Environmental Social Movement Organizations

Presenter and Author: *Max Chewinski, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting Author: *Catherine Corrigan-Brown, University of British Columbia*

Environmental social movement organizations (ESMOs) need resources in order to mount campaigns and ensure their stability over time. What is the most effective strategy to attract these resources? Building upon research on social movement strategy and resource mobilization, we examine how a diversity of income sources, tactics, and issue focus affects three measures of mobilization outcomes: income, staff, and members. We examine these relationships using a unique panel data set of ESMOs in the UK collected by the Environmental Funders Network in 2013 and 2016. Our analyses show that using a more diverse range of tactics in 2013 is associated with mobilizing more staff and members in 2016. However, there is no significant penalty or payoff for groups that engage in issue or income diversification. We argue that a diversity of tactics strategy benefits organizations by helping them accrue the necessary human resources required for environmental action.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: BIPOC STUDENTS AND TEACHERS - SHIFTING FROM MARGINS TO CENTER

Session Code: RAE1C

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

The belief that the Canadian educational system is neutral in its policies, procedures, and practices overlooks the hegemonic narrative that it was built upon and continues to function within. Hiding behind ideals of meritocracy, colour-blindness, multiculturalism, and equality has led to the persistent denial of the damage that systemic and institutional racism, inherent to these structures, have produced and continue to perpetuate. In the close examination of both grade schools and universities, these papers demonstrate the ongoing oppression and racism experienced by students and educators who identify as Black, Indigenous, and people of colour (BIPOC). Applying varied theoretical approaches, the presenters generate results that call for an overhauling of the current system of education.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Ferrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Blackness in Academia

Presenter and Author: *Karine Coen-Sanchez, University of Ottawa*

Institutional racism is an ongoing systematic problem requiring an ongoing systematic approach. The recent resurgence of the 'Black Lives Matter movement' spark ignites a debate on oppressive educational structures. Such as the homogeneous faculties and curriculum that does not reflect the diversity of the student body. The lack of race consciousness-the color line, denying and according to opportunities and privileges of modern civilization (Du Bois 1903-2014). Fundamentally, Black emancipation and decolonization in academia are needed to provide the space for Black postgraduate students to reach their full academic potentials. By recognizing the discursive space, racism occupies within academia – we can define how knowledge is produced locally, and internationally and the link it has to Black scholars today (Escobar, 2014). Synchronously examining the effects of whiteness, in terms of feelings and thinking and space it occupies in the production and reproduction of knowledge within the University (Moten and Harney 2013). The ingrained racist structures are embedded in the educational systems preventing accessibility to the Black and racialized student to progress academically. The barriers are as much invisible as visible, thematically contributing to the debacle of Black Scholars in academia.

2. BIPOC Graduate Students as Learners and Teachers in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Presenter and Author: *Jasmeet Bahia, Carleton University*

This paper is based on qualitative interviews with 22 graduate students in the social sciences and humanities who identify as Black, Indigenous or as people of colour (BIPOC). Specifically, the project investigates the dual experience of many BIPOC graduate students as both learners and teachers within the context of ongoing racialized disparity in Canadian universities. This paper investigates the following questions: (1) How do BIPOC graduate students in the social sciences and humanities experience learning in graduate school? What are their experiences of classes? What are their experiences of supervision? (2) How do BIPOC graduate students experience university teaching in the social sciences and humanities? In particular, what are their experiences of being teaching assistants and contract instructors? (3) What can universities do to improve the teaching and learning experiences of BIPOC graduate students? To explore the texture and diversity of these experiences, this project employs a critical race theory (CRT) framework to understand racism as structural to Canadian society and institutions, problematize ideologies of colour-blindness and meritocracy, situate contemporary experiences in relation to history, privilege the intersectional lived knowledge of BIPOC peoples and strive to eliminate racialized oppression (Harper et al., 2011).

REMEMBERING ANN DENIS, FEMINIST SCHOLAR

Session Code: FEM2B

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

This symposium is a gathering of reflections about the late Professor Ann Denis, a sociologist and professor emeritus at the University of Ottawa, who died suddenly on February 5, 2019, at the age of 73 years. Born in Québec, Ann was educated both in Canada and at the London School of Economics in the United Kingdom, where she received her PhD. Subsequently, she held positions at Bishop's University, then the University of Western Ontario and finally the University of Ottawa, where she served as Chair of the department, and in the last decade of her life, as professor emeritus. In Canada, Ann was twice President of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women—L'Institut canadien de recherches sur les femmes (CRIAW-ICREF) and once served as President of the Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association (now the Canadian Sociological Association), which recognized her with a special service award for her outstanding presidency. With Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Ann created and organized the interdisciplinary feminist sessions at the Congress of Humanities and Social Sciences. Internationally, Ann served as Vice President of Research at the International Sociology Association (ISA), where she was active in the research committees on Ethnicity and Women, Gender and Society. This symposium reflects on Ann's many scholarly contributions and mentorship -- and invites friends and colleagues of Ann's to share memories during the question and answer period. This session is co-sponsored by the following;

- Canadian Association for Social Work Education /Association canadienne pour la formation en travail social (CASWE/ACFTS)
- Canadian Association for the Study of Women and Education (CASWE / ACÉFÉ)
- Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut canadien de recherche sur les femmes (CRIAW/ICREF)
- Canadian Sociological Association / Société canadienne de sociologie (CSA / SCS)

Organizers: *Alana Cattapan, University of Waterloo; Elaine Coburn, York University*

Chair: *Marilyn Porter, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. Intersectionality and Border Crossings: Ann Denis's Contributions to Canadian and Global Sociology

Presenter and Author: *Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan*

Ann Denis was dedicated throughout her impressive career to a professional vision and a commitment to social justice that made it possible to sustain the vitality and relevance of Canadian sociology through a transformative lens. Through her vision, a focus on changes that were happening in the present had to be made sense of and complemented by emphasis on further changes yet to be mobilized. Her contributions to scholarship and communities were distinguished by a consistent focus on strategies to transverse boundaries, explore complex forms of intersectionality, and integrate diverse communities and knowledges. This paper highlights the ways in which Ann's commitments to intersectionality and capacity to transcend structural, ideational and social borders enriched sociological work in Canada and globally.

2. On the Legacy of a Scholar-Activist

Presenter and Author: *Alana Cattapan, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Author: *Angela Cameron, University of Ottawa*

Ann Denis pursued her career with the perspective that careful, well-researched knowledge about the status of women is critical to improving women's lives. Her scholarly work and activism reveal an understanding that relevant knowledge needs to be accessible and available to a wide audience so that women can advocate for themselves, and on their own terms. Beginning from the premise that feminism is "both an intellectual project and a political movement" (Robbins et al. 2008: 28), Ann Denis and others of her generation laid the groundwork for other activist, feminist academics to follow. This presentation--as part of a panel on Ann Denis life and works--examines her contributions as an activist-academic, focusing on what has been done, and what struggles persist for those who engage in scholarly work as a critical site of social change.

3. Remembering Ann Denis: Feminist Sociologist

Presenter and Author: *Elaine Coburn, York University*

This presentation is a reflection on the contributions for the late Professor Ann Denis, a sociologist and professor emeritus at the University of Ottawa, who died suddenly on February 5, 2019, at the age of 73 years. Characteristically, right up until the end, Ann was busy organizing, mentoring and supporting feminist scholars and their research. If there have been many tributes to Ann since her death, it is not hard to find new stories to tell—her contributions were so significant, and so wide reaching—there is no way to account for them all. The words gathered here do not attempt to offer a comprehensive description of everything Ann accomplished and they cannot fully express what Ann's warm, supportive and active collegial presence has meant to many, especially women academics and activists, in Canada, the Caribbean and around the world. If inevitably incomplete, nonetheless, these words are an invitation to celebrate Ann's sociological contributions and to remember a person, both practical and caring, whose expansive, intellectually rigorous feminism was lived in her everyday scholarly and collegial practices.

4. Professor Ann Denis: A Personal Tribute

Presenter and Author: *Peruvemba S. Jaya, University of Ottawa*

I first met Ann Denis thirteen years ago, when I moved from St John's Newfoundland to Ottawa in 2006 to take up a faculty position in the University of Ottawa after leaving Memorial University. I did not know anybody, except the colleagues I had met at the Department of Communication at the Faculty of Arts, when I was being interviewed for the position. When I left St John's, my friend, mentor and colleague at Memorial University, Marilyn Porter, strongly recommended that I reach out to Ann and meet with her. At critical junctures in my career, Ann offered me sound and practical advice on how to approach different challenges, most notably when I underwent my application for tenure and promotion, which was very stressful at the time. Ann had a manner that was frank and, at times, brutally honest; in hindsight, I appreciate her commitment to ruthless truth-telling, which was helpful in preparing me to meet expectations and anticipate critiques. Over the years, in her no nonsense but kind manner, Ann supported me through her constant encouragement of my scholarly writing. She was equally supportive of my teaching, including the development of a course on Immigrant Women in Canada. In the Autumn 2018 semester, Ann agreed to speak to the students in the class about intersectionality, which she had written about, not least in an often-cited article

in 'International Sociology' (Denis 2008). The students were fortunate to benefit from her expertise. In closing, what emerges from all of my interactions, is how dedicated and passionate Ann was to the cause of feminist sociology and activism, in and beyond Canada. She was an outstanding mentor and colleague. She worked tirelessly with the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women.

TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Session Code: ITD3D

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 3

As the sociological study of technology continues to grow, many questions remain unanswered regarding the social implications of digital and networked technologies on our everyday lives and on society more broadly. In this general session, a diverse set of presentations will address the challenges and promises associated with technological development and social life in mediated contexts. These presentations offer new directions and contributions to this research area, covering topics such as video games as a social learning tool, spatial livestreaming and our experiences of place, digital self-tracking for health and fitness, and the role of echo chambers in the polarization of health information online.

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

Chair: *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. No Need to Reinvent the Wheel: The Case for Evaluating Existing Video Games' Effects on Social Issues

Presenter and Author: *Ley Fraser, University of Manitoba*

Technology depicts real-life issues in interactive videogames designed to engage and entertain the user. Researchers have used similar depictions to create "serious" games to teach skills such as empathy (Baek, Ko, and Marsh, 2014). But these smaller projects can never reach the time or numbers of conventional videogame releases, with their big budgets and detailed artwork. Research can't pull off a big-budget game, but it doesn't need to. If popular literature can be a "catalyst for social action" (McCall and Ford, 1998, p. 130), why not popular videogames? Videogames attempt to immerse users in a believable environment and story, most modeled on the real world (Rejack, 2007) with varying degrees of accuracy (Hong, 2015). Researchers' "serious games" (Baek, Ko, and Marsh, 2014) try to capture the effects of these simulated environments on specific issues, such as perspective-taking. Games aimed at decreasing racism ("Everyday Racism" app, "alltogethernow.org.au," n.d.) have been made publicly available, but the brief time spanned by the app falls short of the hours spent by gamers on their preferred titles. If a conventional videogame could be recommended as a social learning tool, it could engage users better than an app, or reading a book- because it is made to entertain. In this paper I critically evaluate three game titles with content on race, gender, class and other social issues: 'Zafehouse: Diaries' (2012, Screwfly Studios),

'Gone Home,' (2013, The Fullbright Company) and 'Tell Me Why' (2019) by Dontnod. I contrast this content with social learning content created by researchers, and discuss the stigma attached to the videogaming industry (which leads games' value as art and/or education to be dismissed out of hand). Finally, I make a case for harnessing the products of this billion-dollar industry for use on social issues- rather than trying to reinvent them ourselves.

2. Post-structuralism as Trickster, Digital Self-tracking and Representation

Presenter and Author: *Erin Ratelle, University of Alberta*

In recent years, self-tracking technologies have proliferated in sport, health, and fitness. Self-tracking devices involve people voluntarily tracking and recording certain features of their everyday lives, often using digital technologies (Lupton, 2014a). This recorded personal data is commonly used to inform an individual's behaviour, particularly health-related behaviours. Given neoliberal forces that frame health and fitness as a personal responsibility (McDermott, 2011), it is unsurprising that research on self-tracking technologies largely focus on how they can be used in health and fitness interventions. Yet, little research exists that examines digital self-tracking from sociocultural perspectives (Lupton 2014b). My research focuses on the self-tracking application and social networking site, Strava, which is currently rated as the #1 app for runners and cyclists. Drawing on the work of Bruno Latour and Deleuze and Guattari, my study conceives Strava as a space in which complex social relationships exist amongst individuals, between individuals and technology, as well as individuals and physical landscapes. As part of a larger body of work on algorithmic inequality and Strava user's perceptions on health and physical activity, in this paper I position online spaces and post-structuralist research as Trickster archetype and explore the merits (and institutional hurdles) of using an arts-based approach to representing my research.

3. The Best thing on Twitch Today was a Bike Messenger: Experiencing Metropolis, Mobility and Place through Live-streaming

Presenter and Author: *Aparajita Bhandari, Cornell University*

Every day, NYC delivery man Meikki traverses Manhattan on his bike delivering food through UberEats. However, unlike most other food delivery people, Meikki does so with a camera strapped to his body, narrating his opinions on the locations zipping by, while live streaming his route to thousands of viewers on the video streaming platform, Twitch. Streams like Meikki's of people traversing city streets and highways on bikes, cars, trucks or foot have grown especially popular during the pandemic with people stuck indoors. While existing research has examined the complex relationship between physical urban space, social media and experiences of place, it has mostly focused on image or text-based social media content. In this article, I conduct a qualitative textual analysis of the five most popular live streams and chat feeds of ten "spatial streamers" located in urban areas across North America, Europe and Asia, positing that this practice can be seen as a form of digital placemaking. Drawing upon de Certeau's conceptualizations of physical vs social space and notions of digital wayfaring, I ultimately argue that these video streams reinforce the centrality of movement and mobility in our experiences of place.

CANADIAN NETWORK OF DURKHEIMIAN STUDIES RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CND-MT

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 4**

We aim to critically, creatively, and reflexively combine empirical, theoretical, historical, and textual research together, with a view to egalitarian, emancipatory, and democratic practice in sociology and political practice more broadly. Our 2021 meeting will discuss items such as: news and updates from members, membership engagement and expansion, communications protocols, website development, organizational matters, connections with other Research Clusters, publication and conference opportunities, and planning for 2022.

Chair: *Ronjon Paul Datta, The University of Windsor*

CAREERS OUTSIDE THE PROFESSORIATE: CONSIDERATIONS FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS

Session Code: APS4

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 4**

While the career path of PhD graduates has traditionally focused on faculty positions, there are a range of alternative careers in which sociology graduates can apply their research skills. Applied sociologists who are not members of the professoriate often continue to engage in research activities in a range of occupations. However, this kind of work is not typically discussed within sociology programs and thus is not obvious to graduate students as a career option. Students' increased interest in alternative career paths has created a greater demand for sociology departments to address non-faculty career options. This session is intended to be a forum in which students and sociologists working within or outside of academia can openly discuss issues such as attitudes toward applied careers outside of the professoriate, work-integrated and experiential learning options, building students' non-academic and alt-academic networks, and the similarities and differences in skills required of sociologists conducting research within and outside of the professoriate.

Moderators: Shane Dixon, Wilfrid Laurier University; Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada

Panelists

- Kristin Atwood, Victoria Division of Family Practice
- Loleen Berdahl, University of Saskatchewan
- Sara Cumming, Sheridan College
- Andrea Dean, Western University
- Nicholas Spence, University of Toronto

CRIMINOLOGY AND LAW RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CRM-MT

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 4**

This cluster brings together scholars and professionals in the areas of crime, punishment, law, criminal justice, regulation, and policy. Researchers in sociology, criminology, law, and professionals from Canada and elsewhere will find a platform that promotes dialogue, networking, and the meaningful exchange of research and pedagogy in the field.

Chair: *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto*

INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS AND DECOLONIZATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: IND-MT

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 4**

We seek to connect sociologists, other academics, activists, artists, and others who are engaged in the study of Indigenous-settler relations and/or the struggle for decolonization. In particular, this site provides an opportunity for us to share information, ideas, and resources, and to facilitate planning for Congress each year.

Chairs: *Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University; Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta*

IT'S ABOUT BLOODY TIME! MENSTRUATION ACTIVISM AND POLITICS IN CANADA AND BEYOND II

Session Code: FEM1B

Date: Monday, May 31**Timeslot 4**

Menstruation is an everyday occurrence that is part of the lived reality of a large portion of the population, including women and girls, as well as gender queer folks and trans-men. In spite of this, it remains a largely understudied and underdeveloped field of scholarship within sociology, as well as the social sciences more generally. Menstruation has long been a key site for feminist intervention and action; more recently, attention has been drawn on both a local and global scale, to menstruation and menstrual equity and in some instances, scholars have been part of these broader social movements. Recent research and scholarly enquiry has begun to develop key theoretical work in this field, including critical menstruation studies and the application of feminist policy studies to changes in legislation related to menstruation; however, much work remains. This two-part session presents work from inter-disciplinary scholars engaged in research, activism, and public engagement focused on menstruation activism and politics in Canada.

Organizers and Chairs: *Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Francesca Scala, Concordia University*

Presentations:

1. Menstrual Equity on Campus: Results from the Period Product Access Project

Presenter and Author: *Lisa Smith, Douglas College*

This paper presents results from a recently concluded study, conducted by the Douglas College Menstrual Research Group: The Period Product Access Project. Given that menstruation is an everyday bodily function, on any given day many students will be menstruating on campus. On post-secondary campuses, restrooms currently support the management of normal excretory functions with the exception of menstruation. Menstruation is an unpredictable bodily function. Leaks and blood stains are common for women, and trans and non-binary individuals, of all ages and income levels. As such, this study sought to understand the ways students manage menstruation on campus, how they handle situations where product is not readily available, and the impact this has on their capacity to participate fully in their education and campus life. The project involved a complete menstrual equity audit of both Douglas College campuses, including an environmental scan and survey, with closed and open-ended questions. We found that existing access to menstrual products on campus is inadequate and problematic. In addition, students reported experiencing unexpected periods, spills, leaks, and stains on a very frequent basis. Students often resorted to make-shift and ad hoc solutions to allow them to remain on campus. In other cases, students reported missing classes or simply leaving campus. Overall, research findings highlight the need for post-secondary institutions to redefine what is 'necessary' on campus and include menstrual supplies as 'essential' items. We will conclude with a consideration of areas for future research and study in this under-examined area.

2. Flowing with Tech: Bringing an intersectional feminist lens to menstruation technologies

Presenters and Authors: *Ana Laura Brito, Douglas College; Lauren Friesen, Douglas College*

Our paper examines how gender, menstruation, and technology intersect. Menstruation has been viewed as a necessary biological function and simultaneously deemed impure, shameful, and taboo. We explore the history of menstruation, an analysis of what's available today, and a look at new and upcoming menstrual trends and tech. Throughout history, the topic of menstruation has been taboo, and to this day, everything from period products to cycle tracking apps exacerbate associated stigma. In contemporary North American society, there has been a shift in the way menstruation is perceived, lived, and by extension, managed. Modern technology for dealing with menstruation is now digital in addition to physical, serving to alter our relationship with periods rapidly. Taking into consideration that poverty is gendered and marginalized women feel its effects stronger than any other group, period poverty and inequality are also explored throughout this chapter; this also includes those who were assigned female at birth, those who were not, and those who do not fall into any binary system of gender. Period tech is being used on a grander scale than ever before, swiftly becoming normalized in an attempt to control the menstruating body with high-tech gadgets and personalized apps. Most technologies try to hide or mask the fact that women menstruate with euphemism and vaguely feminine imagery. Making sure that women control when and how the period will occur is of utmost importance to hide any stains, smells, or clues that menstruation is happening. We will analyze how menstruation is simultaneously acknowledged and ignored. The covert methods in which people who menstruate have dealt with periods has perpetuated a culture

of secret shame throughout history. Periods have been seen as good, bad, and downright shameful - it's time to shatter the taboo.

3. Menstrala: Gender, Art, and Blood

Presenter and Author: *Jennifer O'Connor, York University*

How has menstruation been understood, categorized, and pathologized? In what ways has this affected the construction of “woman”? Can feminists interpret these ideas through art in a way that challenges or provokes? That creates a feminist conception of the body? These are the questions that interest me. By examining the work of five contemporary Canadian artists in relation to Ranciere’s writing on dissensus, with interventions from Lacan (objet a), Kristeva (the abject), and others, I will critique menstrual art across media and illustrate how this work may inform social and political thought. The works I’ve chosen include visual art (Tricia Robinson’s 'Periods: They Exist'), video (Annie Wong’s 'Seven Days of Menstruation'), performance (d’bi.young’s 'blood(claat)'), installation (Vanessa Dion Fletcher’s 'Colonial Comfort'), and handicraft (Michelle Gathier’s menstrual pad constructed of cross-stitch and beading). I will also consider texts such as graphic novels (Julie Doucet’s 'Heavy Flow'), zines (Blood Sister’s 'Red Alert', which included patterns for reusable cloth pads), and marketing pamphlets ('Marriage Hygiene', 'The Story of Menstruation', and 'Very Personally Yours' —which I used to create the collage text above). I will argue that menstrala (a term introduced by artist Vanessa Tiegs to describe the paintings she created with her blood) creates a dissensus within the social body as it conceives sex and gender, and within individual bodies as they experience all of their capacities. Menstrala invents a new politics.

MEDIA AND ACTIVISM

Session Code: PSM4

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 4

This session features analysis on the media representation of social movement activities, social movement actors and their tactics, to understand the effects of the mass media discourses on movements, as mass media discourses can reinforce or challenge the movements.

Organizer and Chair: *Elahe Nezhadhossein, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. How Women's Activism in Iran is being represented in Canadian and US Newspapers

Presenter and Author: *Elahe Nezhadhossein, Memorial University*

Mass media misrecognition can contribute to other oppression systems such as class or stereotypic images of a group of people. To examine women’s activities in social movements inside Iran, and their representation, transnationally, in the US and Canadian media, this research asks: how/if the participation of Iranian women in social movements has influenced their recognition in Canadian and US mass media toward creating representations that are closer to the reality of their lives in

Iran. Through a critical content analysis of two most circulated national newspapers in Canada, *The Globe and Mail*, *National Post*, and two most circulated national newspapers in the US, *The New York Times*, and *USA Today*, and using theories of social movements and power of networks and intersectionality, this research shows that social movement tactics such as street protests and demonstrations can receive more attention from Western mass media than other tactics that women have used in the years after the Islamic Revolution. In general, when social movements take a form that is familiar to US and Canadian mass media, they receive greater visibility.

2. Activism or Terror: Visual Media Representation of the 2021 Siege of the US Capitol & BLM Protests

Presenter and Author: *Brigid Burke, University of Toronto*

In the wake of the 2021 siege of the US capitol by supporters of President Trump, numerous mainstream media and political commentators publicly questioned the double standard in police responses to this mobilization and to the BLM protests that occurred over the course of 2019-2020. Meanwhile differences in media representations of these social movements have gone largely unexamined. In this paper we compare mainstream media representations of BLM and Pro-Trump protests to critically examine the verbal and visual discourses used when reporting on each group. By comparing keywords used to describe protesters, visual framing, and implicit messaging in media photographs, we highlight a discordance in the verbal and visual representation of BLM and pro-Trump protesters: whereas verbal characterizations of pro-Trump protesters as “rioters” or “insurrectionists” were often accompanied by positive or non-threatening visual imagery that showed protesters in positions of power, verbal characterization of BLM protesters as “peaceful” tended to be accompanied with visuals that showed the protesters violently clashing with police, or focused on demonstrations of police authority and power, rather than that of protesters. We explore the social and political impact of these differences in media representations of protesters and, examine how these visuals are mobilized by the respective social movements. We further engage with debates on the ethics of visual representation, and question what visual media comparisons of police responses to the two groups achieve, given that such representations can serve to further traumatize oppressed groups and/or mobilize violent actors.

3. Social Movements, Journalism and Activism

Presenter and Author: *Yafang Shi, Loving Sister*

As a journalist of colour, I will share my experiences of documenting and exhibiting my photography of Women’s Marches (Yafang Shi, 2020), a feminist social movement, and the activism I engaged in after I had encountered censorship while exhibiting my photography of the movement. I would also like to share my practice of running Loving Sister (www.lovingsister.com), an advocacy online journalistic project I founded with a mission to help build an equitable and inclusive world. I will reflect on how the intersectional feminist perspective has informed my journalism and activism. More broadly, I will discuss the ongoing racial reckonings and activism in the journalistic profession. Canadian journalism associations have taken a strong anti-racism stance, upended conventional journalistic ethical concepts of “impartiality” (Canadian journalism organizations, 2021) and “objectivity” (Canadian Association of Black Journalists and Canadian Journalists of Colour, 2020), and advocated diversity in newsrooms (Canadian Association of Black Journalists and Canadian

Journalists of Colour, 2020). I will also discuss the new wave of advocacy media that has emerged in the wake of social movements in the United States (Danielle Tcholakian, 2018; Erica Gunderson, 2020). I would like to argue that these recent developments in the media sector will in turn help lead to better representation of social movements and social movement actors in media.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT IV: EMOTION LABOUR AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG IMMIGRANTS

Session Code: SMH4D

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 4

The papers in this session further the concept of “emotional labour” (Hochschild) to consider “emotional intelligence” and outline the emotional struggles and psychological consequences of immigrants in their transnational personal and financial relationships.

Organizers: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Discussant: *Diana Singh, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Gender Disparities in the Emotional Intelligence of Immigrants: A Case Study of Young Western Afghans

Presenter and Author: *Yagana Samim, University of Toronto*

For sociologists wishing to uncover the necessary components of a smooth migratory transition from home to host country, non-Western immigrants’ integration in North America remains a compelling area of research. While there is a plethora of immigration literature in the field of sociology, there is a dearth of research exploring the emotional intelligence of immigrants settled in the West. Emotional intelligence has implications for one’s social skill development, job performance, moral/ethical behaviour, and beyond, making it an integral piece in the puzzle of successful integration (Goleman 1995). To situate this research, I use the case of young, North American Afghans to explore gender disparities in the development of emotional intelligence for young immigrants settled in both Canada and the United States. Using data acquired from 25 interviews with young Afghans, this paper explores the topics of culture, gender, and emotion, as they intersect. My findings reveal that young Afghans face ‘acculturative stress’ from the conflicting values of their Afghan upbringings and the Canadian/American context. This strain is felt more prominently by young Afghan women, who cite significant conflict in their dual identities as a result. Throughout the interviews, female respondents’ ancillaries of emotional skills were more robust than their male counterparts; they employed healthier coping mechanisms, possessed stronger interpersonal relationships, and exhibited considerable intrapersonal insight. Drawing upon Acculturation Strain Theory, I argue that gender disparities in the development of young Afghans’ emotional intelligence can be traced to acculturative stresses induced by navigating their bicultural

identities. These strains set Afghan women and men on disparate paths of emotional intelligence acquisition and development.

2. Does having transnational economic ties have any long-term effect on the emotional/mental health of immigrants?

Presenter and Author: *Megan Yu, Memorial University*

In this paper, having transnational economic ties is conceptualized as sending remittance to family or friends, sending investment to, or receiving income from another country. Findings from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada (LSIC) show sending remittance does not have any long-term effect on the emotional/mental health of immigrants, sending investment can negatively affect their emotional/mental health, and receiving income from another country only affects those who are not sure about their settlement plan. The relationship between sending investment to another country and immigrant emotional/mental health can be moderated by respondents' gender and settlement plan. Sending investment is only found to harm the emotional/mental health of males, but not that of the females. When respondents plan to settle permanently in the host country, investing in another country can harm their emotional/mental health. Poor social integration has been found to adversely affect immigrants' health over a four-year period. Research findings in this study suggest transnational entrepreneurship may help immigrants better adapt to the host society economically, but that does not mean they are integrated. Money or income does not always bring immigrants happiness. Being integrated, either in the host country or home country, helps protect immigrant emotional/mental health.

RACE & THE CITY: A BOOK ABOUT RACISM IN LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Session Code: RAE8

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 4

Contributors to this roundtable have all submitted chapters to a book about racism in Lethbridge, Alberta that is currently under contract and review with Athabasca University Press. Ruth Wilson Gilmore (2020) has defined racism as “the state sanctioned and/or extra-legal production and exploitation of group differentiated vulnerability to premature death”. Racism is thereby embedded in histories and narratives of nation-building, settler colonialism, exclusionary policies and practices and all contemporary institutions that foster their reproduction. The recent transnational public outcry against anti-Black and Anti-Indigenous racism signifies one of the numberless beginnings that have and will continue to generate painful yet meaningful introspection on how to transform social life. Understanding how exploitation, dispossession, genocide and other intersecting forms of racist violence make survival an impossibility for some is the first step toward unlearning the knowledge goes into reproducing the intolerable conditions that make upheavals such as these necessary.

Written amid the uprisings taking place in response to systemic anti-Black and anti-Indigenous racisms and police killings across the US and Canada, the book is organized around three themes: Everyday and Institutional Racisms, Belonging/Un-belonging, and Policing and Carceral Logics. The themes are tied together through each author's contribution to unsettling myths surrounding

Canadian nation building and the systemic racisms that structure the Canadian state and its institutions through narratives about life in Lethbridge.

Drawing on their chapters in the book, the contributors show how racism is one of many interlocking systems of oppression that upholds, reinforces and is inseparable from a range of systemic and structural forms of discrimination and violence that manifest differently at different times, in different spaces in the lives of those who experience them. This volume thereby aims to disrupt popular notions that the structural/systemic and the particular, the collective and the individual, are antithetical to one another.

Organizers and Moderators: *Caroline Hodes, University of Lethbridge, Gülden Özcan, University of Lethbridge*

Panelists:

- Deema Abushaban, University of Lethbridge
- Marcia Black Water, Lethbridge College
- Rabindra Chaulagain, University of Lethbridge
- Dustin Fox, University of Victoria
- Caroline Hodes, University of Lethbridge
- Gülden Özcan, University of Lethbridge
- Perry Stein, Indigenous Relations Advisor, City of Lethbridge
- Ibrahim Turay, University of Lethbridge

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: EDU-MT

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 4

Sociology of education covers a wide methodological, theoretical and conceptual terrain. While research in this area is most associated with examinations of schools, inequality, and economic development, this scholarship intersects with a variety of research including studies of early child development, parenting, childhood and adolescence, and health. This research cluster will serve to enhance dialogue and networking among sociologists of education in Canada. Our meeting will more comprehensively envision the goals and priorities of the cluster.

Chair: *Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo*

TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY: TECHNOLOGY-MEDIATED WORK AND LABOUR

Session Code: ITD3A

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 4

This session explores some of the new ways that labour is understood in the Digital Age, including the blurring of the boundary between what counts as work vs. leisure and trends toward precarious work in the gig economy. The presentations specifically highlight important considerations related to topics such as work-life balance, crowdsourcing platforms, and digital nomads.

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

Chair: *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. The temporal structure of private and public Time (MT): In-depth interviews with residents of East York, Toronto about their ICT use for managing social accessibility

Presenter and Author: *Molly-Gloria Harper, Western University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Alice Hwang, Western University; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*

Much sociological research has examined social accessibility, the ability to be reached by others. Early writers like Zerubavel focused on the temporal aspects of social accessibility, while later work by Fischer stressed changes resulting from technologies like the telephone. As information and communication technologies (ICTs) continue to integrate into people's everyday lives, they also structure how they negotiate and manage social accessibility. Through a thematic analysis of data from the fourth wave of the East York study, we examine what strategies people in East York employ to regulate their social accessibility. Findings suggest that the majority of participants felt pressured to respond quickly to attempts at contact, particularly contact from supervisors or bosses and during working hours. While many participants accepted this shift toward constant availability as the new way of life, some felt frustration and annoyance. Furthermore, participants employed strategies to improve their work-life balance, such as refusing to answer any contact attempts outside of working hours. These results provide a better understanding of how ICTs impact social accessibility and expand on work by Zerubavel on the temporal structure of private and public time.

2. Personal Networks in Crowdsourcing

Presenter and Author: *Julian Posada, University of Toronto*

Firms and research organizations require humans to annotate raw data to make it compatible with machine learning algorithms. These tasks are often outsourced to individuals worldwide through crowdsourcing platforms or infrastructures that serve as marketplaces where labour is exchanged as a commodity. The firms that operate them consider workers as "independent contractors" without the social and economic benefits of traditional employment relations. This presentation explores the personal networks of Latin American "crowdworkers" who train and verify artificial intelligence systems from their homes. A series of in-depth interviews and an analysis of online forums suggest that these workers are embedded in networks of trust build on online and offline interactions. While the research focused on anglophone platform workers suggests that most of the support that crowdworkers receive stems from interactions in online forums, Latin American workers depend primarily on the financial, emotional, and technical support of their families and local communities. This presentation concludes that, through outsourced online labour and the

intermediation of platforms, artificial intelligence systems depend not only on the labour of crowdworkers but also the support of their communities and personal networks.

3. Work as Leisure: Digital Nomads and the Transformation of Work

Presenter and Author: *Madison Cameron, University of Toronto*

Digital nomads are location-independent workers whose online-based employment supports their mobility as they travel for extended periods of time. Using laptops and smartphones, digital nomads work out of cafes and coworking spaces around the world. While digital nomads are widely discussed in blogs, websites, business and technology articles, and on social media, the transformative potential of this lifestyle has only sparingly begun to be researched in the social sciences. The present research investigates how digital nomads divide work and leisure time. Using actor-network theory and the concept of cultural capital it analyzes the intersection of neoliberalism, globalization, and technological development that makes the digital nomad work and leisure divide possible. Data is collected from an interview with a digital nomad and from qualitative content analysis of YouTube videos created by digital nomads. This research finds that digital nomads construct a fluid division between work and leisure, that this division is complicated by a tension between freedom and confinement, and that digital nomads overcome this tension by making decisions that produce constant change. This research argues that digital nomads engage in a constant process of reproducing the fluidity of their division between work and leisure in order to pursue a sense of freedom.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: URS-MT

Date: Monday, May 31

Timeslot 4

We welcome sociologists whose work seeks to understand human interactions and institutions in urban areas both in Canada and globally. This includes research on topics that explore the various and interrelated dimensions of cultural, economic and social life in cities such as housing inequality, gentrification, race, gender and sexuality in the city, the changing nature of work in the sharing economy, and relationship between urban design and sociability. Embracing a variety of empirical, theoretical and methodological perspectives this new cluster will provide a space for both long-standing and emerging debates on the role of cities and urbanization in Canadian society.

Chairs: *Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph; Daniel Kudla, Memorial University; Zachary Hyde, University of Toronto*

AGING AND SOCIETY I: COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Session Code: SOA1A

Date: Tuesday, June 1**Timeslot 1**

The papers in this session focus on how community-based care work and services, as well as free/leisure time opportunities and activities, shape the health and well-being of older adults. Papers explore the complexities and inequities involved in retiree time use, in leveraging digital technologies for dementia care or for physical activity, and in the physical and mental health outcomes for older adults as carers themselves.

Organizers: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University; Janna Klosterman, Carleton University*

Chair: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Presentations:

1. The end of mall walking? How a mall walkers club stay active and connected during COVID-19

Presenter and Author: *Jason Pagaduan, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Author: *Mauriene Tolentino, Dalla Lana School of Public Health*

This paper examines how an ethnically diverse mall walkers club transitioned to zoom as a means to stay connected and physically active when covid-19 impeded in-person gathering. While literature on aging and digital technology focuses on the digital divide or technology's effect on well-being or connectedness, we examine the processes and the barriers they experienced during the transition. Drawing from seventeen months of a mixed in-person and online participant observation in Toronto, ON, we discuss the strategies that allowed them to maintain their sense of community. We discuss how members use a mix of traditional forms of technology with more advanced ones to account for one another. We also highlight the importance of cultural-relevance, such as choice of music and movements, which creates a space that is both familiar and uplifting to keep the community engaged.

2. Socioeconomic Status, Time Scarcity and Well-Being in Retirement

Presenter and Author: *Boroka Bo, UC Berkeley*

We tend to think of retirement as a great equalizer when it comes to relief from the pernicious time scarcity characterizing the lives of many individuals in the labor force. Puzzlingly, this is not entirely the case. Using data from the MTUS (N=15,390) in combination with long-term participant observation (980 hours) and in-depth interviews (N=53), I show that socioeconomic characteristics are important determinants of retiree time scarcity. Neighborhood disadvantage gets under the skin via time exchanges that are forged by both neighborhood and peer network characteristics. The SES-based 'time projects of surviving and thriving' undergirding the experience of time scarcity lead to divergent strategies of action and differing consequences for well-being. For the advantaged, the experience of time scarcity is protective for well-being in later life, as it emerges from the 'work of thriving' and managing a relative abundance of choices. For the disadvantaged, the later life experience of time scarcity is shaped by cumulative inequality, further exacerbating inequalities in

well-being. The final section of the article offers an analysis and interpretation of these results, putting retiree time scarcity in conversation with the broader literature on socioeconomic status and well-being.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Session Code: CRM1

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

Criminology is a multi-faceted field that uses 'crime' as its subject matter but has no single methodological commitment or paradigmatic theoretical framework. For instance, criminologists often study the underlying causes and correlates of criminal behaviour using control, life-course, strain, routine activity, and collective efficacy perspectives, among many others, from a variety of methodological traditions. Other criminologists study power differentials, hierarchies, and inequalities in crime and punishment using theories of governance, risk, and critical perspectives. Research in these areas, however, is often dominated by work from the US, Britain, and the Scandinavian countries that differ from the Canadian context in significant socio-political respects. The main objective of this session is to connect and discuss research that advances our understanding of crime and criminal behaviour in Canada as well as criminological theory more broadly. First, this session asks: what is distinctive about Canadian criminology and in what ways Canadian researchers can advance criminological theories. We will host empirical papers that attempt to contribute to theoretical criminology (broadly defined) using Canada as an empirical field of study. 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 Saskatchewan; Daniel Kudla, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. Dilemmas of Disclosure: The Moral Career of Prisoners' Families

Presenter and Author: *Paul Jakhu, University of the Fraser Valley*

This study presents the results of four in-depth qualitative interviews with prisoner's families that explore the stigma they experience with their relative's incarceration. Though, scholars frequently recognize stigma as a collateral consequence of imprisonment, scant research has addressed the decisions families construct in choosing to disclose their relative's incarceration. Results from this study suggest families experience an episodic and fluid form of stigma, as they initially engage in forms of "passing" (Goffman 1963) and a selectivity of disclosure via the basis of social bonds. However, the trajectory of families' moral careers may possibly be shaped by their sense of attachment to their relative and belief of desistance from crime. In cases of strong attachment, families-maintained contact with their relative and may potentially be able to redeem themselves by successfully integrating their incarcerated relative back into mainstream society and ensuring

they do not recidivate. In reverse situations, families attempt to distance themselves from their incarcerated relative in order to mitigate the stigma. Yet, despite the path families undertook in their moral careers, as time persists following incarceration, the stigma families experience diminishes as they move forward with their lives. Methodological and theoretical implications are discussed, along with policy recommendations that alleviate the hardships experienced by prisoners' families.

2. PTSD and Systemic Racism in Canadian Policing

Presenters and Authors: *Ebenezer Barnes, University of Saskatchewan; Timothy Kang, University of Saskatchewan*

Top RCMP officials, including Commissioner Brenda Lucki and the Alberta Deputy Commissioner Curtis Zabolcki, have recently denied that the RCMP is afflicted with systemic racism. Yet other government representatives, including PM Justin Trudeau, Deputy PM Chrystia Freeland, and Public Safety Minister Bill Blair, all acknowledge and condemn the systemic and structural racism apparent in federal government institutions, including the police (Leblanc and Kirkup, 2020). Several lines of research have sought to explain the sources of systemic racism in the RCMP, including the institution's colonial history, symbolic portrayals of racial minorities in the media, racially biased policing strategies, and officer recruitment processes. Yet, could the posting structure of the RCMP and the realities of the work of RCMP constables be a factor contributing to racial bias among officers and, by extension, to systemic racism in the RCMP? In this paper, we present a theoretical model detailing the ways RCMP posting procedures, the traumatic nature of policing, PTSD, and the psychological responses to PTSD triggers may connect and contribute to racial bias and systemic racism in the RCMP.

3. Realities from the Inside: Safe and Secure for Who? Corrections, Covid-19, and Risk in Saskatchewan

Presenter and Author: *Alicia Clifford, McMaster University*

The effects of COVID-19 reverberate around the globe. News stories about the required safety measures and impacts of the virus inundate us daily. However, what are the implications for incarcerated peoples during a pandemic such as COVID-19? Prisons tout themselves as spaces of safety and security to mitigate risk. Currently, corrections institutions operationalize three definitions of risk, including 1) risk to the public in case of escape, 2) risk of altercation inside the institution, and 3) risk to reoffend (Austin, 2006; Motiuk, 1997; Public Safety Canada, 2010; Webster and Doob, 2004). These can be distilled to a broad definition of risk for the institution. But what about the safety and security of the people serving time in a corrections institution? The Correctional Services Act, 2012 establishes principles that govern and regulate the Saskatchewan correctional system. Part of that mandate is "the fair treatment of offenders The Government of Saskatchewan Ministry of Corrections, Policing and Public Safety's official narrative maintained that they were and always have been adequately handling COVID-19 per health authority recommendations in their prisons. But the realities coming from people on the inside paint a starkly different picture; a picture that details a lack of response, insufficient supplies, prolonged isolation in segregation, as well as persistent and continued exposure, in essence, a risk to their safety and

security not to mention their lives. This presentation analyzes the official government narrative, and it incorporates Indigenous inmates' voices to reframe the current meanings of risk, safety, and security within prison walls.

4. Doing Crime-Prevention, Doing Gender: An Intersectional Analysis of Women's Responses to Police-Produced Gendered Crime-Prevention Messaging

Presenter and Author: *Rebecca Lennox, University of Toronto*

This institutional ethnography mobilizes insights from focus groups and semi-structured interviews with a racially diverse sample of women to analyze how women respond to gendered crime-prevention messaging produced by municipal police forces in Canada. I employ an intersectional reading of "doing gender" theory (West and Zimmerman 1987) to analyze women's routine enactment of gendered crime-prevention strategies as a resource for the successful everyday achievement of femininity, and to consider how intersecting social statuses, such as race and class, shape how gendered crime-prevention is done. Findings illuminate three distinct modalities of doing gendered crime-prevention: resentful compliance, autonomous compliance, and grateful compliance. Race is central to these responses, informing not only how women enact police imperatives, but also shaping the durability and scope of resources that differently racialized women glean from their gendered enactments. By identifying the performative, routine enactment of institutionally-endorsed crime-prevention strategies as a crucial resource for doing normative femininity, this research promises to extend a nascent femininities literature and offer new theoretical insights into existing scholarship on gendered crime-prevention.

CANADIAN POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: POL1

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

Sociological research has great potential to contribute ideas and strategies that address social problems, and highlighting policy solutions must be a priority. This session is comprised of empirical research on Canada that emphasizes policy repercussions and recommendations. Topics of the presentations include a discussion of the status of temporary foreign workers, health inequities at the city level, the gap between the policies and practices of Universities in supporting victims of sexual violence, the difficulties faced by the homeless population and service organizations serving this population during the COVID pandemic, and the relationship between zoning and multi-unit housing development.

Organizer and Chair: *Mitchell McIvor, University of West Georgia*

Presentations:

1. Assessing the Impact of Denizenship in the Making and Evaluation of Temporary Foreign Worker Policies in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Sihwa Kim, Western University*

The paper discussed the ways in which denizen status coupled with other social factors, such as race and the amount of human capital, create marginalizing migratory experience for low-skilled TFWs in Canada. Denizenhip is the fundamental politico-legal mechanism of unfree labour and non-membership. As denizens, these migrant workers are isolated in geographical, economic, political, and social periphery of the Canadian society. The exclusion not only undermines TFWs' contribution to the Canadian society but also legitimizes the economic and social integration challenges they experience. The critical analysis of the government publications demonstrated the nation's neoliberal approach to TFWP, driven by the state's economic gain. TFWP unarguably mediate TFWs' experiences in Canada in many ways from everyday interaction with their employer and settlement service providers to their security of presence in Canada. In turn, overwhelming representation of employers' interests and lack of TFWs' involvement in the making, administration, and evaluation of the policies will continue to reproduce the precarity of these workers and the broader racial, social, and political inequality of which they are situated within. Thus, I conclude this paper by advocating for a more inclusive and equitable TFWP for low-skilled TFWs and recommending ways to achieve it.

2. How a comparative study of city-level health inequalities can advance policy making: Recent Canadian results and their implications

Presenter and Author: *Charles Plante, University of Saskatchewan*

Health inequalities are an important indicator of health inequities, differences in health that are preventable. There is a pronounced tendency in Canadian comparative health research to contrast provincial-level differences or higher. Over the past three years, our research group has been working with the Canadian institute for health information (CIHI) and Statistics Canada to develop new methodologies so that we are able to describe and compare population health at the city-level across the country. In this talk, i will present a handful of stylized facts that have emerged from this effort and which should inform ongoing research and policy making. I will also present on how a greater emphasis on comparative city-level research can more effectively inform evidence-based decision making, lead us to think differently about health governance in Canada, and allow us to more effectively engage diverse stakeholders.

3. The Implementation of Bill 132 and Onward: analyzing sexual violence response processes at Ontario university campuses

Presenter and Author: *V. Bragagnolo, York University*

On March 8th, 2016, the Ontario government gave royal assent to 'Bill 132: Sexual Violence and Harassment Action Plan Act (Supporting Survivors and Challenging Sexual Violence and Harassment)'. The Bill instituted guidelines to assist all Ontario universities in the development of sexual violence policies (to be advised at least once every 3 years) and paved the way for the hiring of Intake Coordinators or Sexual Violence Response Coordinators. This paper examines and compares the resolution processes and supports available for students after they experience a sexual assault at 10 Ontario university campuses. Results show that the policies cannot provide protection on their own; there is a disconnect between what is expected from the policies (what is written) and how the policies are experienced by survivors (how the processes are practiced). Thus,

recommendations, such as more education and training programs and the need to approach sexual violence on university campuses as a collective responsibility, are provided and discussed. Sexual violence is a structural issue and any lack of trust between the survivor and the system cannot be mended by Sexual Violence Response Coordinators or Intake Coordinators on their own.

4. When staying home is not an option: Evaluating system responses to homelessness during the COVID-19 pandemic

Presenters and Authors: *Sydney Chapados, Carleton University; Krista Luzzi, Algonquin College; Dennim Groke, Algonquin College; Jordan Wark, Algonquin College*

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and exacerbated previously existing gaps and challenges in service provision for populations experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. Using interviews, focus groups, and surveys with service providers and individuals with lived experience of homelessness, this project partners with the Ottawa Alliance to End Homelessness to examine some of these gaps and challenges to help inform a more coordinated and efficient system response to homelessness - both within and outside of pandemic times. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to an increase in mental health concerns, unemployment, and risk of overdose due to economic shutdowns and isolation measures. Services are struggling to meet the needs of their key populations due to decreased funding, reduced staffing capacities, and a lack of access to technology. Some of these services also face an increased risk of viral spread due to limited space for social distancing, the flow of population between services and shelters, and a service population that faces barriers to meeting public health guidelines. Our research team, made up of researchers from Algonquin College and Carleton University, highlights these barriers in support of Ottawa's move towards a coordinated access approach to service provision that operates using a single, coordinated entry point, a streamlined service entry and exit process, and a specific service plan based on individual/familial needs and assessment. The coordinated access approach allows services to efficiently and accurately address client needs in partnership with one another and reduces flow between services.

5. Zoning Regimes and the Development of Multi-Family Housing in Vancouver

Presenter and Author: *Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting Author: Jens von Bergmann, Mountain Math

Research increasingly suggests the strong role of zoning as a constraint upon urban development in North America. In particular, zoning restricts parcels available for multi-unit housing by design. As an obscure and largely municipal policy, the content and direct effects of zoning often escape careful research attention. Recently we obtained CMHC support for a project documenting and codifying municipal zoning across the 21 municipalities of Metro Vancouver.

(<https://zoning.sociology.ubc.ca/>)

In addition, the project explores historical change in zoning within the City of Vancouver. In this paper we directly explore and systematize changes in the City of Vancouver's zoning regimes as they bear upon the development of multi-unit housing. We then connect changes in zoning regime to changes in urban development patterns from the initiation of zoning (across the 1920s) to the present day, highlighting the changing processes by which regimes have enabled new multi-unit housing. Overall the evidence suggests a strong and determinative role for zoning regimes in limiting

multi-unit housing, opening up our discussion of several suggestions for policy reforms aimed at better meeting regional housing needs.

CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY I

Session Code: RES1A

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

Relational sociology is a research field that has been on the rise in recent years as demonstrated by the works of Crossely, Donati, Emirbayer and Dépelteau. This is an exciting moment since the field is still in the making. This marks a great opportunity for researchers coming from different theoretical backgrounds and studying different empirical objects to engage in a dialog with each other to explore the dynamic and processual aspects of social life.

Organizer and Chair: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. Facing Global Crises. A processual-relational approach to studying and governing wicked problems

Presenter and Author: *Benjamin Klasche, Tallinn University*

This interdisciplinary and thoroughly theoretical and conceptual dissertation takes lessons from relational sociology, governance, and international relations and develops an approach to study and govern global crises which are subsequently conceptualized as wicked problems. The starting point is the inability of mainstream approaches to study and govern wicked problems. Based on the ontological setup of these problems, a relational approach has been identified as the best fit to make sense of their constitution. This consideration also led to the need to focus on a constitutive type of inquiry to enable the production of useful results. Equipped with the matching research agenda, the dissertation moves on to explore possible methodological approaches that derive from relationalism. Most prominently, it features the use of a cognitive-frames based methodology to study wicked problems. After showing that a relational approach is useful to study wicked problems, its abilities to govern wicked problems are explored. The main lesson here is the re-focus of governance failure to the embrace of 'Failure-Governance'. By presenting the above, the dissertation advances the ontological and methodological debate of relational sociology by clearly linking wicked problems with relationalism and introducing lessons from international relations to the discipline. The dissertation further introduces the usefulness of this marriage to the broader discipline of international relations by showing that many wicked problems are found among the typical subjects of the discipline. This must be viewed as the main contribution of the thesis. Lastly, it makes smaller contributions to the field of governance by presenting the ontological basis to "Failure Governance" and strengthening its potential.

2. Using Relational Sociology/Systems Theory to Redress Inequalities

Presenter and Author: *Barbara Hanson, York University*

This paper works in the convergence of Relational Sociology, Systems theory and Holism to add to models of inequalities and their redress. It allows considering an alternative or complementary non-summative world view. This is fundamental to thinking about ecology, wellness, many alternative medicines, and viruses (electronic and biotic). Its commonplace in current practices like recycling, re-forestation, meditation, and health supplements. The pan-disciplinary and multi-level character of systems theory/holistic models can be used to aid the redress of inequalities and add to work in Relational Sociology. I demonstrate this potential by covering several systems/holistic constructs -- non-summativity, convenience, fluidity, polycentricism, cybernetic causality and co-emergence. This suggests potential to address intersectionality in a way that lessens competition between identities.

3. The Inter-Actions of Human Persons across the Interlocking Dimensions of Social Space: How Inequality, Intersectionality, and Intimacy Shape Interpretations and Social Behaviors

Presenter and Author: *Joseph Michalski, King's University College at Western*

Sociologists have never resolved the ontological confusion with respect to what constitutes “social life” and what, therefore, should be the paradigmatic framework to guide sociological investigations. Relational sociology arguably offers a fruitful avenue to develop a more consistent approach to sociological theory and research if analysts appreciate that nature comprises four fundamental dimensions of behavioral complexity: Matter, Life, Mind, and Culture. Much conceptual confusion involves the conflation of the human mind’s neuro-cognitive processing with the inherently social-relational processes of human inter-actions (or trans-actions). The human being qua “person” engages in symbolic exchanges via social networks, thereby animating the interdependent relationship between culture and relationship structures, i.e., “social life.” The “architecture” or social matrix of social life includes the n-dimensions that define each person’s network position(s) relative to those with whom one engages, which are situated simultaneously within broader social fields (which include the full array of network ties) of human social relationships. Each person occupies social positions in relation to every interactant, as measured by their relative locations and social distances from each other. The key dimensions defining the social universe include: 1) vertical distance, or variable amounts of different capital or “resources” each person can claim symbolically vis-à-vis each interactant (inequality); b) cultural distance, or the vectors that establish the degree of (dis-)similarity between actors across symbolically defined categories (intersectionality); c) and relational distance, or the extent to which people have participated in each other’s lives over time and the depth of their involvement (intimacy). These dimensions are the underlying, dynamic “social forces” that shape observable inter-actions, mediated through the recursive feedback processes and narratives that actors construct (interpretation). The relational framework, therefore, identifies the matrices of social forces that operate within the figurations of network relationships that are routinely created and re-created, shaping the observable patterns of human social behaviors such as storytelling, violence, music, lovemaking, arguments, science, language, socialization, and games (among countless possibilities).

4. Process-relational understanding of farming resilience

Presenter and Author: *Ika Darnhofer, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna*

Resilience is the ability of a farm to continually change and adapt in response to both internal and external drivers. A process-relational approach enables a closer analysis of how ecological, technological and social processes interact to undermine or strengthen farming resilience. The approach highlights that relations are continuously made and remade, putting the emphasis on change, and on the wider patterns that enable or constrain change. The farm is thus seen as an assemblage of relations, which allows to include the agency of the farmer as well as the liveliness of nature and technology. While the process-relational approach has been explored conceptually, it remains challenging to apply it in empirical studies. Indeed two sources of anthropocentric bias need to be overcome. First, the need to shift from the analysis of ideas, actions and feelings of interviewed farmers, to the flows of affect through assemblages and the capacities that emerge from them. Second, the need to consider the entanglement of the researcher, as data is not so much collected, than relations dynamically assembled by the researcher. Both issues are explored conceptually and applied using empirical data from interviews with farmers in Austria. The analysis shows how various assemblages of relations shape (in)capacities for action. By unpacking the interacting, sometimes contradictory projects, actors, and materials that are contingently assembled on a farm, the approach allows to highlight how farmers create and respond to change, thus maintaining their resilience. This displaces the presumption of structural determination and thus highlights the ever present openings for change.

EXAMINING ANTI-RACIST AND DECOLONIAL POSSIBILITIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY UNIVERSITY I

Session Code: RAE5A

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

While traditional ‘law and policy’ approaches have been important for addressing social exclusion in universities, continuing institutional marginalization and lack of progression of BIPOC faculty and students indicate that law and policy have failed to adequately address intersectional institutional racism and Indigenous rights claims. Law and policy alone are insufficient social justice-ensuring devices; they will not successfully decolonize universities. Indeed, the law and policy approach embodied in existing Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) policies function as “machineries of neo-liberal inscription” (Keet et al, 2017: 4). They fail to frame the social justice transformation required to address intersectional institutional racism in terms of substantive equality of access, experience, and outcome, nor do they adequately address the impact of institutional culture on faculty and student experience. Rather, EDI policies have enabled universities to focus on BIPOC students and faculty as problematic, for example, because of their lack of fit with institutional expectations, lack of academic ability, self-segregation, or different cultural learning styles. There is commonality in BIPOC experiences of institutional racism in academia (Dua and Lawrence, 2000) and in universities’ responses to activist calls for decolonization and Indigenization. Universities continue to respond with inadequate EDI policies and superficial curriculum content changes (Louie, Poitras, Pratt, Hanson and Ottman, 2017). The papers on this panel critically interrogate current approaches to addressing racism and decolonisation that predominate in post-secondary institutions in various national contexts, asking: How do university structures, policies, practices, knowledge systems and affective economies impact everyday marginalization of BIPOC faculty and students in settler colonial states and produce exclusion of their concerns in education and research? What can be

done to address intersectional institutional racism which goes beyond superficial curriculum changes and failing EDI policies?

This session is co-sponsored by the University of Alberta and the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Organizers and Moderators: *Alexandre Da Costa, University of Alberta; Shirley Anne Tate, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. The Importance of Affirmative Action for Black Students as a Strategy Against Mental Illness and Suicide in Brazilian Universities

Presenter and Author: *Breitner Tavares, Universidade de Brasilia*

This article discusses, from an intersectional perspective, the problem inscribed in the contradiction between the modernist project of a Brazilian university that faces its colonial roots and therefore reproduces a colonial / modern framework in which black students, although apparently included in the selection system, via affirmative actions, they still do not recognize themselves effectively with subjects within the university and, for this reason, they manifest an incidence of physical and mental illness, they increase the number of school dropouts and, in the face of a multifactorial situation, they eventually commit suicide. The text follows a narrative based on information from PNAES, INEP, ANDIFES, as well as interviews with employees and students about their expectations regarding student permanence.

2. Pockets of refusal: working against and within institutions of higher education

Presenters and Authors: *Lena Sawyer, University of Gothenburg; Nana Osei-Kofi, Oregon State University*

This paper will discuss DEI and knowledge making from a perspective of colonality and address some of the repercussions this has for BIPOC in the university. We write from different contexts and locations, locus of enunciation (North American and mid-Sweden), and this paper is written in the form of a letter writing dialogue on the topic of decolonisation and antiracism in higher education. In this paper we will offer a contextualisation of the status of DEI in our own university contexts and their limitations. Against this backdrop we want to discuss the tradition of creating pockets of refusal, despite "hopeful" DEI implementations and policy. We suggest these form a kind of counter shadow archive to more formal DEI projects and policies. We discuss our own collaborative process as one example; an arts based collaboration which employed city walking, memory work and addressed the topic of public space, colonality and racism in the city of Gothenburg Sweden. Here, in a unfunded, intuitive and embodied project, we embarked on meaning making in relation to imperial everyday commemorations through engaging Black feminist feminist methodologies of "listening" (Campt 2017) and "critical fabulation" (Hartman 2008) and aimed to to create knowledge which addresses the silences in the history of racism in Sweden and refuse academic conventions and epistemologies for knoweldge making. We end our dialogue by

discussing the difficulties and possibilities of both working against and inside specific institutions of higher education.

3. Transforming Higher Education in Europe: BRIDGES and German HEI

Presenter and Author: *Encarnación Gutiérrez Rodríguez, University of Giessen*

Higher education institutions (HEIs) can be perceived as central mechanisms to reinforce hegemonic ideas of European exceptionalism and cultural superiority. The ERASMUS+ project BRIDGES (Building Inclusive Societies: Diversifying Knowledge and Tackling Discrimination through Civil Society Participation in Universities) aims at investigating these mechanisms in HE in dialogue with anti-racist and post-/decolonial critiques as well as through cooperation between universities and civil society organizations in Spain, Germany, Greece, and the UK. Its main objectives are: (a) tackling skills, gaps and mismatches in HEIs through innovative pedagogical tools related to diversity, inclusion, and discrimination; and (b) building an inclusive higher education system. This paper will introduce the overall framework of Bridges, engaging with analog and digital forms of teaching to create awareness on intersectional violence. It does this by first offering students the possibility to analyse the class room and the institution within the geographical, political, economic, cultural and social context in which they are situated. Second, by engaging with the creation of an anti-racist intersectional curriculum. On this level this project works on a practical and applied level, while it contributes to the analysis and theorization of the field of building the anti-racist university. The talk will work mainly with examples developed by the German team at the University of Giessen.

4. White supremacy, white allyship and intersectional anti-BIPOC institutional racism

Presenter and Author: *Shirley Anne Tate, University of Alberta*

What do we do as decolonial intersectional antiracists when we feel that everything has been said? The problem with intersectional institutional racism is that we have to keep the cycle going no matter how exhausted we feel from the continual assaults, no matter that we think that there is nothing more to say or do. #Black Lives Matter 2020 taught us that, bringing us face to face with the visceral horror of Black death- on- a- virtual- loop, unbridled white supremacy, BIPOC un-freedom, and the gnawing question of what interventions might now be long overdue in universities. We will see again in 2021 that BIPOC communities and their allies have to work against continuing violence, repression and death that go beyond the Covid-19 crisis decimating BIPOC communities. Even living within this continual grief, doing nothing is not an option. What does white allyship mean within a context of so-called 'white allyship fatigue'? Can white allyship be trusted to co-deliver decolonial antiracist change in a context in which BIPOC activists cannot call a halt? What would this entail institutionally?

GENDER AT WORK, GENDERED WORK: FEMINIST INTERSECTIONALITIES

Session Code: FEM5A

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

Gender intersects with other axes of identity to create particular experiences of working life. Women, girls, and marginalized groups earn less, have fewer opportunities for employment, education and training, and contend with poverty, health challenges, discriminatory norms, policies and practices that do not adequately consider the needs of diverse women or mothers. Their work is often sorted and segregated into particular niches or the margins, and routinely devalued and devalorized. This session explores the work experiences of racialized women, visible minority women, and newcomer women to Canada in diverse areas of the economy.

Organizers: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Chairs: *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor; Jane Ku, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

1. "Island Girls": Caribbean Women Care Workers in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Carieta Thomas, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting Author: *Naomi Lightman, University of Calgary*

This paper employs a quantitative intersectional analysis to explore the current labour market participation of Caribbean women care workers in Canada within the nexus of gender, race, and immigration status characterizing the care economy. Historically, Caribbean women were thought of as the quintessential migrant care workers; however, little or no recent analyses in Canada have used quantitative methods to analyze their current position. Using 2016 Census microdata files, we find that Caribbean women in Canada (both immigrant and Canadian-born) are mostly engaged in work as nursing assistants and registered nurses, with Caribbean-born women more likely to be engaged in lower-status care work. Analyses indicate that taken together race, ethnicity, and immigrant status have a considerable impact on the likelihood of working in care. Black and other racialized women earn less than White women annually, but Black care workers enjoy the attendant wage and benefit advantages of primarily working in institutions rather than in homecare. Findings also demonstrate that in some cases Caribbean women earn more than Western and Canadian-born women working in the same care positions. This suggests that Caribbean women have carved out a space for themselves in care work, as the positive impact of ethnicity on earnings in certain care work positions is specific to Caribbean ethnicity. Nonetheless, Caribbean women's concentration in care work generally, and lower-status care work specifically, indicates that recruitment of these workers is still centred around essentialized ideas of this group.

2. Work at any cost: The experiences of racialized newcomer women in Canadian labour markets

Presenter and Author: *Laurent Wall, Bow Valley College*

Canadian federal and provincial occupational health and safety laws are largely based on the internal responsibility system (IRS). The IRS is a self-regulation model, and a significant assumption of this system is that all workers have a voice in the workplace and should feel empowered to express it without fear of reprisal. The employee is recast as a rights-baring individual, responsible for ensuring their own safety and equitable treatment by asking questions, making complaints, and legally pursuing their rights if they are violated. However, power imbalances inherent in the

workplace as well as intersecting factors such as age, gender, language ability, and socio-economic status result in barriers to understanding and reporting workplace safety concerns and violations. Drawing on co-creation methodologies that included 27 interviews with racialized newcomer women with Canadian work experience, this paper discusses the implications of using the IRS as a regulatory model for work in Canada. Building on the conference theme of “Resisting Racism and Colonialism,” this paper explores the implications of relying on neoliberal regulatory models that disproportionately affects racialized newcomer women’s ability to access safe and equitable workplaces.

3. Painted Faces: A Study of Gendered and Racialized Beauty Service Work

Presenter and Author: *Sepideh Borzoo, University of Calgary*

Beauty Work is a globalized industry that turns women both into consumers and workers. Immigrant women recruited into low-paying beauty service jobs are crucial to the functioning of the beauty economy (ex: Kang 2010; lidola 2014; Jenkin 2019). This paper is based on in-depth interviews with 15 women-of-colour in the feminized workplace of cosmetic retail stores, selling beauty products in Calgary, Canada. Building on the notions of body labour, emotional and aesthetic work, this paper examines how different organizational structures produce various forms of gendered, class, and racial inequalities in the beauty care work that women in these workplaces do. The women in this study work in different types of retail counters including Walmart, Sephora, Hudson’s Bay, Holt, Mac, and Shoppers with different gendered organizational structure, processes, and culture. This paper particularly explores how the various organizational structures produces differential performances of gender among the beauty product sales women, in their interactions with customers and co-workers. I am also investigating to what extent the occupation of selling beauty products, and each organization as a whole are not only gendered but also racialized. Based on my preliminary analysis of the data gathered, I’m finding that racialized women are overrepresented in selling positions while underrepresented in higher positions within these companies. Beauty products are advertised to women and the best way to sell them is having women of different races and ethnicities to fill the front-line, low paying positions and to represent the company as diverse and women led. While women doing makeup work are perceived as natural experts in beauty products, men are considered as leaders and professionals. The expectation of men as makeup artists by both clients and co-workers, channel them upward into the higher-status, higher-paying positions.

4. Employment income gap in the Canadian labour market: Intersection of gender, religion, and visible minority status

Presenter and Author: *Sareh Nazari, University of Saskatchewan*

This paper has received the Work, Professions and Occupations Research Cluster's 2021 Best Student Paper Award

Despite developments of equal legislation and institutional interventions, Muslims remain disadvantaged in employment outcomes in developed countries labour markets. Most studies report high unemployment and low participation rates of Muslims, particularly Muslim women in western countries due to their ethnic and religious backgrounds. However, their disadvantage in employment income is still underexplored. Based on intersectionality theory and using the 2011

Canadian National Household Survey (NHS), this study examines how gender, religious affiliation, and visible minority status are associated with employment income. Specifically, this paper tests the gender income gap among employees with different religious and visible minority background in the Canadian labour market. The findings reveal significant inequalities across gender, religious affiliation, and visible minority status, even after controlling for a variety of individual characteristics and human capital. Overall, women, non-whites, and Muslims earn significantly less than men, white, and employees with other religious affiliation. Interaction analyses show that employment gender income gap is lower among Muslim and Non-White employees than non-Muslim and white groups.

[HTTPS://WWW.GENDER+SEXUALITY.IMPACT](https://www.gender+sexuality.impact)

Session Code: GAS3

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

This session examines the impact of rapid changes in technology and debates about diversity in media on gender and sexuality as identities and as structures of inequality. For many, technology mediates sexuality and gender expression – particularly through the rise of social media and dating apps. Technology also constitutes a platform for artistic and cultural practices as well as for galvanizing feminist solidarity and grassroots activism within Canadian and global contexts. For others, however, technology reproduces inequalities that range from unequal access to technology, a lack of diversity in media representation, to cyberbullying and technology assisted violence against women and LGBTQI2S+ individuals. Technology thus facilitates both connection and alienation.

Organizers: *Chris Tatham, University of Toronto; Paulina Garcia Del Moral, University of Guelph*

Chair: *Chris Tatham, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Embattled Visibilities: social media surveillance, digilantism, and transmisogyny

Presenter and Author: *Abigail Curlew, Carleton University*

In a society where social media platforms (SMP) have become ubiquitous, trans women have become precariously visible to hostile non-state actors across the internet. Trans women are exposed to endless forms of surveillance, scrutiny, and tech-facilitated violence organized by anonymous digital vigilantes and internet trolls which deeply impacts the ability for trans women to fully participate in civil society. In this presentation, I propose the concept “embattled visibilities” in order to illustrate how digital far-right hate groups are able to engage in vigilantism in order to brigade the boundaries of “acceptable” gender embodiment and chip away at the hard-won basic human rights that trans activists have only recently achieved. The act of being targeted by anti-trans hate groups fosters the subjective experience of being embattled and can lead to mental health issues, trauma, and the collapse of social networks. Using *Kiwifarms* as a case study, I will analyze how vernacular acts of surveillance and policing can stifle the political participation of trans feminine public figures. As our lives become increasingly transparent across social media platforms, digital

vigilantes exploit the looseness of our data in order to engage in do-it-yourself monitoring, doxxing, and policing of the public speech and expression of trans women.

2. Flaunting Fat and Sharing Fashion: A Case Study of Fat Fashion Influencers Negotiating Weight Stigma

Presenter and Author: *Kaitlyn McIntosh, University of Winnipeg*

An interest in fashion and using dress to express oneself are frequently dismissed as feminine pastimes. In spite of this, fashion blogging has grown in popularity and evolved into a cultural practice wherein individuals from across the globe come together to exchange outfit inspiration, share shopping advice, and contribute visual representations of bodies not seen in traditional fashion media. The accessibility of fashion blogging has been especially useful for those in fat bodies who face weight stigma and have been systematically excluded from participating in the fashion system, resulting in an inability to find clothing that fits and partake in dressing fashionably. This paper examines the intersections of fashion blogging and weight stigma to study how two fat Black fashion influencers attempt to use grassroots activism to resist fat stigma and renegotiate the meaning of being a fat woman on the advertising-driven platform, Instagram. This qualitative case study employs visual social semiotics and critical textual analysis to analyze the images and corresponding captions shared by the influencers. Findings demonstrate that Instagram is used to resist weight stigma through sharing fashion, flaunting fat, and addressing stigma. Despite the advances made by fat fashion influencers, resistance to weight stigma is found to be subverted by a focus on advertising for brands and is theorized with Wernick's 1991 concept of promotional cultures. This paper sheds light on fat fashion blogging, resistance to weight stigma, and how these are undermined by capitalist interests. Exploring the fat fashion Instagram phenomenon opens new avenues for reflecting on digital resistance to weight stigma as well as how social media mediates gender expression.

3. Boys, Bodies and Bravado: TikTok and its "Radical" Masculinities

Presenters and Authors: *Jordan Foster, University of Toronto; Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga*

News reports and online comments suggests that social media play an important role in challenging traditional notions of masculinity. These media invite men to engage in and post behaviour coded as feminine. Some, including and especially video-based platforms such as TikTok, do so while prioritizing the aesthetic qualities of men's appearance. Based on a quantitative content analysis of 200 TikTok videos across 45 widely followed male-bodied creators, we examine how masculinity is presented for followers online. Drawing on the concept of hybrid masculinities, we find that TikTok both challenges and reinforces traditional notions of masculinity, subverting widely shared tropes and gender norms while simultaneously reinforcing the importance of men's physical muscularity, attractiveness, and sexual bravado. Importantly, not all men are equally well-positioned to challenge the boundaries of masculinity online, nor are all men well-followed or liked for doing so. Young, white and cis-gendered men are among the most likely to receive praise in reply to their gender transgressions. And yet, these transgressions are neither new nor particularly radical. Taken together, our findings contribute to a broader discussion on the role that social media play in the maintenance and reproduction of inequality along the lines of gender, race, and sexuality.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT I: MENTAL HEALTH EXPERIENCES OF INDIGENOUS, IMMIGRANT, AND REFUGEE POPULATIONS IN CANADA

Session Code: SMH4A

Date: Tuesday, June 1**Timeslot 1**

Mental health problems are unprecedented among vulnerable groups in Canada, including indigenous, immigrant and refugee populations. This session explores the nuanced psychological experiences and coping resources accessed amongst these respective groups, while outlining innovative ways of expressing marginalized voices in sociology of mental health research.

Organizers: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. The Mental Health Care Utilization of Indigenous Peoples in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Bertina Lou, Independent Researcher*

The Indigenous mental health crisis in Canada demands careful attention from population health researchers. Since Indigenous peoples face distinctive challenges resulting from a history of marginalization, it is crucial for contemporary Canadian health research to contextualize Indigenous mental health outcomes with discussions on race and colonialism. My research aims to achieve this goal while using nationally representative data from the 2015-2016 Canadian Community Health Survey to investigate the mental health service utilization of Indigenous populations relative to non-Indigenous populations in Canada. Preliminary findings suggest an underutilization of mental health services by Indigenous peoples because although they are more likely than non-Indigenous peoples to possess characteristics related to an increased likelihood of consulting a mental health professional (e.g. poor mental health), findings show that Indigenous peoples access mental health services at similar rates as non-Indigenous peoples. My exploration of the mental health care-seeking patterns of the Indigenous population is important for identifying potential barriers to care access, which must first be addressed before granting the possibility of improved wellbeing. The sufficient utilization of mental health services by Indigenous populations is central to advancing overall population health in Canada.

2. 'As if I am telling a story': Narratives of Iranian refugees on trauma, coping, and access to mental health services in the British Columbia

Presenter and Author: *Sanam Vaghefi, University of Victoria*

While Iran is historically one of the main source countries of migrants and refugees, the mental health of Iranian refugees has not been studied enough from a sociological lens. This paper looks into the narratives of Iranian refugees on trauma, coping, and access to mental health services, to understand how refugee migration to Canada contextualizes mental health and well-being. How do Iranian refugees define their lived experiences of mental health and well-being during and after

migration to Canada? How do they define and practice coping strategies, and how do these definitions and practices change based on their different social locations? What are the roles played by non-governmental organizations, health institutions, and the international refugee regime in shaping their mental health and ways of coping? This paper seeks answers to these questions, based on in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted with twelve Iranian refugees in British Columbia. The results show that the Iranian refugees frequently face various challenges in access to the expected psycho-social support, while rare encounters with mental health professionals usually leave them feeling 'unheard'. In such a context, Iranian refugees redefine and reshape their coping strategies through strengthening their virtual communities, religious and spiritual bonds, activism, and creative productivity.

3. Community-based respite care: Training caregivers and family to provide in-home care for Indigenous older adults living with dementia

Presenters and Authors: *Mikayla Hagel, University of Saskatchewan; Ethel Dubois, Independent Researcher*

Non-presenting Authors: *Jennifer Billan, University of Saskatchewan; Marlin Legare, University of Saskatchewan; Miranda Keewatin, University of Saskatchewan; Carrie Bourassa, University of Saskatchewan*

Caregivers play an important role in improving the quality of life for older adults living with dementia who are aging in place. The lack of training and culturally appropriate resources available for caregivers of Indigenous Peoples living with dementia contributes to the gap of accessible community-based respite care for Indigenous communities. Although modules of care currently exist for respite care workers, there are few unique training modules designed for caregivers of Indigenous older adults living with dementia to increase Traditional Knowledges of dementia, caring for Indigenous Peoples with dementia, and building capacity for community-based respite care. Developing an Indigenous, community-based caregiver toolkit for dementia fills the gap by creating culturally safe, accessible resources for community respite care. At the request of Indigenous community members through a Community Research Advisory Committee (CRAC), Morning Star Lodge (MSL), an Indigenous Health research lab, utilizes Indigenous Research Methodologies to promote Indigenous community-based models of support and to develop a toolkit for caregivers of people living with dementia and their families. The toolkit includes information such as: understanding dementia, strategies for care, resources available to caregivers, caregiver training videos, and resources specific to Indigenous cultures and communities. With the goal of increasing caregivers' access to resources and support, four major themes surfaced based on the caregivers' responses: barriers to accessing respite care, effective respite care for community, caregiver-specific supports for improving care, and recommendations for workshops/toolkit delivery. MSL builds capacity for the provision of community-based respite care in partnership with and at the direction of Indigenous caregivers, creates an opportunity for education, training, and increasing awareness in Indigenous communities.

4. Stigma, Perceived Discrimination, and Mental Health during China's COVID-19 Outbreak: A Mixed-methods Investigation

Presenter and Author: *Yue Qian, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting Authors: *Wen Fan, Boston College; Yongai Jin, Renmin University of China*

Research on stigma and discrimination during COVID-19 has focused on racism and xenophobia in Western countries. In comparison, little research has been conducted to understand stigma processes, discrimination, and their public health implications in non-Western contexts. In this study, we draw on quantitative survey data (n=7,942) and qualitative interview data (n=50) to understand the emergence, experiences, and mental-health implications of stigma and discrimination during China's COVID-19 outbreak. Given China's history of regionalism, we theorize and use a survey experiment to empirically assess region-based stigma: People who lived in Hubei (the hardest-hit province) during the outbreak and those who were socially associated with Hubei were stigmatized. Additionally, the COVID-19 outbreak created stigma around people labeled as "patients" by the state. These stigmatized groups reported greater perceived discrimination, which, as a stressor, led to psychological distress. Our interview data illuminated how the stigmatized groups perceived, experienced, and coped with discrimination and stigma.

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IV - GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP IN TIMES OF UPHEAVAL

Session Code: PSM1D

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

Papers in this session consider norms and practices of political governance and social movement leadership in historical and contemporary perspective.

Organizers: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University, Barry Eidlin, McGill University*

Chair: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University*

Presentations:

1. The Less Agreeable Side of Charisma: Incredulous Onlooking and Anti-structural Power

Presenter and Author: *Paul Joosse, University of Hong Kong*

Charisma is often theorized as a form of cultic insularity consisting of "bonds" between leaders and followers. Its world-historical significance, however, stems not from this inward-intimacy, but rather from an aggressive outward posture which occasionally radiates through traditional and/or rational-legal social orders, destabilizing and overturning them. This article focalizes charisma's consumptive leading edge by distinguishing and describing the incredulous onlooker —a type of non-believing institutional elite who exists at the interface between the charismatic community and wider society. Incredulous onlookers intend to quash charismatic movements, but their interventions counterintuitively (to them) work to augment charismatic potency and proliferate charismatic rupture. They do this in two ways. First, their affective signals of shock, exasperation, and moral outrage lend a sense of gleeful wonder (even "miraculousness") to the incipient leader's early successes, even if such successes are initially relatively minor. Second, as institutional-organizational mouthpieces, incredulous onlookers widen the aperture for extraordinary expression within the institutional spheres they represent, bringing their full interlocutory capacity within reach of the charismatic leader. Together, these factors account for charisma's revolutionary

potential. Observational and interview data reveal that incredulous onlookers played a key role in buoying and propelling the “Trump phenomenon.”

2. The Communication between Militants of the MR-8 and Peasants of Brotas de Macaúbas in Bahia, Brazil (1969-1971)

Presenter and Author: *Fabricio Telo, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro*

During the Brazilian military dictatorship of 1964-1985, the October 8th Revolutionary Movement (MR-8) attempted to mobilize peasants for its revolutionary project. This article analyses communication between MR-8 militants and peasants in Brotas de Macaúbas, Bahia. Based on interviews and document analysis, the paper documents the central role of José Campos Barreto (Zequinha) as a leader of this political process. The son of a local family, Zequinha counted on the respect of peasants and his knowledge of their reality to better communicate with them. While he made some inroads with peasants, the MR-8’s work in the region was ultimately interrupted when state agents descended on Brotas to capture Carlos Lamarca, one of the dictatorship’s most wanted militants. Inspired by the theory of dialogical communication developed by Brazilian educator Paulo Freire, the article explores the importance for political leaders of having an in depth understanding of the local realities of the people they seek to mobilize in order to stimulate the critical spirit necessary for sustainable political engagement.

3. Framing the Feminist protests in Mexico: On the 9th nobody moves! #ADayWithoutWomen

Presenter and Author: *Arturo Tejeda Torres, University of Lethbridge*

On March 9, 2020, women across Mexico took a strike action, in response to a call by different feminist collectives and deliberately refrained from participating in any social activity as a way of protesting the increasing number of femicides and violence against women. The result was that Mexico experienced “a day without women”, a silent strike against impunity and injustice aimed at patriarchy and inaction of the Mexican Government. While Mexico’s left-wing president Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador expressed solidarity with feminist groups and claimed to recognize the seriousness of the problem, he refused to change his strategy in fighting the femicides and warned everyone participating the protests to watch for conservative groups joining the movement, suggesting that they were only participating to attack him and his administration. This presentation expands on the ways in which the president has framed the recent feminist protests against femicides, and the political implications such framing has had for the public discourse. Through a discourse analysis of relevant daily presidential conferences by President Lopez Obrador and the social media comments made by the general public in response to the news articles about the protests, I aim to demonstrate the reproduction of an ‘us versus them’ dichotomy discourse that diminishes the scope that such protests seek to enact, and that has resulted in a lack of measures and actions from the Mexican government.

RESILIENT INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE ERA OF 21ST CENTURY RECONCILIATION

Session Code: RUS1

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 1

This session contributes to sociological discussions on the complex intersection between Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination and government reconciliation efforts. Presenters will highlight the diverse ways by which Indigenous communities in Arctic Canada, British Columbia, and northwestern Ontario are developing new strategies to adapt to the realities of the 21st Century.

Organizers and Chairs: *Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University; Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. Working towards equitable access to treatment of substance use for Indigenous people: Indigenous Drug Policy

Presenter and Author: *Manjit Pabla, Thunderbird Project Foundation*

The harmful use of opioids and methamphetamines is a major public health concern amongst Canada's First Nations people. Attributed to the generational impact of colonization, Indigenous people have coped with forced relocation, loss of land and family structure, and systemic racism due to economic, social, political and spiritual disenfranchisement through substance use. Consequently, one of the many lasting effects of colonization include persisting stigma and discrimination, impacts on the quality of life and wellbeing for First Nations individuals, families, communities and particularly those who use substances. There is a need for drug policy focused on creating greater equity for Indigenous peoples. Applying national and international policy recommendations that recognize First Nations history and context is a productive way to reframe the rights inherent to Indigenous peoples. A list of recommendations derived from findings of community-based projects by the Thunderbird Partnership Foundation will be thoroughly described. The recommendations include: 1) promoting culture as the foundation for safe programs and practices; 2) reducing stigma surrounding substance use resulting in inequitable care provided to Indigenous people; 3) improving the understanding of current realities related to drugs; 4) developing and promoting drug policies for Indigenous populations; and 5) and overcoming the challenges First Nations communities have experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. Premised on the notion of integrating First Nations cultures into treatment schemes, programming should improve the overall wellness of those recovering from addiction by providing opportunities for communities to self-govern the opioid and methamphetamine crisis. Therefore, this multifaceted and culture-focused approach is critical in recognizing the self-determination rights of Canada's Indigenous people and developing strategies related to contemporary problems they faced.

2. We are Who (not What) We Eat: Understanding Indigenous Food Sovereignty as more than Juxtaposing Mechanical and Organic Solidarity

Presenter and Author: *Hanika Nakagawa, University of Manitoba*

As a global Indigenous Amami woman, I examine Indigenous food sovereignty (IFS), referencing emerging arguments that Indigenous knowledges ensure human food security and survival in the climate emergency. Starting from Mayes' (2018) claim that "the distraction of the central foundations of life of a national group themselves is genocide, meaning the eradication of Indigenous food as well as creating a dependency on European flour, sugar and alcohol, breaking

down social frameworks as well as causing chronic illness, is genocide” (p.156), I first define IFS in relation to capitalism and to emergent themes of success and frustration in relation to community. Preindustrial (mechanical) and industrial (organic) societies, components of Durkheim’s “paradox of individualism” pose different challenges to human foodways. In order to live in accordance with IFS, Indigenous communities dedicate significant time to food procurement and production. Therefore, I compare the emerging themes from the articles to Durkheim’s framework for the paradox of individualism: “Why does the individual, while becoming more autonomous, depend more upon society?” (Durkheim, 1967;208). Citing examples from IFS, I suggest that living in the capitalist labour market system is more constricting than living within the ties to a community (often perceived as suffocating by individualist Westerners).

3. Extractive Resource Development: What are Canada's Arctic Communities Concerned About

Presenter and Author: *Chris Southcott, Lakehead University*

Over the past 20 years, Canadas Arctic communities have faced an increased interest in extractive resource development in their region. These developments face a different environment from that of the Berger Inquiry of the 1970s. The presence of Modern Land Claim Agreements and other instruments of decolonization has reduced opposition to these projects, but concerns remain. This paper uses the new metadata sources of environmental assessment consultations and other sources to isolate the main concerns of Arctic communities surrounding these projects.

4. Reclaiming First Nations' Lands and Forests: A Northern Ontario Case Study

Presenter and Author: *Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University*

Non-presenting Author: *Peggy Smith, Lakehead University*

Throughout the 21st century federal, provincial and territorial courts have increasingly ruled in favour of First Nations who have sought the courts’ assistance in their fight to protect their traditional lands and natural resources. As a result, governments, corporations and ENGOs have been forced to amend legislation, policies, and practices related to natural resource management. 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 ENGOs. 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, to ensure 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, Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg First Nation, NFMC, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, industry, ENGOs, 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 in forestry; the role of First Nations in forest management planning; and the ways in which Biigtigong Nishnaabeg First Nation and Netmizaaggamig Nishnaabeg First Nation are reclaiming their lands and resources through sustainable forest management.

WHAT IS QUALITY TIME IN FAMILIES AND HOW DO WE MEASURE IT?

Session Code: CSF4

Date: Tuesday, June 1**Timeslot 1**

For parents and their children, as well as for spouses, spending time together is central to the relationship and linked to well-being. We often hear about “quality time” with others, but what is meant by this? Recent social and technological changes may affect the amount of contact time between family members, including between spouses, and among parents and children. Moreover the kind of time parents spend with children and that partners spend with each other may be different than in the past. Screen time (or activities conducted through a portable electronic device such as a laptop computer, tablet, or phone) has increased profoundly, the content of what family members do may be more individualized, and technologies may allow paid work activities to intrude in many ways into family life. Against this backdrop, our panelists will discuss the meaning of family time together today, what it means to be together or “present” and how we can measure this, and the ways that people’s statuses such as gender, social class, ethnicity, and age matter for quality time together.

Organizer and Moderator: *Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto*

Panelists:

- Andrea Doucet, Brock University
- Gilles Pronovost, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
- Laila Omar, University of Toronto
- Casey Scheibling, McMaster University
- Jiri Zuzanek, University of Waterloo
- Lynda Ashbourne, University of Guelph

AGING AND SOCIETY II: CONDITIONS OF WORK ARE CONDITIONS OF LONG-TERM CARE

Session Code: SOA1B

Date: Tuesday, June 1**Timeslot 2**

With a focus on the social organization of long-term care, the papers in this session explore how informal family carers, paid care workers, undocumented immigrants and nursing home residents’ lives are shaped through social policies, discourses and narratives, and through organizational, political and economic relations. Attending to carers who are aging themselves, and to age, race, gender and citizenship status differences, the papers elaborate how conditions of (paid and unpaid) work are conditions of (long-term) care.

Organizers: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University; Janna Klostermann, Carleton University*Chair: *Janna Klostermann, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. A pressure release valve: long-term care policy in South Korea as supplemental to family responsibility for elder care

Presenter and Author: *Alexa Carson, University of Toronto*

South Korea's (henceforth Korea) aging demographic, increasing female labour force participation, and declining fertility rate combine to make care for older persons an important social policy issue. Korea's publicly funded, universal, national long-term care insurance (NLTCI) policy, with its continuum-of-care model, has received international attention as a success story. As calls for long-term care (LTC) policy review build in response to high COVID-19 death rates in LTC in many countries, more research on Korean NLTCI policy successes and weaknesses is needed to contribute to this discussion. Through analysis of 25 in-depth qualitative interviews with family members of care recipients, this research explores the nuanced relationship between Korea's NLTCI policies and experiences of family caregiving for older people. Key theoretical frameworks which inform this article include the on-going devaluation and feminization of unpaid care, as well as considerations related to family support networks and micro-negotiations within families surrounding elder care. I argue that family caregivers with robust family support networks are more likely to be coping well and are fairly satisfied with and well supported by NLTCI policy, while those without family support tend to be struggling and express desire for expanded NLTCI programs. These findings highlight how despite its many strengths, Korea's NLTCI policy functions more as a 'pressure release valve', supporting family care for older people rather than replacing it. Furthermore, this paper contributes to discourse on welfare state regime type, in supporting claims for the need to reconceptualize the familialism-defamilialization dichotomy with a stronger gender lens.

2. Recreation as Cultural Inheritance and Community Building: Rethinking Care in Nursing Home in the Global Pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Izumi Niki, University of Toronto*

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on long-term care facilities. Not only contracted patients but all residents are greatly affected as they are forced to change their daily routines due to the prohibition of going outside and family members and volunteers visits to the facility. They are isolated from each other within the facility as well as from their community. This paper will focus on recreational programs and activities in the nursing home during the COVID-19 pandemic in Toronto, Canada. Although recreational programs in nursing homes have usually received little attention in studies of eldercare, programs that are tailored to the physical and mental condition and cultural background of the residents have a significant impact on their health and quality of life. Besides, for visible minority communities, recreation programs also serve as a means of cultural inheritance. Informal care providers from outside the institution, such as family members, volunteers, and community organizations, play an essential role in adding to the workforce and are also important actors in cultural reproduction. COVID-19 pandemic has revealed that recreational programs are more than entertainment for the residents; they are a means for visible activities for minorities to inherit and reproduce their communities.

3. More than a Setting: Understanding the Significance of 'Community' in Community-Based Dementia Care Under COVID-19

Presenter and Author: *Katie Aubrecht, St. Francis Xavier University*

Non-presenting Author: *Sharvika Bharatselvam, McMaster University*

This presentation describes the research protocol and early findings from a rapid research project funded by the Nova Scotia COVID-19 Health Research Coalition on dementia care in the community that aims to contribute to knowledge about existing services and supports and service changes related to COVID-19 in Nova Scotia. The project uses a sociological perspective and qualitative social scientific methods and an intersectional health equity and Sex and Gender Based Analysis Plus (SGBA+) lens to collect and synthesize data on dementia-relevant formal health system and local grassroots resources, services and supports. Results and insights from a scoping review, surveys and interviews suggest a need to question the primacy of digital technologies and supports as alternatives to in-person supports under COVID-19 restrictions. The benefits of tele-health and virtual supports are not equally enjoyed by all Nova Scotians. People from socially, culturally and geographically marginalized communities experience barriers related to internet connectivity, access to the internet and to technology, lack of computer literacy, and inaccessibility of digitized programs and supports. Findings support our assumption that services and supports that may make a difference for people living with mild to moderate dementia and their caregivers are not always adequate, especially for people alone, when care may be supported at a distance, or in situations where needs are heavier and more complex. We are also learning about creative strategies people living with dementia and their caregivers and the community groups who support them are employing to navigate and negotiate the meaning and reality of COVID-19 constraints. We reflect on the strength of a sociological perspective in moving understandings of service delivery beyond a focus on constraints to approaches that affirm and support the agency, creativity and resilience of people living with dementia and those who support their care, and the need for health systems to take the meaning of community seriously when addressing community-based care.

AUTHOR MEETS REVIEWERS: THE SLEEPING GIANT AWAKENS: GENOCIDE, INDIAN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, AND THE CHALLENGE OF CONCILIATION

Session Code: IND4

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Invited scholars will provide critical commentary on Professor David B. MacDonald's recent book, *The Sleeping Giant Awakens: Genocide, Indian Residential Schools, and the Challenge of Conciliation* (University of Toronto Press, 2019). These comments will be followed by a response from the author and audience questions. As stated on the book jacket, "MacDonald uses genocide as an analytical tool to better understand Canada's past and present relationships between settlers and Indigenous peoples... Based on archival research, extensive interviews with residential school survivors, and officials at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, among others, *The Sleeping Giant Awakens* offers a unique and timely perspective on the prospects for conciliation after genocide..."

Organizer and Moderator: *Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University*

Panelists

- David MacDonald, University of Guelph
- Elaine Coburn, York University
- Kerry Bailey, University of Saskatchewan
- Patricia McGuire, Carleton University

AUTHORITARIANISM AND POPULISM IN EUROPE I

Session Code: PSM5A

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

This session features papers rooted in social movements, political sociology, media studies, feminism and-or immigration studies literatures on the rise of right-wing authoritarian populism.

Organizer and Chair: *Neil Mclaughlin, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Gender and Sexuality in Far-Right Parties in Czechia and Poland

Presenter and Author: *Adrien Beauduin, Central European University*

My research considers the role of gender and sexuality as central in populist radical right political parties (Mudde, 2007) in contemporary Poland and Czechia. It offers comparative insights into the ways these parties have been frequently deploying gendered and sexualised – in addition to racialised and classed – representations of national belonging and foreignness in their discourses and practices (Mosse, 1985; Anthias and Yuval-Davis, 1989; McClintock, 1993). I argue that focusing on the gendered and sexualised aspects of discourses and practices is crucial to understand the way in which these parties mobilise the public through moral panics (Cohen, 2002) to bolster support and defend particular gendered and sexualised power hierarchies (Kováts and Pöim, 2015). Moreover, I include analytical categories such as race and class to interrogate the ways in which the four categories are articulated and rearticulated together, i.e. the mutually reinforcing links between racism, neoliberal capitalism, misogyny, and homo- and transphobia. It is based on discourse analysis, the observation of political events, and one-on-one interviews with members and politicians from the chosen parties, Confederation in Poland and Freedom and Direct Democracy in Czechia.

2. Refugee crisis and Soros in the eyes of the Polish far-right.

Presenter and Author: *Iga Mergler, McMaster University*

The appeal of conspiracy theories in Poland has been on the rise. Especially, the case of Hungarian-born Jewish-American billionaire- George Soros who has been used as a scapegoat in anti-globalization and anti-refugee discourses by the Polish far-right. The discussion of the refugee crisis in connection to Soros in Poland, apart from being motivated by age-old anti-Semitism and xenophobia, is also connected to the assessment of globalization in this country. This, I argue, does not seem to be an isolated incident, as the scapegoating of Soros also in the context of refugee crisis also takes place in the United States. Interestingly, Polish far-right sees the American far-right as a source of inspiration to launch their attacks on Soros, and vice versa. By looking at the case of Soros I want to identify points of convergence between the Polish and American far-right. To this end, I will use tools from different disciplines including media studies, ethnography and television studies.

3. The Refugees of Illiberalism: Hungarian Roma between rightwing populism and authoritarian capitalism

Presenter and Author: *Sara Swerdlyk, Central European University*

In this paper, I analyze the rise of contemporary rightwing populism from the vantage point of Hungarian Roma who have left Hungary to seek refugee protection in Canada. Since 2008, over 15,000 Roma have come to Canada as asylum-seekers, a movement that peaked in 2012 yet continues steadily today. In studying their movement, I trace the particular racialized, gendered, and localized effects of rightwing populism and illiberalism in Europe, with a particular emphasis on their connections to changes in capital accumulation. In this paper I ask: how has neoliberalism and its class dispossessions reshaped citizenship regimes, and how do these new class and citizenship formations intersect today under Hungarian authoritarian capitalism? Taking these questions into consideration the aims of this paper are twofold: firstly, I provide an overview for the socio-economic reasons leading to the contemporary wave of Hungarian Romani asylum-seeking in Canada; this historicization of Romani asylum-seeking is analyzed from a national and regional scale that contextualizes the movement of Romani refugees as an outcome of the emergence of Hungarian rightwing populism. Secondly, I analyze how anti-gypsyism and rightwing populism are connected to the changes in capital accumulation taking place in Hungary and the postsocialist region. Ultimately I argue that what lays behind the rightwing populist violence that has led to thousands of Roma filing for refugee protection in Canada is a large-scale political and economic transformation spanning the postsocialist era in Hungary. Specifically, I argue that the “making of the Romani refugee” is an outcome of the citizenship and social reproduction regimes that have developed alongside the rise of rightwing populism and authoritarian capitalism in Hungary. The paper is based on my doctoral research, which included three years of ethnographic fieldwork in Hungary and Canada with Romani refugees and activists.

CANADIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS I: HOW POLICIES AND PROGRAMS SUPPORT OR HINDER THE CHANGING STUDENT DEMOGRAPHIC

Session Code: EDU3A

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Over the past two decades, Canadian post-secondary institutions have witnessed a dramatic enrollment increase of international students and students from diverse backgrounds in general. For example, the international student population in Canada increased by over 40 per cent between 2016 and 2018. Colleges and University administrators have made considerable efforts to create policies and programming to accommodate a widening array of student needs. This session brings together empirical research examining demographic shifts in higher education and the policies and programs that support/hinder those changes as well as critically assess the welfare of international students while in Canada and Canadian internationalization in the context of white settler colonialism, racisms, and neoliberalism.

Organizers: *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia, Hijin Park, Brock University, Neil Guppy, University of British Columbia, Margot Francis, Brock University, Leela MadhavaRau, Brock University*

Chair: *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. After George Floyd: Canadian Universities and Policies to Support Black Students after 2020

Presenter and Author: *Alana C. Butler, Queen's University*

The summer of 2020 not only brought us new social norms about dealing with a global pandemic, but worldwide protests against racist police brutality. Canadian universities and colleges all issued statements acknowledging recent events and expressed their support for anti-racism. Part of that support has been the creation of new policies to attract Black students through scholarships, curriculum changes, and other incentives. This paper presents a policy analysis of measures taken at three Ontario universities that have been created in the aftermath of global BLM protests. Over the past few decades, scholars have published about the disparities in Black Canadian academic achievement. Black Canadian students have lower rates of high school completion and university degree attainment (Dei, Mazzuca, McIsaac, and Zine, 1997; James and Turner, 2017; Livingstone and Weinfeld, 2017; Robson, Anisef, and George, 2018; Solomon, 2004). Using critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 2018) to examine the policies, this paper also drew on critical race theory (Delgado and Stefancic, 2012). Critical discourse analysis revealed that the policy documents were limited in duration and scope and obscured institutional histories of systemic racism. This paper offers insights into the recruitment and retention of Black students.

2. Campus Climate, Discrimination and Inclusion at a Multicultural Canadian University

Presenters and Authors: *Ann Mullen, University of Toronto; Magda Tarczyńska, University of Toronto*

In this study, we examine issues of campus climate, discrimination and inclusion at a highly diverse and multicultural Canadian university, the University of Toronto, Scarborough (UTSC). On the UTSC campus, only 13% of students identify as white, with a large Chinese and South Asian population (38% and 29% respectively). About a third of the students are first-generation immigrants, and another third are second-generation. Further, international students make up a sizeable part of the student population (25%). Based on a large survey (N = 3,399 students), we examine the prevalence

of discrimination, the socio-demographic and social identity characteristics that are most salient in terms of discrimination and exclusion (in addition to race and ethnicity, we consider religious beliefs, immigration status, and English language accent), and finally the degree and quality of cross-racial interactions. Students' racial identification remains linked with patterns of discrimination. Black students are much more likely to report being treated unfairly than students that identify as white. However, Chinese and Japanese students report levels of discrimination almost nearly as high. Second, religious affiliation also intersects with discriminatory encounters; students that identify as Muslim are twice as likely to experience discrimination because of their religious beliefs than non-Muslim students. Third, students that identify as Chinese are almost three times more likely to experience discrimination or harassment due to their English accent than other students. Finally, international students are five times more likely to experience discrimination because of their English language accent than domestic students. Furthermore, although our findings indicate that UTSC students are finding ways to connect across racial and ethnic lines, international students and students that identify as Chinese are significantly less likely to participate in positive cross-racial interactions. These findings reveal that even within a highly diverse and multicultural environment, exclusionary and discriminatory practices persist and call for increased attention to campus policies.

3. International students and violence in Canada: An analysis of the experiences of racialized students

Presenters and Authors: *Hijin Park, Brock University; Margot Francis, Brock University; Leela MadhavaRau, Brock University*

While there is significant research on international student migration to and adjustment in the West, there is minimal research on international student victimization while living in white settler colonial states, such as Canada. Drawing on qualitative interviews conducted with racialized international students studying in a primarily white university and city in southern Ontario, Canada, this paper prioritizes intersectional and decolonial perspectives on violence and discrimination. It does so by examining the multiple and diverse forms of everyday and structural violence and discrimination that racialized international students may experience while in Canada in the context of Canadian neoliberalism built on Indigenous dispossession and a racial hierarchy of entitlements. The research offers new theoretical contributions to the study of international student migration and experience challenging the fixation on "their" cultural difference from "us" and their role as "cash cows", and focuses instead on the systemic harms that they may experience.

CAPITALISM, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND DISPOSSESSION IN RURAL AREAS

Session Code: RUS3

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Rural areas are an important space for capital accumulation all over the world. Due to capitalist expansion and privatization, the poor in these areas are increasingly subsisting in degraded environments and are also losing access to many of these spaces.

The right to access natural resources, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and have control over them is particularly critical for poor, small producers. In this session, papers from different parts of the world examine the challenges that small producers face and also investigate how small producers react to the unfolding crisis.

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

Chair: *Pallavi Das, Lakehead University*

Presentations:

1. Climate Change Experience, Vulnerability, and Adaptation: Struggles and Agency in Rural Saskatchewan

Presenters and Authors: *Clodine Mbuli Shei, University of Regina; Amber Fletcher, University of Regina; Angela Culham, Government of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting Author: Brenden LaHaye, University of Regina

Climate change is among the most-cited global threats to environmental and social sustainability. The frequency of climate events in rural Saskatchewan—a region with one of the world’s most variable climates—has increased people’s vulnerability while also informing their adaptive capacity. Although rural people are considerably adapted to climate change in this context, the frequency and severity of projected future risks from drought, wildfire, and flooding will test individual and community responses and resilience, and will put pressure on both public and private support systems. This research is based on an in-depth qualitative case study with approximately 30 residents of Maple Creek and surrounding area. The study identifies and assesses the extent of vulnerability and climate change experience, drivers of past adaptation, and needs for future adaptation. Coping with future challenges requires a rigorous application of expertise informed by both research and lived experience. Lessons from community-based research can help inform more inclusive climate adaptation policies, which are based on the experiences and struggles in these rural communities already facing multiple climate hazards.

2. 'Double Dispossession' of Small-Scale Producers: The Case of Fishers in Chilika Lagoon, India

Presenter and Author: *Pallavi Das, Lakehead University*

This paper argues that small-scale producers who depend directly on nature for their subsistence such as fishers are the ones that suffer significantly due to the coercive curtailment of their right to access natural resources. They are impacted when the natural resources such as fishing grounds are degraded and/or depleted, thanks to the mechanisms of competitive market economy. Partly utilizing historical evidence as well as field-interviews, the paper illustrates the fishers’ loss of rights or dispossession historically by briefly examining a fishing community in Chilika lagoon in India. In doing so, the concept of ‘double dispossession’ is introduced that expands Marx’s concept of primitive accumulation as well as Harvey’s accumulation of dispossession in rural ecological spaces. The political response of the small-scale fishers to the ongoing double dispossession they experience is also discussed.

3. Violence and Land Dispossession in Honduras

Presenter and Author: *Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia*

Latin America is the world's most dangerous region for environmental and land-rights defenders. More than 60 percent of defender deaths take place here even though the region represents just over eight percent of the world's population. According to Global Witness, Honduras is the deadliest country for land activists. Here, rural areas have become sources of forced out-migration as small-scale agricultural producers, peasant cooperatives, and indigenous and Afro-descendant communities with collective territorial rights, are uprooted from the land through a combination of economic and violent coercive mechanisms to make way for agribusiness, mining, tourism, and infrastructure megaprojects. This paper focuses on agrarian violence by state and non-state actors against: (a) communities engaged in collective action to oppose the appropriation or contamination of their land by corporate projects; (b) groups of formerly displaced victims carrying out land recovery actions; and (c) non-peasant individuals who work to support the struggles of peasant movements (e.g. lawyers, journalists). The paper demonstrates that violence has enabled processes of resource appropriation and rural proletarianization (or de-peasantization), through land dispossession and repression of land movements in the neoliberal era, by focusing on examples from the palm oil, mining, tourism and energy sectors.

CONCEPTUALIZING AND APPLYING RELATIONAL SOCIOLOGY II

Session Code: RES1B

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Relational sociology is a research field that has been on the rise in recent years as demonstrated by the works of Crossely, Donati, Emirbayer and Dépelteau. This is an exciting moment since the field is still in the making. This marks a great opportunity for researchers coming from different theoretical backgrounds and studying different empirical objects to engage in a dialog with each other to explore the dynamic and processual aspects of social life.

Organizer: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

Chair: *Monica J. Sanchez-Flores, Thomson Rivers University*

Presentations:

1. From Governance Failure to Failure Governance: A Relational Turn in Governing Wicked Problems

Presenter and Author: *Peeter Selg, Tallinn University*

I will give a brief overview of the major ideas of a joint monograph (with Georg Sootla and Benjamin Klasche) in progress that will summarize the main results of the project "PUT1485 A Relational Approach to Governing Wicked Problems" (principal investigator Peeter Selg). The working title of the monograph (to be submitted to Palgrave Macmillan in April, 2021) is "From Governance Failure to Failure Governance: A Relational Turn in Governing Wicked Problems". In the book, the authors

try to articulate their relational view of governing societal problems whose identity is constantly changing due to their hypercomplex and dynamic nature (often referred to as “wicked problems”), making the potential governor constantly liable to failure. Hence, they propose the figure “failure governance” for capturing the main ethos of their approach to wicked problems that is based on relational understanding of social and political world. The book is planned to be the first systematic attempt to take a normative leap from seeing the world through relational lens to proposing principles for its proper governance.

2. Exploring relational entanglements in the classroom using intra-active methods

Presenter and Author: *Kevin Naimi, University of Toronto*

This presentation details the development and application of an intra-active methodology (Barad, 2007, Taguchi, 2009) as part of my doctoral research that sought to analyze creativity as a relational entanglement within the space of schooling. Emerging from a relational-materialist framework, an intra-active methodology is primarily concerned with the ways in which people and things, objects and ideas co-constitute one another through affective and entangled relations. As a result, an intra-active methodology foregrounds the dynamic relationality that exists within everyday human-nonhuman networks and through which the material-discursive is ongoingly rearticulated. In this presentation I will outline my intra-active methodology, explore some of the key theoretical commitments central to intra-active methods and provide key examples that detail How I approach the relational analysis of observation and visual data collected in my research. In exploring creativity as material-discursive entanglement, my research included interviews, in-class observations focusing on material-discursive entanglements, and a craft activity where students were invited to participate in a material process of entanglement. Following this exploration of my relational methodology I will conclude with a broader reflection on the challenges and opportunities that emerge in the effort to apply relational methods within the context of schooling.

3. Going all the way with Dewey: Non-representational Sociology

Presenter and Author: *Peter Lenco, Saint Francis Xavier Univeristy*

Dépelteau is correct to insist on the relational nature of social action by drawing on Dewey's notion of transaction, namely that it is relations that explain the actions of transactors. But what is missing is following Dewey's transactional approach to the limit and insisting on the irrelevance of propositions (or meaning, fact, etc.) in logic – leaving us not with the triad of humans, propositions and objects, but simply with thinking things and objects. Because propositions imply a thinking thing which reflects the world – a 'glassy essence' - Rorty reminds us that we must reassess our embedded reliance on consciousness. Thus, this paper will show that a true relational sociology that follows strictly a Deweyian transactionalism must eschew or at least rework representation, or in other words human consciousnesses surveying the world (Cartesian theatre). Although some may feel uneasy about the prospect of sociology without consciousness, Dewey and Rorty's work do not suggest it; they demand it. The holistic solution is to adopt a Deleuzian non-representational epistemology grounded in his univocal ontology, what could be identified as a 'hard' relational sociology, which stands in distinction to other variants such as Archers and Donatis.

4. Decentering the subject (yet again): a relational-processual approach to actor-centric models

Presenter and Author: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

When promoting a relational or processual approach in sociology, it is convenient to contrast it with more actor-centric alternatives. However, rather than presenting actor-centric and relational models as mutually exclusive or ontologically irreconcilable, I propose to conceive the former as a particular application (or subfield) of the latter. Put differently, I wish to turn actor-centric models into empirical phenomena of their own by accounting for their formation in reality with the help of a relational-processual approach. The demonstration proceeds as follow. First step: we imagine a single actor or individual as a point in space. From this point, we move outward to include more individuals in the same space. We then draw relations by connecting individuals together. Second step: we turn around and start moving inward as it were. That is, instead of going from a first individuals to other individuals, thereby tracing relations as ties between nodes, we begin with relations and we return to individuals. This reveals that relations may not end up or culminate with individuals, but can travel through them. As a result, the points that individuals mark in space become arbitrary. We still have space and we still have relations across space, but these relations are no longer made possible by the pre-given existence of points in space. Rather relations (as ongoing processes, like the folding of space on itself) can find support on other relations. To continue developing this sketch, I deconstruct the concept of individual further still by examining four bundles. First bundle: the individual as person versus the individual as body. Second: the individual as mind versus the individual as brain. Third bundle: the individual in a group versus the individual in a population. Fourth bundle: the individual as adult (mature) versus the individual as child (immature).

GENDER AT WORK, GENDERED WORK: WOMEN'S INEQUALITIES

Session Code: FEM5D

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Gender intersects with other axes of identity to create particular experiences of working life. Women, girls, and marginalized groups earn less, have fewer opportunities for employment, education and training, and contend with poverty, health challenges, discriminatory norms, policies and practices that do not adequately consider the needs of diverse women or mothers. Their work is often sorted and segregated into particular niches or the margins, and routinely devalued and devalorized. This session explores inequalities faced by women working in early childhood education, computing sciences, and the trades. It also addresses the impact of parental leave on women's careers in Canada.

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

Presentations:

1. Experiences Working Split Shifts: A Phenomenological Study of Early Childhood Educators

Presenter and Author: *Erica Saunders, Ryerson University*

Care work in general, and the work of early childhood educators, in particular, are both undervalued and gendered (Langford, Richardson, Albanese, Bezanson, Prentice, and White, 2017). While there is substantial research outlining the low wages and undervaluation of Ontario's Registered Early Childhood Educators (RECEs), there is no known research on the effects that split shifts have on workers in this sector. Split shifts, when viewed by a worker as problematic, were found to be detrimental to overall health in the case of bus drivers (Ihlstr.m, Kecklund, and Anund, 2017). It is not known whether the same could be said for RECEs. Given this noted gap, there is a need for research on the impact of working split shifts on RECEs. This study aims to address this noted absence of research for this female-dominated workforce performing care work. In order to do so, ten RECEs who self-report working a split shift were asked about their experiences through in-person, semi-structured interviews. These interviews gathered insight on how RECEs perceive that this work arrangement affected them professionally and personally, as well as what they believed could be done to address this scheduling system. Some of the key findings were that working split shifts resulted in even lower than "normal" compensation, and a sense that RECEs were being policed. There were also concerns about space and language indicating ownership of classroom space, as well as challenges navigating territoriality around that space. Finally, there was an overall feeling that split shifts helped to further undervalue the undervalued RECEs in general.

2. Women in Computing and Information Technology - So about that memo

Presenter and Author: *Angela Wilson, University of Alberta*

In July 2017, Google employee James Damore published an internal memo titled "Googles Ideological Echo Chamber (also known as the Google Memo). He accused Google of ignoring biological differences between men and women in their diversity programs and thought Google was practising reverse discrimination. Many universities and companies are attempting to address the lack of women in computing and are not successful. The slow progress in diversifying computing is detrimental to innovation as we continue to rely on technology in our modern lives. This paper shows through an integrative review that several factors help women choose Computing Science, including social supports. However, many approaches do not address the reasons for the lack of women, including the cultural issue of gender stereotyping. To understand why some approaches to changing computing culture are more effective, I examine organizational theory by Kolb et al. (2003). I also show how some strategies have backfired or caused a backlash. The Google Memo illustrates how ingrained cultural stereotypes hold many back from considering computer science as a career.

3. "The Empty Gift": Canadian Employers' Perception of the Career Impact of the Extended, 61-Week Parental Leave

Presenter and Author: *Rachael Pettigrew, Mount Royal University*

Over the last 50 years Canadian parental leave policy has gone through several derivations. The intention of parental leave is to help families adapt to their new roles as parents and manage the demands of work and family. In December of 2017 the federal government announced an extension

of parental leave from a maximum length of 35 to 61 weeks; however, the Employment Insurance total payment will remain the same, just spread over 61 weeks. Structured interviews with 46 Canadian employers were conducted to understand their perception of the parental leave extension and how it might impact the careers of users of the longer leave. Employers reported low employee uptake of the 61-week parental leave option, citing the affordability of lower EI payments over the longer leave. Given that the majority of Canadian parental leave users in Canada are women and they face considerable workplace stigma for work interruptions, the longer 61-week parental leave appears to only increase the stigma women face, despite the increased flexibility the extension provides. A large proportion of the sample felt that use of the longer leave would have negative consequences on employees' careers. Employers expressed concerns about serial leaves and long absences leading to difficulty with returning to work.

4. Organizational Climate and Culture and Its Potential Influence on Bullying and Harassment in the Trades

Presenters and Authors: *Dana Korten, EPID@Work Research Institute, Lakehead University; Robyn O'Loughlin, Carleton University and EPID@Work Research Institute, Lakehead University; Nadia Maker, EPID@Work Research Institute, Lakehead University*

Non-presenting Author: *Vicki Kristman, EPID@Work Research Institute, Lakehead University*

In Canada, women are underrepresented in apprenticeship programs and in the skilled trades. The Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters found that since males dominate the workforce, they also dominate the culture. We completed interviews with 26 tradespersons to better understand how organizational climate and culture influence the impact of bullying and harassment in the workplace on the mental health and wellbeing of women who are employed in the trade sectors of British Columbia and Alberta. Our findings indicate that understanding of and implementation of policies, in addition to good leadership and support in the workplace, lessens bullying and harassment for tradeswomen.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS ACROSS THE LIFE-COURSE

Session Code: CSF1

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Bonds between parents and children are some of the most intense and significant relationships people experience. These attachments tend to be instrumental for accessing support, learning to be a "good" member of society, and providing a sense of identity. At the same time, parent-child relations can be sites of abuse, neglect, irritation, and resentment. In this session, we will showcase work that examines the complexity of parent-child relations at any point(s) during the life-course.

Organizers and Chairs: *Sarah Knudson, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan; Kathrina Mazurik, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. Navigating the cumulative effects of family language policy across the life course among immigrant youth in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Megan MacCormac, Western University*

Non-presenting Author: *Katherine MacCormac, Western University*

One of the most influential decisions that immigrant parents must make for their children involves establishing a set of rules and norms governing what language(s) they will be raised with and how they will acquire proficiency in the dominant languages of the host society, a process known as family language policy. Such decisions can have long lasting effects for immigrant children into adulthood by influencing their integration into the host society and transition towards adult life. Using retrospective, in-depth interview data collected from young immigrant adults, this study explores the ways that parental decisions made throughout an immigrant child's life course regarding language use and learning shape their multilingual identity and attitude towards the use of multiple languages in their everyday adult life. Findings indicate that the linguistic decisions parents make in the early years of an immigrant youths' life have lasting impacts on them in terms of connecting to family members and culture in adulthood. We found that when parents created either a flexible or strict family language policy, such policies produced more positive experiences in the migration and early settlement process for immigrant youth compared to those whose parents did not form a family language policy.

2. Scaffolding Undergraduates' Transitions to Adulthood: Benefits of Parental Financial and Housing Support

Presenter and Author: *Kathrina Mazurik, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting Authors: *Linzi Williamson, University of Saskatchewan; Sarah Knudson, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan*

It appears to be increasingly common for parents to support their children's transitions to adulthood by providing direct financial support or a shared living arrangement. To examine the potential financial implications of such support, we conducted a survey of undergraduate students in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (average age of 20.4 years). We compared students who lived with their parents rent-free or at a reduced rate ("coresiders"), students who lived independently but were supported financially by their parents ("supported home-leavers"), and students who lived independently and were financially independent from their parents ("independent home-leavers"). Our findings underline students' perceptions of support largely in positive terms: coresiders and supported home-leavers reported less student debt compared to independent home-leavers and coresiders reported more savings behaviours than both supported and independent home-leavers. No differences were found between the groups in terms of financial self-efficacy or knowledge. These findings highlight cases where housing support may act as a form of scaffolding, with parents providing sufficient support to young adults such that they can engage in financially mature behaviors (like putting away money) while reducing their exposure to more risky financial conditions (e.g., significant student debt). Implications of these scaffolding processes are discussed in connection to social stratification.

3. The Role of Adolescent Gender in Teenagers' Perceptions and Emotional Tenor of Parent-Child Time Together

Presenter and Author: *Dana Wray, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Authors: *Irene Boeckmann, University of Toronto; Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto*

Adolescent children's perspectives are often overlooked in favour of parents' assessments of family life. Compared to parents, we know less about how teenagers' well-being is linked to time spent with parents. Using data from the 2010, 2012, and 2013 American Time Use Survey Well-Being Modules and random-effects models, we examine how high-schoolers and parents perceive the emotional tenor and amount of time spent together. We ask how teenagers' gender structures time with parents, as adolescence is a critical time for gender socialization which may shape family relationships. Echoing prior research, we find that daughters reported significantly more time with mothers than sons, but we find no gender differences in reported time with fathers. Overall, teenagers reported similar well-being when with parents. Sons and daughters experience similar boosts in meaning when parents are present. Even so, girls report more fatigue during time with fathers, whereas boys report less stress. Furthermore, there is a mismatch between parents' and teens' perceptions of time together: daughters' reports match parents' perceptions more closely than sons' reports. These findings, on the amount and emotional valence of time together from the perspective of teenagers, extend our understanding of gendered parent-child relations during the key life-stage of adolescence.

4. Newcomers, Identity, and Children: The Social Integration of Immigrants in a New Land

Presenter and Author: *Paul Jakhu, University of the Fraser Valley*

For over a century, Canada has used immigration as a means to support its demographic, economic, and cultural growth. In 2019 alone, immigrants accounted for nearly 80% of Canada's population increase. A growing area of interest around this development is how immigrants settle into the community. While previous studies often draw upon the social position (economic situation, community support, status demands) or personal characteristics (language abilities, willingness to work, education) of immigrants in understanding the process of social integration. What is seemingly forgotten and less understood is how raising children may affect this process. The central purpose of this study is to examine how raising children influences the degree of social integration immigrants experience when settling in a new region. A quantitative design using roughly 300 surveys in the city of Abbotsford B.C., was sent out to determine the effects children may have on the social integration of immigrants. As Canada's continues to rely on immigrants to support its demographic and economic growth, the results of the study point to an increasing need in understanding the relationship between children and the social integration of immigrants in society.

RACIAL AND CLASS INEQUALITY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Session Code: RAE7

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

This session will explore how the emergence of race and class as social labels supported (and support) the ongoing era of capital accumulation and how these correspond with both the inception of formal carceral and policing systems.

Organizer and Chair: *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Presentations:

1. Decision-making about youth bail and detention admissions: the influence of geographic location and race

Presenters and Authors: *Jessica Sutherland, York University; Safiya Husein, John Howard Society of Ontario*

Non-presenting Authors: *Reza Ahmadi, John Howard Society of Ontario Centre of Research and Policy; Meaghan Costa, John Howard Society of Ontario Centre of Research and Policy*

Youth bail and sentencing practices in Ontario are a significant concern for researchers and policy-makers. The YCJA's emphasis on alternatives to detention has resulted in significant overall decreases to detention admissions for youth. However, this research reveals that many youth are still being held for a bail hearing, thereby spending a considerable amount of time incarcerated, even if they are later released on bail. Previous evidence suggests that administration of justice charges, which include breaching bail conditions, are one of the most common criminal charges laid against youth in Ontario. Over the years, youth cases are taking longer to reach a resolution, so although the majority of youth are released on bail, restrictive conditions often result in breaches and additional charges. A major gap in research on youth bail practices has been considering the impact of geographic location on bail-related outcomes. Further, there is limited to no research exploring the role of race in youths' admissions to custody and detention. First, we analyzed over 150,000 youth cases from the Ministry of the Attorney General's Integrated Case Outcome Network (ICON) between 2006-2018. We found important geographic differences in bail decision-making and case outcomes, particularly in the North and Toronto regions of Ontario. Second, we analyzed custody and detention admissions data broken down by race provided by the Ministry of Children, Community, and Social Services between 2006-2016. We found that Black and Indigenous youth are over-represented in most provincial regions, and the disparities are particularly pronounced for secure detention, the more restrictive form of pre-trial detention. Overall, there appears to be significant variation in youth justice practices across provincial regions, indicating potential problems related to proportionality and availability of supportive resources.

2. Responding to Domestic Violence in the United States: How Preventive Efforts Reproduce Inequalities of Race, Gender and Class within the Criminal Justice System

Presenter and Author: *Marie Laperriere, Northwestern University*

In the time span of the last 60 years, the state response to domestic violence in the United States has gone from almost non-existent to relying on a large network of state and non-state actors and millions of dollars in yearly federal budget. In this paper, I explore the consequences of this major development in American criminal justice history. In particular, I analyze how state institutions have progressively redefined domestic violence to fit the goals of the criminal justice system. I show that the way in which the criminal justice system defines domestic violence drives policies that

reproduce inequalities of race and class within the criminal justice system and foster carceral growth while leaving countless victims without protection. This research draws on ethnographic fieldwork at two agencies providing treatment programs for convicted domestic violence perpetrators in Illinois, over 100 in-depth interviews with convicted perpetrators and program facilitators, and historical analysis of policy documents, service provider reports, and domestic violence scholarship going back to the 1960s.

3. Tools of Colonialism in a Carceral Setting: The Offender Intake Assessment Process, Indigenous Peoples, and Risk

Presenter and Author: *Alicia Clifford, McMaster University*

This presentation explores how Correctional Service Canada's (CSC) definition of risk contributes to Indigenous prisoners' marginalization upon admission through the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) process. Officials validated the risk assessment tools used in the OIA process on a subpopulation of white males, failing to consider intersections of gender and race (Hannah-Moffat, 2019; Martel, Brassard, and Jaccoud, 2011; Webster and Doob, 2004; Wilson and Gutierrez, 2014; Zinger, 2004). The validity of these assessments relies heavily on 'p' values to argue that factors such as race or gender are statistically insignificant and inconsequential in the tool's ability to validate recidivism as an outcome of predicted risk factors. However, this presentation contends that strict statistical examinations support the commodification of risk in the Canadian prison economy. An economic system that requires a steady flow of Indigenous bodies and recidivism is only one aspect of risk. Currently, the CSC employs three working definitions of risk, including 1) risk to the public in case of escape, 2) risk of altercation inside the institution, and 3) risk to reoffend (Austin, 2006; Motiuk, 1997; Public Safety Canada, 2010; Webster and Doob, 2004). These can be distilled to a broad definition of risk for the institution. This examination posits that based on the institution's definition of risk, the CSC perpetuates settler colonialism during OIA administration to Indigenous prisoners. Therefore the need exists to deconstruct current modes of analysis while reframing the meaning of risk in a carceral environment via the lens of settler colonialism. This paper proposes reworking the definition of risk to consider the risk for the prisoner to experience unnecessarily stringent security measures to unsettle the dominant narrative.

4. Brazilian Necropolitics: the legacy of colonialism and racism in the criminal justice system

Presenter and Author: *Joao Victor Antunes Krieger, University of Alberta*

In 2019, Brazil had the world's third-largest prison population, with more than 755 thousand inmates. 16.81% were black, and 49.88% were "pardos" (mixed race, brown). Summed with the indigenous and "yellow" inmates, non-white racial groups comprise more than two-thirds of the country's prison population (67.70%). Moreover, these groups are disproportionately targeted by police brutality. In 2018, among the 6,220 people countrywide victimized by law enforcement agents, 75.4% were black or brown. White and non-white persons experience an asymmetrical treatment when approached by law enforcement agencies. This phenomenon is not new in the country's history: the first experiences with a repressive state apparatus aimed at securing slave work and the racial hierarchy. This article will analyze the influence and legacy of colonialism in modern Brazil's criminal justice system. I will use secondary sources to investigate the colonialist foundations of crime control institutions and their transformation over time. This genealogy allows

me to evaluate the racist and colonialist aspects of today's criminal justice system. My hypothesis is that coloniality governs the country's responses to crime by directing violence against individuals based on their skin colour, class, and place of residence (territory). In doing so, it constitutes a necropolitical regime of criminalization.

5. Racism, Mental Health, and the Early Stages of the Legal System

Presenter and Author: *Marsha Rampersaud, Queen's University*

Young adults who were involved in the child welfare system contend with significant experiences of trauma and abuse, and as a result, disproportionately experience mental illness. Many of these young people turn to negative coping mechanisms – acting out, substance use, “risky behaviours” – which often leads to contact with the justice system. Drawing on data from in-depth semi-structured interviews with twenty-five young adults (ages 18 to 24) who have had involvement in both the child welfare and criminal justice systems and ten practicing lawyers in Ontario, I uncover differences in the way that justice system actors in the early stages of the criminal justice process (from arrest to bail) respond to mental health symptoms, based on the race of the person experiencing them. I contend that justice system actors' [implicit] views of race operate as a lens through which Black, Indigenous, and other populations of colour are defined as threats and subsequently met with more punitive responses. This research extends existing literature on [implicit] bias in the legal system by focusing on the experiences of a unique population, young adults whose parent is the state.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY II: NEW AREAS OF CONCERN AND CHALLENGE

Session Code: SPE4B

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Various intersecting axes of social inequality exist in Canada and around the world. Much research - both theoretical and empirical - has been exploring the ways in which inequality may be reduced and lives, particularly of members of vulnerable social groups, may be improved. Inequality-reducing social policies, infrastructure, and social services are present in many areas of society. They are formed in context of a multitude of interests, ideologies, and other cultural values and norms. Papers in this session analyze inequalities in various current social policies, and advocate strategies for reducing inequitable outcomes.

Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto; Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Chair: *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Discussant: *Naomi Lightman, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. Political Networks in Formation of Depoliticized Public Policy: the Case of Civil Society Reforms in Serbia

Presenter and Author: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Scarborough*

The paper examines social policy formation network active in the 2009-2010 reforms of civil society regulation in Serbia. This regulation is an instrument of structural social policy: intervention into policy-making process, rather than a substantive intervention into societal outcomes. Structural public policies, however, also address inequality, aiming to suppress political stratification: inequality of political engagement and power. This suppression is necessary, in order to bring civil society processes in line with the normative concept of governance. The international human rights regime and the European Union's 'Acquis Communautaire' present governance as a democratizing 'desideratum'. Empirically, however, it may be a mechanism for managing political conflict, rather than truly diminishing political stratification. This research shows that public discussions and legislative negotiations of civil society reforms in Serbia were neither broad nor particularly democratic, but dominated by a small and relatively stable network of individual and organisational actors. Its members emerge as "flexians" (Wedel), operating in and across three distinct sub-networks: academia, government, and NGOs. The last also functions as "knowledge community," promoting ideals of non-hierarchical and wide-spread civic engagement. The network's activity in the policy-making process, aimed at promoting (a)political equality, inherent in the idea of governance, is at ironic odds with it.

2. Washrooms for Customers Only: Public Space, Dignity, and the City

Presenter and Author: *Edith Wilson, University of Guelph*

This work examines the narratives that explain the existence of washrooms for customers only (W4CO) rules in the City of Toronto. Fifteen interviews were conducted with workers and managers at both chain and independent fast food and coffee shops along five strips in Toronto's downtown core. A full listing of the public washrooms already available in the city was assembled, since no previous complete list existed. Descriptive statistics gathered show that 37.62% of the businesses in the research area have W4CO signs. Findings from interviews show that the high prevalence of homelessness and the intersection of homelessness with mental health issues and drug addiction were concerns for workers. However, most interviewees were interested in policy solutions and tried to separate their often difficult experiences with the washrooms in businesses from discourse that stigmatizes vulnerable populations. Based on these findings, this research explains washroom access as a fundamental right, without which access to public space is curtailed. Policy suggestions include more public washrooms, but also the provision of other necessities such as supervised injection sites and housing, as washrooms tend to fill other roles than their intended purpose when other needs are not adequately addressed.

3. Artificial Intelligence as a Social Equalizer: Automated Fairness in a world of Structured Inequality

Presenter and Author: *Mike Zajko, University of British Columbia*

In recent years, developments in artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and automated decision-making have been criticized for perpetuating bias and undesirable forms of discrimination. AI researchers have been grappling with how to address society's 'unequal ground truth', but have remained largely oblivious to existing scholarship on social inequality. This research considers what it would mean to understand concerns about 'reducing bias' in AI systems by engaging with social

inequality scholarship, and looking back to earlier debates over social engineering. While bias is typically presented as an undesirable characteristic that can be removed from AI systems, this is a limited, technical perspective that is by no means equivalent to dismantling oppressive social structures. Rather than conceiving of bias, or inequality, as characteristics that can be removed from data and the algorithms they are used to 'train', we are better off considering positive visions of the world to work towards. In doing so, the political stakes in the design of socio-technical systems become apparent, as articulated through controversies over inequality in political philosophy, and the relationship between sociology and social engineering as explored through the field of 'sociotechnics'. Connecting these debates to current controversies over bias can help us imagine positive visions to work towards, which might include building a more equal society, but can also be oriented towards other values (such as autonomy, democracy, human rights, or Indigenous resurgence). As we become increasingly dependent on AI and automated systems, the dangers of further entrenching or amplifying social inequalities have been well documented, as structured privileges and disadvantages become embedded in data and code. However, this also presents some opportunities to restructure social dynamics in a positive direction, as long as we can articulate what we are trying to achieve, and are aware of the risks and limitations of utilizing these new technologies to address social problems.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: CAD1

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Sociologists & Criminologists must critically examine our discipline to encourage discussion of how to improve them.

Organizer and Chair: *Mitchell McIvor, University of West Georgia*

Presentations:

1. **ACAB: All Criminologists Are Bad? The Canadian Criminology Department & The Reproduction of Carcerality**

Presenter and Author: *Mitra Mokhtari, University of Toronto*

The current role and responsibility of the Canadian criminology department is highly contested – especially by those employed within them. In the wake of a global movement against the harms of the criminal justice system – inclusive of calls to defund, and abolish these institutions – where does the criminology department fit into the (re)production of carceral violence? In response to these uprisings, Canadian criminologists have offered various and opposing thoughts on how best to move forward. Despite the numerous op-eds, theoretical pieces, and social media dialogue there is limited empirical data that grounds these conversations. To address this, I conduct a content analysis of every criminology department in Canada (n= 76). I use the syllabi and department webpages to explore how these programs publicly communicate these relationships. I provide an empirical analysis of how departments are currently operating, specifically attending to understanding what

the relationships are between ‘scholar’ (teacher and researcher) and ‘criminal justice practitioner’. I trace how these relationship(s) currently operate; disentangling and actively confronting the ways that current criminology departments act within, and in relation to the carcerality. I identify the ways that they may impact teaching, research aims, and commitments to various seemingly contradictory objectives. In producing this systematic overview of the current state of Canadian criminology, I challenge common assumptions about how the university and the scholar can and should be. In doing so, I work to address Walcott’s (2020: 485) call that researchers have seldomly turned “their research practices to their sites of employment.”

2. Unsettling a Settler Colonial Project

Presenters and Authors: *Patrizia Albanese, Ryerson University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Michael Graydon, Algoma University*

Drs. Johanne Jean-Pierre, Vanessa Watts, Carl E. James, Patrizia Albanese, Xiaobei Chen and Michael Graydon will be co-editing the next edition of *Reading Sociology*. This new and special edition will pay particular attention to showcasing Canadian scholarship that thoughtfully and intentionally disrupts sociological narratives and showcases the work of Indigenous, Black, and other racialized scholars. This presentation will form the basis of the book’s introduction which is built on the premise that Canadian Sociology and the Sociology of Canada needs thoughtful disruption and recasting. Many voices and accounts have been left out of the dominant narratives. Too many systemic barriers have been invisible to too many of us, while being too prominent and silencing to many others among us. Many of our colleagues across the country are committed to dramatically altering their approach to teaching and learning about Canadian society. Some sociologists are doing away with typical or traditional sociological teaching, in favor of a suite of lectures, modules, and courses aimed at shifting our focus to land, power and treaty relations, and to the sociology in everyday life as experienced by a wider, more diverse, and often-times marginalized set of people, communities and publics. What would Sociology courses look like if and when we begin with a historical situating of Turtle Island as central to this narrative? Who and what would a Canadian sociology “textbook” need to include to help us rethink what Canadian sociology is, what it aims to do, and how it does it? This presentation will begin to try to tackle these questions and pose some additional ones.

3. Do we need a posthuman sociology?

Presenter and Author: *Mickey Vallee, Athabasca University*

This article asks whether we need a posthuman sociology. A posthuman sociology is not a flattened ontology, in which we find agency in all things living and non-living. It is not an attempt to connect social meaning to the cosmos or the movements of the earth. A posthuman sociology asks, given the swath of interdisciplinary convergences we have on agency and structure, what we do with the fundamental question of being human. This presentation argues that the COVID-19 pandemic offers an opportunity for sociologists to return to these basic ‘reset’ questions. Its mandate is not to decentre human exceptionalism. It assumes that decentering has already been done. It asks what we do after such decentering has taken effect. The presentation builds this argument by beginning with a review of what constitutes a ‘posthuman’ sociological perspective more broadly. It then moves on to a case study of the interrelated human and non-human actors

that constitute the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. This case study usefully marks this intersection between human and nonhuman bodies as nodes in the interpretive chains in the production of an event—one that acknowledges human body extensions and connections to multispecies and ecological systems as the presuppositions to regenerating questions about the question of being human in a posthuman world.

THE SOCIAL ROOTS OF ADOLESCENT SUICIDE

Session Code: SMH2

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

Research suggests that suicide can socially diffuse through social relationships and social contexts; however, little is known about the mechanisms that facilitate this diffusion. Using data from an in-depth case study of a cohesive community with an enduring youth suicide problem (N = 118), I examine how, after repeated exposure to suicide, the community's and school's high levels of connectedness contributed to the community's rekeying of the dominant narrative for why kids die by suicide. Consequently, this rekeying has made suicide a more imaginable option for some community youth. In short, evidence is presented demonstrating that a series of sudden, shocking, suicide deaths of high-status youth may have triggered the formation of new locally generalized meanings for suicide that became available, taken-for granted social facts. The new meanings reinterpreted broadly shared adolescent experiences (exposure to pressure) as a cause of suicide facilitating youth's ability to imagine suicide as something someone like them could do to escape. In addition to providing compelling evidence supporting these theoretical claims, implications for the scientific understanding of (1) suicide and suicide clusters, (2) social diffusion processes, and (3) suicide prevention are presented.

Organizer and Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Keynote Speaker: Seth Abrutyn, University of British Columbia

TRANS EXPERIENCES

Session Code: GAS2

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

The sociology of gender and sexuality has made important contributions to the study of transgender experiences, from analyses of the development of trans identities in childhood, the parenting experiences of transgender children, the boundaries of trans identity membership, as well as violence against trans individuals and its representation in the media. This session features papers that extend current analyses of trans experiences in local and global contexts and that take into consideration how colonialism, racism, heteronormativity, heteropatriarchy, and neoliberalism contribute to trans experiences.

Organizers: Chris Tatham, University of Toronto; Paulina Garcia Del Moral, University of Guelph
Chair: Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Imprisoned trans people, prison placement, and the racialized construction of risk

Presenter and Author: *Leon Laidlaw, Carleton University*

The federal prison system has recently redrafted its policies to align with transgender human rights so that trans people may be held in prisons that match their gender identities. However, this policy can be overridden if there are safety and health issues cannot be resolved and, as a result, the rights of imprisoned trans people rest largely on the concept of 'risk'. While discussions regarding the placement of trans people in prisons have primarily centred on issues of gender and sexuality, this paper argues that an analysis of the racialized construction of risk is useful to better understand the complexity of placement decisions. This paper reveals how the exclusion of trans women from women's prisons is an instance of history repeating itself; the same logic of risk that is currently used to keep trans women locked in men's prisons has also been used as a racist and colonial tool of exclusion, resulting in the historical segregation of Indigenous women and women of colour within men's prisons – a practice that has been documented in Canadian prisons as late as 1999. Relying on the theoretical framework and preliminary findings of my doctoral research, this paper argues that the new trans prisoner policy may risk (re)producing an essentialist, racist, and colonial definition of gender.

2. LGBT Disclosure in a "Post-Closeted" Labor Market: An Audit Study of LGBT Employment Discrimination

Presenter and Author: *Sean Waite, Western University*

Non-presenting Author: *Nicole Denier, University of Alberta*

For decades, Canadian anti-discrimination legislation has included gender and sexual orientation as protected classes. These protections were recently expanded to include transgender and other gender non-binary individuals. While LGBT people now may have less reason to fear being fired or turned down for a job because of their gender identity or sexual orientation, it remains unclear if discrimination is still part of Canada's everyday hiring processes. We sent roughly 3500 pairs of resumes to entry-level white-collar job postings across Canada to explore this issue, signaling applicant's gender and sexual orientation using volunteer experience and explicit disclosures on cover letters. We also randomized applicant's ethnicity using common last names for selected ethnic groups, allowing us to explore intersectional disadvantage. We found that female applicants, regardless of sexual orientation, received significantly more callbacks than male applicants. Net of binary gender, LGBT applicants were 17% less likely to receive an interview offer than heterosexuals, a disadvantage largely shouldered by transgender applicants. Applicants with Chinese last names were less likely to receive interview callbacks, but the disadvantage for ethnic minority LGBT job seekers did not grow significantly at the intersection of sexual orientation. Canada's evidence suggests that the current LGBT employment protections may not go far enough to protect LGBT job seekers from workplace discrimination.

3. Gender Transition as a Matter of Life and Death

Presenter and Author: *Toby Finlay, York University*

The transgender psychoanalyst, Patricia Gherovici (2019), has recently claimed based on her therapeutic practice that “gender transition is more about mortality,” than it is about sexuality or gender, as it has traditionally been theorized in psychoanalytic and lay discourses alike. This claim is meant to affirm the gender transitions of transgender people as being of vital importance, while also effecting a shift away from the symbolic economy of sexual difference through which trans people have historically been pathologized. Positioning the question of gender transition in the domain of life and death, Eros and Thanatos, therefore opens new theoretical trajectories for transgender studies to explore the primal drives through which life and its bodily materiality are constituted and given meaning. This paper will develop these directions in psychoanalytic thought in relation to a transgender politics of life—the political affirmation of trans livabilities and embodiments—to understand gender transition as an intimate revolt or political transformation of the self within the symbolic economies of life and death. Ultimately, these interventions will allow for the critique and reappropriation of those pathologizing components of psychoanalytic thought and extend psychoanalysis to the political administration of life.

4. The Somatechnics of Harm in 'Male Enhancement' and Gender Confirmation Surgery

Presenter and Author: *Jennifer Thomas; Simon Fraser University*

Trans folks who want gender confirming genital surgeries often have to wait years to access these somatechnologies, in part because gatekeepers require ‘proof’ that ‘authenticates’ trans identity prior to medical intervention in order to avoid harming patients. Yet physicians who perform ‘male enhancement’ procedures commonly offer cis men access to genital technologies after one consultation—sometimes within the same day—despite the potential for causing cis men harm. Based on interviews with Canadian and US physicians who specialize in both fields, I analyze how discourses of ‘harm’ operate differently in the medical management and gatekeeping of trans and cis patients. Taking up Strykers (2006) call to identify the “seams and sutures” of ‘the natural body’, and building on Garner’s (2011) analysis of trans and cis chest surgeries, this research traces how discourses of harm naturalize cis men’s bodies and subjectivities while denaturalizing those of trans folks. This project asks, how does ‘the natural’ structure the somatic (im)possibilities for cis and trans people differently through discourses of harm? How is the medical production of cis men’s bodies and subjectivities successfully concealed so they are regarded as natural, while trans people’s bodies and identities are marked as unnatural constructions?

UNDERSTANDING FAKE NEWS: MISINFORMATION, DISINFORMATION AND MANIPULATION

Session code: ITD2

Date: Tuesday, June 1

Timeslot 2

In the wake of the Cambridge Analytica scandal, where information disseminated online was used to manipulate voters during the 2016 United States presidential election, and more recently regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, concern has emerged over ‘fake news’ and its impacts, both

online and offline. However, some argue that beyond the concept of fake news, it is important to distinguish between “disinformation” which refers to information that is false and deliberately created to harm a person, social group, organization or country,” and “misinformation” which refers to “information that is false, but not created with the intention of causing harm”. Indeed, how the online medium serves to fundamentally manipulate users based on the interpretation of what one consumes is still a nascent area in sociological research.

Organizer and Chair: *Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. Alternative or Substituted Realities? A Multi-Disciplinary Interrogation of Misinformation, and its role in a Post-Modern Liberalism

Presenter and Author: *Matty Peters, Carleton University*

Does misinformation substitute our reality? Or does it create alternative realities and worldviews? Does it alienate the subject? Or does it indicate new subjects and systems of power-knowledge? How has the current political and academic climate informed, and potentially bred, misinformation? The existence, and proliferation, of misinformation is symptomatic of a larger, more pervasive discursive bifurcation within the Western post-modern Capitalist society, and is a core mechanism of a larger process of subjectification which is often ignored, or missed, by traditional analytical interpretations of misinformation. In this paper, I will use current research work on Ideology, which utilizes Discourse Theory, Psychoanalytical Methodology, and Post-Structuralist theories and methods to look at the similarities and differences between misinformation and the idea of Double Think from the novel 1984. In doing so, I will highlight the deep connection misinformation shares with Liberal discourse and how it operates as a core mechanism to alleviate contradictions which are immanent within Liberalism’s inability to impose a universal ideal. By exploring how misinformation operates within the theoretical “Ideo-Material” model in my research, I seek to disorient the traditional perspective on misinformation, and produce new, often challenging questions surrounding the role of knowledge production within the environment of misinformation. Remaining mainly theoretical, this paper will draw upon fiction and non-fiction texts, and non-linguistic discourses, to produce a new set of questions that Cultural Theorists can use to ask relevant questions in a post-modern era. Rather than making broad, moralizing statements and solutions, I will problematize the current focus on misinformation.

2. The Troubling Implications of Scientific Fictions: disinformation, journalistic bias, and transmisogyny

Presenter and Author: *Abigail Curlew, Carleton University*

Transgender issues have become a prominent fixation in mainstream media across North America and the United Kingdoms as transgender human rights become increasingly visible. Conversations in the mainstream media have been rife with disinformation that often forwards narratives that pathologize trans women through misinformed arguments that trans women are a legitimate threat to the safety and wellbeing of cisgender women. Despite a general scholarly consensus from academic institutions like the American Psychological Association and the World Health Organization that affirms that transgender women are women and a lack of evidence that trans

women pose any tangible threats to the safety of cisgender women, media organizations have tended to foster conversations that ignore prevailing peer-reviewed studies in order to contest the legitimacy of trans women through vague references to “nature” and “biology”. Using a recent award nominated essay published in the BBC as a case study, I will explore how issues around trans women are often exceptionalized from standards of impartiality and fact checking in the name of free speech. The normalization of anti-trans disinformation may have wider implications to the safety of trans women by fanning the flames of a wider societal climate of hate.

3. In #FlatEarth We Trust: The Self-Representation of Flat Earthers on Twitter

Presenter and Author: *Lauren Gomes, Concordia University*

This study examines how self-identified Flat Earth believers represent themselves on social media. The Flat Earth movement has gained substantial publicity over the last few years as demands for the ‘truth’ in an era of post-truth are increasingly centered on anti-government and anti-expert knowledge. Flat Earthers often share the goal of uncovering the ‘truth,’ and do so by advocating and sharing (mis)information that supports their beliefs. Previous research has investigated who is more likely to adopt conspiratorial beliefs and why people believe them, but there is a lack of literature on how conspiracy believers represent themselves, in particular Flat Earthers. This study conducts a qualitative content analysis of self-identified Flat Earthers Twitter accounts to examine how they represent themselves and their beliefs to a broad online audience, while also addressing the dangers that these representations have vis-a-vis society. Approximately 10,000 tweets from thirty Flat Earth-related accounts were captured from June 3rd, 2019 to June 3rd, 2020. The analysis was divided into two sections: how Flat Earth believers represent themselves through their account details, and how they demonstrate their Flat Earth beliefs via their tweets. The data reveals that 1) the majority of self-identified Flat Earth accounts demonstrate epistemological populist ideologies, and 2) Flat Earth-related beliefs are represented through a perversion of scientific discourse and a reversal of roles with the scientific community. This study contributes to the literature on anti-science and conspiracy theories by focusing specifically on Flat Earthers, but also by demonstrating how conspiracy believers establish themselves as an alternative knowledge authority, which further aggravates public mistrust of government, experts, and science.

4. Why Group Culture Matters for a Sociology of Online Misinformation

Presenter and Author: *Salwa Khan, University of Toronto*

A key mystery in the social science literature on misinformation is a lack of conclusive evidence that critical thinking and education alone is enough to stop the spread of misinformation. This study on the online genetics community illuminates the need to design more culturally-informed (and group-informed) interventions in digital spaces where misinformation against experts may proliferate. There are a growing number of online communities where people attempt to interpret data on their own, without expert mediation. One popular sphere in which anti-expert (or expert-skeptical) rhetoric is abundant is the online genetics community. Based on interviews with online genetics users and an analysis of the key websites they use, I show that, in contradiction to popular assumption, some groups who proliferate anti-expert attitudes do not necessarily identify as anti-science, but anti-expert. I explain the need for such analytical nuances, which are currently missing in the misinformation literature. I emphasize that understanding the unique cultures of different

online groups where misinformation spreads can help us go beyond fact-checking and design more tailored, effective interventions.

CANADA AT A CROSSROADS: AUTHOR JEFFREY DENIS MEETS CRITICS

Session Code: IND8

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

In this roundtable, Professors Hayden King, Vanessa Watts-Powles, Terry Wotherspoon, and Elaine Coburn meet with Professor Jeffrey Denis to discuss his book, *Canada at a Crossroads: Boundaries, Bridges, and Laissez-Faire Racism in Indigenous-Settler Relations*.

Canada at a Crossroads describes and analyses the social psychological barriers to transforming white settler ideologies and practices and working towards decolonization. After tracing settlers' sense of group superiority and entitlement to historical and ongoing colonial processes, Denis illustrates how contemporary Indigenous and settler residents think about and relate to one another. He highlights how, despite often having close cross-group relationships, residents maintain conflicting perspectives on land, culture, history, and treaties, and Indigenous residents frequently experience interpersonal and systemic racism. Denis then critically assesses the promise and pitfalls of commonly proposed solutions, including intergroup contact, education, apologies, and collective action, and concludes that genuine reconciliation will require radically restructuring Canadian society and perpetually fulfilling treaty responsibilities. This roundtable is a critical exploration of the book and its arguments.

Chair: *Elaine Coburn, Glendon College, York University*

Panelists:

- Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University
- Vanessa Watts-Powles, McMaster University
- Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan

CANADIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS II: HOW POLICIES AND PROGRAMS SUPPORT OR HINDER THE CHANGING STUDENT DEMOGRAPHIC

Session Code: EDU3B

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

Over the past two decades, Canadian post-secondary institutions have witnessed a dramatic enrollment increase of international students and students from diverse backgrounds in general. For example, the international student population in Canada increased by over 40 per cent between 2016 and 2018. Colleges and University administrators have made considerable efforts to create policies and programming to accommodate a widening array of student needs. This session aims to

bring together empirical research examining demographic shifts in higher education and the policies and programs that support/hinder those changes.

Organizers: *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia, Hijin Park, Brock University, Neil Guppy, University of British Columbia, Margot Francis, Brock University, Leela MadhavaRau, Brock University*

Chair: *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. The impact of COVID-19 on international students' health and well-being

Presenter and Author: *Eugena Kwon, Saint Mary's University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Yuji Sano, Nipissing University; Emmanuel Kyeremeh, University of Toronto; Minjung Kwak, Saint Mary's University; Steven Smith, Saint Mary's University; Gowoon Jung, Kyung Hee University; Michael Zhang, Saint Mary's University*

Making rapid adjustments and navigating the current pandemic environment had a notable impact on people's health and well-being. In particular, the current unprecedented situation also disproportionately impacted international students that are still in the process of making adjustments to Canada. Past studies have shown evidence that re-settling and making the academic transition to a new country often expose international students to psychological stressors – also referred to as acculturative stress – which may have a detrimental impact on their health and well-being. The source of these acculturative stress is often related to re-establishing social capital, making cultural adjustments, navigating the unfamiliar labour market, and racial/ethnic discrimination. Given the current pandemic, international students may go through an even more challenging integration process. Such exacerbated acculturative stress due to COVID-19, could potentially result in adverse outcomes on their health, lifestyle, and well-being. This mixed-method study addresses the following questions: What impact has the COVID-19 pandemic had on the health and well-being of international students in Nova Scotia? How do their experiences vary depending on their socio-demographic characteristics? How are international students currently navigating such times of unprecedented uncertainty, and what supports are they receiving from their post-secondary institution, community, and government?

2. Passive Engagement? Intercultural Experience of East Asian International Students at Canadian Universities

Presenter and Author: *Xueqing Zhang, University of British Columbia*

Canadian universities enrol an increasing number of international students to garner global education market share. By focusing heavily on their economic value, universities overlook the intercultural experience of international students. Drawing on 18 qualitative interviews with international students at the University of British Columbia, I utilize East Asian students as a case study to explore the social practices and meanings that students assign to their intercultural experiences. My findings show that East Asian students apply a "silent strategy" in class to construct an identity that is consistent with the culture of their home countries. However, some domestic students misinterpret this silence as indicating a lack of academic aptitude, thereby reproducing

discriminatory sentiments and blocking classroom intercultural communication. A second set of findings shows that East Asian students exhibit homophily in their friendship networks. Their willingness for intercultural contact is held back by language barriers, discrimination, cultural distance, and limited access to university-led activities. I argue that the university often fails to provide adequate information to promote the awareness of student services and networking events among international students. This study contributes to a better understanding of international students' intercultural experience and provides implications for effective interventions for intercultural communication in Canadian universities.

3. Responses and Responsibilities: Complexity of International Students' Work and Learning Experiences

Presenters and Authors: *Sameena Karim Jamal, University of British Columbia; Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia; Hongxia Shan, University of British Columbia*

International students are strategically positioned as a desirable pool of immigrants to Canada. They're believed to be privileged transnational migrants with economic capital and keen on accumulating the social and cultural capitals needed to become residents (El-Assal 2020). The experiences of international students are, however, complex. Research shows that they face a range of social, cultural, academic, and health challenges (Goodwin and Mbah 2019, Tran and Soejatminah 2017). Based on a SSHRC funded longitudinal mixed-methods study with undergraduate students, this presentation will add to the understanding of international students' experiences, particularly their experiences of work and learning as part of the pathway of education to immigration. Specifically, by showing selected student work and learning profiles—in dialogue with our survey data showing broader patterns related to student work (Taylor et al. 2020, Raykov et al. 2020)—the presentation will illustrate the labour (paid and unpaid) and learning (formal and informal) that international students undertake. We emphasize that international students' access to employment, benefits, and scholarship are uneven, and they navigate challenges with varying levels of familial, social, and professional support. This presentation raises questions about the university's responses and responsibilities as a key player in the education to immigration pathway.

GENDER AT WORK, GENDERED WORK: JOBS, JUSTICE AND PRECARIETY

Session Code: FEM5C

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

Gender intersects with other axes of identity to create particular experiences of working life. Women, girls, and marginalized groups earn less, have fewer opportunities for employment, education and training, and contend with poverty, health challenges, discriminatory norms, policies and practices that do not adequately consider the needs of diverse women or mothers. Their work is often sorted and segregated into particular niches or the margins, and routinely devalued and devalorized. This session explores the experiences of precarious workers including contingent academic women, women in the gig economy, migrant domestic workers and the impact of legislation on sex workers in Canada.

Organizers: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Chairs: *Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

1. "You can transfer skills you've gained over time:" Contingent Academics' Use of Emotional Capital as Skilled Emotion Management

Presenter and Author: *Natalie Julia Adamyk, University of Toronto*

This paper has received the Canadian Sociological Association's Best Student Paper Award

This research extends recent scholarship on women's emotional labour within the workforce by looking at how women workers in skilled contingent positions undertake emotion management. I argue that conceptualizing skilled contingent workers as existing on a continuum of occupational precarity allows for a better understanding of how they undertake emotion management in these positions. Conducting interviews with forty women within contingent academic positions, I look at how they use different forms of emotion management to carry out, or, alternately, resist or reduce the workplace demands placed on them. Participants' responses indicate that having a higher ranking on both the "contingency" and "control" scales resulted in greater overall freedom to undertake emotion management in ways that enabled them to circumvent less desirable and more arduous forms of emotion management. This also allowed them to spend greater energy on more personally desirable forms of emotion management, such as teaching, and helping and mentoring others.

2. Fragmented Workers: Gender Pathways to Workplace Information and Support in the Gig Economy

Presenter and Author: *Emily Hammond, University of Toronto*

This paper contributes to a small body of research that examines the gendered nature of gig economy work in a Canadian context. While research highlights that working in the gig economy is very popular amongst the student population in Canada, the types of work being performed appear to vary greatly by gender. That most gig sex workers are women, and most gig food delivery couriers are men is significant, and adheres to prevailing logics surrounding capacities of provision. Namely, that men have a history of delivering goods, while women have a history of providing sex and intimacy. This paper points to how gig economy work conforms to these histories, even in the presence of outliers. Drawing on data gathered from semi-structured qualitative interviews with ten student sex workers, and ten male food delivery workers in Canada, this research explores how gig economy workers describe their efforts to learn about the job and stay safe in it, and how these efforts may be compounded by gender formations. Findings reveal gender differences in male food delivery workers, and female sex workers support- and information-seeking behaviours. This paper concludes by highlighting gender pathways in gig workers efforts to mitigate the impacts of extreme workplace precarity.

3. Bill C-36 - Everything We're Doing Wrong

Presenter and Author: *Diana Cave, Carleton University*

Canada's sex work legislation changed in 2014, making it illegal to purchase or advertise sexual services and for an individual to live on the material benefits of sex work. Bill C-36 advocates for reducing harms towards sex workers; however, the legislation has become another obstacle negatively impacting their health and safety. This article argues that the current governing legislation advocates for protecting sex workers; however, they are framed as dehumanized and degraded victims, which further reproduces and supports the stigmatizing stereotypes. Sex workers endure increased policing and surveillance practices; they are an at-risk community due to structural violence and stigma perpetuated by Canadian legislation, and policing practices exacerbate the precarious nature of their work. This argument proposes that decriminalization is the best way to protect sex workers and implement a harm reduction framework. By analyzing current Canadian legislation, the Nordic Model, and the decriminalized New Zealand legislation, this article aims to demonstrate that sex work does not warrant criminalization, and current Canadian legislation continues to target sex workers despite advocating for protection.

GOVERNANCE AND POWER IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

Session Code: PSM6

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

This panel examines the Arctic across a diverse set of themes: Higher Education, Arctic Security, Regional Governance, and Arctic Strategies. Utilizing tools from critical and sociological theories, the panel contends with questions concerning sites of power, decolonization, reconciliation, and the ontological politics of relationality.

Organizer and Chair: *Gail Russel, University of Toronto & Senior Advisor with the Ontario Government*

Presentations:

1. Canada's Arctic Policy & Reconciliation: An examination of Canada's Arctic and Northern Policy Framework through a Reconciliation Lens

Presenter and Author: *Gail Russel, University of Toronto*

On September 2019, the federal government released the Arctic and Northern Policy Framework (ANPF). Different from past governments, the development of this Framework took a 'co-development' approach with Indigenous Peoples and northerners who live in the Canadian Arctic to advance reconciliation and renew Canada's relationship with Inuit, First Nations and Metis. The Framework included chapters from provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners to provide an opportunity for different voices to shape the development of the priorities and strategic path for Canada's Arctic. The Framework also noted that the chapters do not reflect the views of the federal government in the final Framework released, but rather provided an opportunity for partners to express their views directly. The question of whether this Framework ultimately meets its objective to advance reconciliation with Indigenous partners in the Canadian Arctic persists. Following, I examine this question using Deborah McGregor's (2018) "Suggestions for Supporting 'Reconciliation

Research” (p.823) with the goal of ultimately unpacking whether this ‘co-development’ approach to the development of the Framework is/has been capable of changing the way policy is developed in relation to Indigenous Peoples in Canada’s Arctic.

2. Universities as Sites of Power in the Arctic: Symbolic Representation and Spatial Structures

Presenter and Author: *Jedidiah Anderson, University of British Columbia*

This paper will engage with the over-arching "Northern Relations" theme of Congress 2021 by exploring places of Arctic higher education as symbolic phenomena. Higher education remains tangible and physically-rooted in a place. This remains true despite the current crisis and intensifying efforts to encourage online or ‘distance learning’. Universities and colleges in represent a ‘site of power’ both for those who attend or work in the institution as well as any external stakeholders who may influence it through funding and policy decisions. This paper will briefly engage with the writings of Hanna Pitkin, Hannah Arendt, Henri Lefebvre, Harold Innis, and Northrop Frye in order to describe the power of sites of higher education in the symbolic sense, as ‘sites’ akin to the medieval diocesan centre or walled fortification. This paper will also investigate the Arctic or “northern” university’s consequent connection to power as a node of imperial rule as much as being an agent of regional actualization. Canada is currently experiencing the planning and establishment of several new Arctic or sub-Arctic universities. This paper will investigate the conceptual role such institutions may play as ‘sites of power’.

3. A Decolonial Approach to Arctic Security

Presenter and Author: *Gabriella Gricius, Colorado State University*

Traditional geopolitical theories approach the Arctic as a zone of potential conflict with the overarching narrative that the Arctic is the site of the new Cold War and great power competition between Russia, the United States and China over resources. However, this dominant strand of thought ignores the extent to which colonial legacies and neocolonial ideas play an instrumental role in influencing these security narratives. There is a need for a more nuanced understanding of Arctic security, particularly as it has to do with how different Arctic states express their sovereignty in practice. A decolonial approach to studying security in the Arctic can better reveal how expressions of sovereignty represent much of the same social and political hierarches that existed during the colonial era. In this research, I aim to unpack these security narratives and actions of three Arctic states: Canada, the United States, and Russia by documenting instances of coloniality of knowledge in text as well as neocolonial actions that each state has taken. With this deconstruction of Arctic narratives, I propose a different perception of sovereignty in the Arctic as being heavily influenced by neocolonial narratives in practice and argue that traditional state-centered conceptions of sovereignty should change to acknowledge 1) the shifting geography of the Arctic, 2) the history and role of Indigenous People who live there and 3) adopt an approach that considers shared sovereignty as perhaps a more realistic Arctic version of sovereignty.

4. Governmentality and crises in the Arctic

Presenter and Author: *Monica Tennberg, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland*

International regions in their multiple political forms continue to be an unsolved puzzle for political scientists, legal scholars and geopoliticians. Governmentality directs our attention to ontological politics of relationality in the Arctic, that is to question how the Arctic emerges as a governable, yet contested political space, as a response to a limited, regionally constructed problems and how distant, but effective practices of power for regional governance and political agency are constituted. The critical point here is that the Arctic region is not an isolated, unique phenomenon of international governance, but closely connected to the current global political and economic order and its reconstruction. Most importantly, governmentality as an analytical concept brings historical depth into the regional analysis of Arctic: each regional mode of governance is and has been a response to a crisis of some sorts, either military, political, social or environmental, and as such is under a process of continuous re-appraisal and re-invention. This can be seen also in the development of the Arctic governmentality. In the empirical analysis, the author investigates the political development of the Arctic region from early 1990s to the current situation and the changes in the governmentality of the region based on interviews, document analysis and participant observation.

ISLAMOPHOBIA IN NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN EUROPE

Session Code: RAE4

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

In North America and in many European democracies, Muslim cultural and religious practices are perceived to be incompatible with Western norms and values. Most recently in Quebec, Muslim minorities are coming together to challenge Bill 21 in court—the first North American legislation that limits the wearing of ostentatious religious symbols for public servants, particularly affecting women wearing hijab. This legislation is only one example of the many debates across Western democracies regarding the presence of Muslim minorities in the public sphere—the Muslim ban in the U.S., the headscarf debates in the Netherlands and Germany and the most recent statement by French president, Emmanuel Macron, that declares Islam is a religion “in crisis”. This panel aims to understand the racialization of Muslims from a transnational perspective, where panelists will discuss how anti-Muslim racism operates in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe, with a particular focus on gender, surveillance and Western populisms.

Organizer and Chair: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto*

Panelists

- Baljit Nagra, University of Ottawa
- Eman Abdelhadi, University of Chicago
- Efe Peker, University of Ottawa

LGBTQ+ PAN-ASIAN DIASPORIC IDENTITIES, ISSUES, AND EXPERIENCES

Session Code: GAS5

Date: Tuesday June 1**Timeslot 3**

The intergenerational impact of colonialism in Asia, as well as its presentation in contemporary Western society, is uniquely experienced by LGBTQ+ pan-Asian diaspora. This session features a broad range of research concerning the identities, issues, and lived experiences of LGBTQ+ pan-Asian and Muslim diaspora. Notably, this session will critically examine questions of identity formation, identity politics, culturally unique forms of discrimination, power dynamics and inequities in social service organizations, and (in)visibility in LGBTQ+ discourses.

Organizers and Chairs: *Sonali Patel, University of Ottawa; Pragma Mishra, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. The Politics of (Not) Giving a Sh*t: Understanding the Invisibility of Queer South Asian Women in Pride Toronto

Presenter and Author: *Sonali Patel, University of Ottawa*

This thesis builds on the findings of my previous study, which established that queer South Asian women (QSAW) feel invisibilized in Toronto's LGBTQ+ community (see Patel, 2019). The present study critically investigates the operation and cultural reproduction of power in organizational practices that invisibilize QSAW within Pride Toronto™, as a means of diagnosing the problem in mainstream LGBTQ+ organizations more broadly. The following research question is explored: How do the cultural underpinnings of Pride Toronto™ contribute to the invisibilization of queer South Asian women in the broader LGBTQ+ community? This critical ethnography substantiates the invisibilization of QSAW in the LGBTQ+ community as an institutionalized form of identity-based violence, in which dominant actors culturally reproduce epistemological ignorance in organizational practices that consequently construct the ideological erasure of QSAW in dominant queer discourse. This thesis further finds that QSAW become invisibilized in the broader LGBTQ+ community as a result of social movement organizations, such as Pride Toronto™, branding as diverse and inclusive while simultaneously advancing colonial knowledge about queer identities and ideologies in mainstream LGBTQ+ discourse.

2. Understanding and Supporting LGBTQ Muslims in Social Work Practice

Presenter and Author: *Maryam Khan, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Over the last decade in Canada, a LGBTQ Muslim intersectionality has gained some visibility in social science research, yet, remains largely ignored within normative LGBTQ communities in the arenas of program and service provision. There especially exists a gap concerning how to best support LGBTQ Muslim and their families within the scope of the helping professions, social work practice as it relates to service provision and programming. This presentation will focus on the many hegemonic discourses that construct and influence the lives and identities of LGBTQ Muslims. An overview of the existing research on sexually and gender diverse Muslims in the global North will

be outlined. This will highlight some key issues facing LGBTQ Muslims as these relate to sexuality, religiosity, gender identity and expression, families of origin, racism, and Islamophobia. Emphasis will be placed on exploring Rahman's concept of homocolonialism which offers nuanced understandings of gender and sexuality, LGBTQ rights in the global North, Islamophobia and conservative Muslim intolerance for LGBTQ rights. The presentation will argue that the three aforementioned aspects of homo-colonialism triangulate and can invisibilize LGBTQ Muslim sexualities as their identities, and lived experiences transcend hegemonic norms found in both LGBTQ and Muslim communities. In order to address the service gaps, focus will be placed on affirmation of a LGBTQ Muslim intersectionality, critical self-reflexivity, and decolonization of gender and sexuality, coming out and performing of LGBTQ lives and identities.

3. Becoming (of Identities): Ambiguity (of Spatiotemporal)

Presenter and Author: *Abu Haque, York University*

My research challenges the production of social spaces through language and technology, which perpetuate a dominant discourse within the concept of diversity. Identity is considered here as "a process of becoming rather than being: not 'who we are' or 'where we come from', so much as what we might become, how we have been represented and how that bears on how we might represent ourselves" (Hall, 1996, p. 4). Identity is thus not unified; rather it is thought to be fragmented and fractured in the globalized era, which has been further complicated through cultural and technological mediation of power and control. Therefore, it requires a cross-cultural fluidity to unpack the alienation brought by language and technology within the space of cultural differences marked by varied ethnic groups. My research challenges the gap between the social space (as produced) and the lived experience of the margin through an experiential video documentary, suggesting that these spaces are not only ambiguous but also resemble 'other spaces' between utopias and heterotopias (Foucault, 1986). Through this qualitative research, I explore the embodiment of the spatiotemporal ambivalence of the marginalized, and the displaced within the limits of the hybrid living in the Western cultures, and as well, within discourse. My methodology is to document and analyze the space, people and spatial practices beyond the hegemonic representations that invites us to unpack them not from binary oppositions but within a triad of three—lived, perceived, and conceived spaces (Lefebvre, 1991)—which reproduces various power dynamics of social relations. This way, the representation inverts the western pedagogical practice of knowledge creation, as it incorporates indigenous methodology of oral storytelling where the so-called visible minorities open up their space and experience. It challenges the national discourse that assumes association of a culture, a people, and a place as natural (Gupta and Ferguson 12) but excludes the nation's other, as it organizes communities based on racialized identities within the narrow range of multiculturalism (Bannerji, 2000). My research expands the interplay of language and technology in the production of social space, identity and national discourse.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL CONTEXT III: THE BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND SOCIAL NETWORKS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Session Code: SMH4C

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

A key support in abating stressors and their unfortunate mental health outcomes is social support. These supports come in both physical and social form. This session discusses new theoretical and methodological ways of researching the impact of social support – from both the residential community and personal networks - on mental health outcomes.

Organizers: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

Chair: *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Bridging the two schools of social capital and health: Theorizing and testing a new style of integrating work

Presenter and Author: *Valerie Haines, University of Calgary*

Research on social capital and health is framed by a persistent controversy about the proper referent of social capital. Because the current resolution divides the field into two distinct schools, most research is conducted within one or the other school—prompting calls for research integrating the social cohesion and network schools. This paper responds to this call. I offer a different resolution of the controversy that aligns with foundational social capital theorizing by narrowing the reach of the concept to properties of collectives and properties of personal networks. Then I propose a new style of integrating work that aligns with this resolution. I explore its empirical payoff by leveraging data from a 1995 survey of 500 residents of 32 neighbourhoods in a US city to analyze associations of neighbourhood social capital and network social capital with depressive symptoms. I find neighbourhood and network social capital did not have an effect on mental health independent of each other and network social capital mediated the neighbourhood social capital-mental health association. These findings demonstrate the value of bridging the two schools in a way that moves beyond the common practice of investigating either neighborhood or network social capital, but not both.

2. Growing Up "In Care" and Trust: A Quantitative Analysis

Presenter and Author: *Delphine Brown, University of Alberta*

Although it is sometimes necessary for children to be removed from their homes and placed in government care, the experience of being in care can impact the ability to form relationships and trust. Prior research suggests people who were under governmental care have lower levels of trust. The current study uses 2014 General Social Survey data to test whether in care status impacts level of trust across four relational variables, trust in family, strangers, neighbourhood people, and people from school or work. Using a logistic regression model, I find that participants who were in care are less likely to have trust across all four relationships in comparison to participants who were not in care. A second model adds an interaction term of Indigenous identification times in care status to the regression equation to test the differences of trust across Indigenous and Non-Indigenous identifying participants who were in care. These additional analyses demonstrate Indigenous identifying participants who were in care are less likely to have trust across three of the

trust variables. In sum, participants who were in care have lower levels of trust, and Indigenous identification moderates the relationship between in care status and trust.

3. Here We Go Again: Residents' perceptions of the need for mental health services following back-to-back flooding of the St. John River

Presenter and Author: *Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

Climate change is said to be the greatest threat to human health in the 21st century. In 2018 the St. John River rose to unprecedented levels, which resulted in mass flooding, displacing many coastal residents from their homes. A study of the 2018 flood found negative impacts on residents' mental health. The authors found evidence of communal coping; however, residents had limited to no access to formal mental health supports. Unfortunately, the same area experienced significant flooding in 2019, and what was now deemed a "once in 100-year event" was being touted as the "new normal" for the region. Through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 18 residents who were impacted by both the 2018 and 2019 floods, the present study explored the impacts of multi-year flooding on mental health and wellbeing. This paper reports on these residents' experiences with mental health, coping mechanisms, and their suggestions for mental health/wellness services for survivors of natural disasters.

4. Distressed Communities: Identifying and Explaining Regional Differences in Canadian's Mental Health

Presenters and Authors: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Diana Singh, McMaster University*

Where you live impacts your mental health. This is also true across regions of Canada. Preliminary results from the Family-Friendly Community Resources for Better Balance, Health, and Well-Being study (FFCR) highlight variations in Canadian's distress levels based on one's residential region above and beyond personal characteristics. Researchers tend to point to contextual disadvantage, deprivation, and segregation as the main culprits for these geographical differences. The socioeconomic basis of these arguments imply that more disadvantaged regions lack the resources necessary to support their residents, like adequate safety services, or nutritious food outlets, for example. Yet, due to data restrictions, the absence of resources is necessarily implied by traditional measures of regional disadvantage rather than 'actually' measured and tested. In the current study we transcend these limitations and attempt to explain regional disparities in Canadian's mental health above and beyond traditional measures of residential disadvantage. We use data from the FFCR study—the first of its kind in Canada—which includes information on a variety of residential characteristics, including libraries, recreation facilities, religious organizations, education resources, food outlets, childcare, and protective services, for example. These context-level data are connected to individual-level data from the Canadian Work Stress and Health study, which comprises information on a national-based sample of respondents. Both datasets are longitudinal in nature and have been linked across five waves, based on the respondent's census division of residence (2011 to 2019 by 2 years). Our study first, demonstrates the aggregate differences in psychological distress across Canadian regions. Second, we use measures from the FFCR study to explain away these differences while accounting for disadvantage in the area. Third, we consider changes overtime and document the importance of measuring regional characteristics in addition to traditional measures of residential effects based on economic deprivation and social segregation.

PARENTING CULTURE

Session Code: CSF3

Date: Tuesday June 1**Timeslot 3**

Over the course of the 20th and 21st centuries, several powerful discourses came together to shape the current landscape of parenting culture. These discourses reveal ideals of “intensive” parenting as fostered by developmental psychology, neoliberal rationality, risk discourse, and consumer culture across a growing digital economy. In this session, panelists are presenting important new work on parental relationships and expectations. Their insights speak to the contemporary face of parenting culture as constructed in magazines, books, contracts, and social media. Particular focus is given to how responsabilization is configured within discourse about mothering, intergenerational family relationships, risk management, and health awareness.

Organizers: *Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto; Glenda Wall, Wilfrid Laurier University*
 Chair: *Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Mothers, Grandparents, and the Project of Parenting: Media Representations of Intergenerational Relationships

Presenters and Authors: *Linda Quirke, Wilfrid Laurier University; Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Magazines are cultural texts that represent a particular social context. Family scholars have created a rich literature analyzing parenting magazine advice; social gerontologists have similarly examined print media representations of older adults. We bring these two literatures together to ask: in the modern era of intensive childrearing, how are parents advised to include and manage grandparents in the daily lives of children? Using a qualitative content analysis, we explore 43 articles about grandparents published between 1994 and 2017 in two mainstream parenting magazines: Canada’s ‘Today’s Parent’ and America’s ‘Parents’ magazine. We find: 1) closeness between grandchildren and grandparents is represented as important, with grandchildren (and sometimes parents) portrayed as prime beneficiaries of this close relationship; 2) intergenerational strain is prominent, with discord between parents and grandparents centered on children’s safety and risk avoidance; 3) grandmothers are often uncritically revered as heroines or martyrs. We discuss how, in these portrayals of intergenerational relationships, children’s needs are centred, mothers’ emotion work is prevalent and essential, and grandparents’ agency and interests are often rendered peripheral.

2. Sign Here: Examining Parent-Adult Child Contracts within Shared Living Arrangements

Presenter and Author: *Kathrina Mazurik, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting Authors: *Jordan Wellsch, University of Saskatchewan; Jan Gelech, University of Saskatchewan; Michel Desjardins, University of Saskatchewan*

Written agreements for formalizing interpersonal norms have appeared in many North American settings: in classrooms, student-supervisor relationships, marital counseling, and recently, in

parenting discourses about young adults who live at home. Appearing in articles, blogs, and books, these discourses suggest that contracts be used to set clear expectations between parents and co-resident adult children. We conducted a content analysis of 16 of these contracts, finding that they focus on: 1) assigning adult child responsibilities, 2) setting timelines for the accomplishment of adult children's tasks and goals, 3) defining rewards and punishments for adult children's behavior, 4) affirming the parents' authority and support, and 5) integrating elements that bind parents and children to the agreement. Together, these contracts depict a parenting culture whose conceptions of linear development and independence are being challenged by the changing transition to adulthood. While the child's successful "launch" into independence is a central goal, parents are simultaneously confronted by their own needs for interdependence, mutual understanding, and social agility. It remains to be seen how or in which contexts such contracts can serve those goals. Certainly, the existence of this tool highlights the continual creative adaptation of parenting culture in the face of changing developmental trajectories.

3. To be ('lazy') or not to be (a 'good' mother)? Young mothers navigating neoliberalism, post-feminism, and the ideology of intensive mothering

Presenter and Author: *Amber-Lee Varadi, York University*

Through inter-related discourses surrounding age, gender, class, and mothering, young mothers must assume multiple practices and behaviours in order to navigate harmful discourses that position young mothers as irresponsible and immoral. Research indicates that young mothers participate in consumer culture to signify 'respectability,' push themselves to become better students, and take on new responsibilities while reorganizing their priorities in anticipation of motherhood (Gregson, 2009; Greyson et al., 2019; SmithBattle, 2007; Watson and Vogel, 2017). Drawing on interviews with 11 young mothers, this research examines how young mothers engage in activities and behaviours that they conceptualize as 'good' mothering. Findings reveal that through these practices, also recognized as opportunities of redemption due to narratives framing young motherhood as a mistake, some young mothers are not fully recognized as 'good' mothers but, instead, seen as mothers who are 'doing a good job' within a public consciousness that imagines young mothers' parenting conditions as tumultuous and illegitimate. These findings illustrate how neoliberal expectations of responsabilization and post-feminist assumptions of equal and available opportunity conflict with hegemonic ideologies of intensive mothering, leaving young mothers pressured to individually navigate these tensions in order to avoid stereotypes that may position them as lazy for not working or, if employed, 'bad' mothers for their absence and assumed indifference.

POWER AND POLITICS THROUGH RELATIONAL LENSES

Session Code: RES2

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

Relational sociology seeks to re-examine social life by stressing live relations as dynamic processes. It therefore rejects conventional approaches like determinism and voluntarism while re-interrogating familiar concepts like agency and structure. However, this emphasis placed on

relations does not presume anything about the evenness between actors. This leads to the question of power and politics in both their institutional and non-institutional forms. How can relational sociology contribute to our understanding of these important issues? What difference does a relational perspective make under the circumstances? Conversely, how do issues of power and politics influence or shape the project of relational sociology?

Organizer and Chair: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. Power and Inequality in the Penal Voluntary Sector: Examining Relationships Between Volunteers and Criminalized Women

Presenter and Author: *Kaitlyn Quinn, University of Toronto*

In the broader cultural imaginary, volunteering is thought to be synonymous with compassion and/or empathy—a normative coupling that is supported by empirical research on volunteers' motivations across manifold contexts. However, there is a growing chorus of thinkers and researchers calling for a shift away from volunteers' (good) intentions and toward theorizing their (inter)actions and, more crucially, their 'effects'. The consensus amongst this critical literature is that 'how' individuals seek to help others matters a great deal—both for the individual recipients of these efforts and social inequality writ large. Such scrutiny has revealed the paradoxical nature of helping relationships, wherein “compassion and kindness exist side by side with othering processes” (Cohen et al., 2017: 399). A core tenet of this scholarship is that the 'relationship' between the givers and receivers of help is of critical importance. Charitable work “almost invariably involves the ‘better off’ providing aid in some way to the ‘worse off’” (Lyons et al., 2012: 371), resulting in an “uneven merging” wherein social structural inequalities define the relationship (Griffiths and Brown, 2017: 666). As a result, a priority for scholars has been identifying discourses that emphasize social distance, performances of social group membership that solidify dominant class values, and techniques of governance that serve to draw boundaries between volunteers and those they aim to help. In this paper I contend with these issues using the theoretical resources of relational sociology and the empirical case of the penal voluntary sector. More specifically, I draw on ethnographic observations and qualitative interviews to examine the relations of power and inequality between volunteers and criminalized women within Canadian non-profit organizations in the criminal justice domain.

2. Stories of racism and racialization: A process-relational approach to race

Presenter and Author: *Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University*

In this paper, I discuss the advantages of a process-centred relational presentation of racism and racialization from a phenomenological perspective of analysis. Today, in sociological analysis, race (or racialization) is posed as a relational concept, theorized as a product of human relations and a social construction with material and many other consequences for those racialized. However, this approach to race is relational only in a partial sense: In that racialization takes place because of how people conceive of 'self' and 'other' in their experience and the relations established between people and institutions. This kind of “social co-determinist” relationality focuses on relations as the

outcome of interactions between “social substances” or structures that are external to individual agency. The problem of approaching race as a discrete “container” of people, or as a social substance, is that this conception prevents social scientists from: 1) Focusing on how racialization and racism are produced and reproduced in social processes; 2) on how those processes intersect in complex ways with other sources of disadvantage (and privilege), as well as other cultural and social processes and meanings. Additionally, we know that the perception of race evolves and changes in fluid and dynamic ways with time and cultural context. This makes it difficult to grasp the experience of racialized people without simplifying it or making it fit reductionist racial classifications. In contrast to this, I propose that a process-centred relational perspective can handle the complexity of racism and racialization, as we are embedded in our environment and simultaneously involved in mutual co-constitutive relationships and relations, and in the enactment and co-creation of the collective meaningful domain we call society or culture.

3. Unpacking "Judeo-Christian Values": Benevolent Racist Framing of Muslims and the Mid-2010s European Migrant Crisis

Presenter and Author: *Zoltan Lakatos, Budapest University of Technology and Economics*

Like all forms of discrimination, racist discourse is especially powerful when conveyed in sophisticated rituals that make it appear commonsensical. The latter are often produced by persons sincere in their rejection of racism and hence involve successful denial thereof. Couched in symbolism attributing positive qualities to racialized groups, these forms stem from benevolent racism (with parallels in benevolent sexism) — as opposed to hostile racism, where open stigmatization of the outgroup is allowed or even encouraged. Using discourse analysis of migration-related reporting in the Hungarian press in the mid-2010s, the focus of this study is the racialization of Muslims in coverage that is openly critical of anti-Muslim rhetoric. Benchmarking benevolent racist framing against the hostile variant, I outline the various workarounds deployed, probably unwittingly, by promoters of the former to uphold building blocks of the latter — most significantly the idea that Muslims constitute a threat to Western civilization. In the process, I take stock of the shifts in meaning that nominally invariant phraseology undergoes between (a) distant points in time (e.g., the adjective "Judeo-Christian", originating in anti-Semitic rhetoric but currently mostly used to signal commitment to antiracism) and (b) when deployed with regard to, respectively, Muslims, Christians, and Jews.

4. Small schools in crisis: A relational analysis of working under speculation

Presenter and Author: *Scott Eacott, UNSW Sydney*

Small schools operate under constant speculation. Current and potential enrolments are scrutinised in relation to social data and government statistics to assess the sustainability of operations. School leaders are often asked to defend their school, its value and impact when it is statistically too small to appear in orthodox performance data (e.g., standardised test results). Despite the importance of speculation for small schools and their leaders, there is surprisingly few (if any) analyses which directly consider how school leaders negotiate these potentially competing logics of value and, more broadly, the relations among multiple perspectives on the value of school. Understanding these dynamics necessitates new theoretical and methodological insights. Mobilising Eacott's ‘relational’ approach, this paper will articulate new explanatory (theoretical) possibilities for

addressing the empirical question of speculation and small schools to deliver practical and policy insights for optimising the operations of small schools.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY I: WELLBEING OF VULNERABLE GROUPS AND ITS POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Session Code: SPE4A

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

Various intersecting axes of social inequality exist in Canada and around the world. Much research - both theoretical and empirical - has been exploring the ways in which inequality may be reduced and lives, particularly of members of vulnerable social groups, may be improved. This session focuses on inequality-reducing social policies, infrastructure, and social services in areas of healthcare, family care, and migration. Contrary to their intent, these policies may also effectively contribute to inequality, either by maintaining its existing forms, or by creating new ones. Papers in this session address the rationales, efficacy, and challenges to social policies focused on wellbeing of vulnerable social groups.

Organizers: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto; Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Chair: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Discussant: *Edith Wilson, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. An Intersectional Pathway Penalty: Filipina Immigrant Women Inside and Outside Canada's Live-in Caregiver Program

Presenter and Author: *Naomi Lightman, University of Calgary*

This study uses Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Immigration Database to examine the "intersectional pathway penalty" experienced by immigrant women from the Philippines entering Canada between 1996 and 2016 through three immigration categories. Estimating a series of growth curve models of employment income for 642,885 women, we compare Filipina immigrants' earnings trajectories with female immigrants from other source countries to highlight how country of origin intersects with entry class to affect immigrant women's post-migration labour market integration. Viewed through the lens of intersectionality, our results indicate that processes of differentiation tied to gender, race, and immigrant status result in Filipina women outperforming comparable women from other sources countries within the Live-in Caregiver Program, where earnings are consistently lowest. However, within the higher earning Federal Skilled Worker Program entry class, Filipinas experience downward labour market mobility relative to women from other source countries, ultimately emphasizing the devalued nature of care work.

2. The Cost of Informal Caregiving to the Canadian Economy

Presenter and Author: *Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

Canada is relying on informal caregivers to provide eldercare at home and in eldercare facilities. A high percentage of Canadian informal caregivers (3/4 or 6.1 million) are employed. 2.5 million caregivers have reported that they try to balance caregiving with paid employment. Some of them have to take time off from work regularly, and some had to take early retirement in order to carry out their caregiving duties. Cumulatively, informal caregiving is hurting Canada's national economy. COVID-19 has exposed the serious loopholes in our long term care system. Part of the problem is lack of funding and severe staff shortage in these facilities. This paper will include a recent case study data, which presents first person accounts of family caregivers' struggles caused by staff shortage at eldercare facilities, and how their careers were affected. It calls for the development of a new national eldercare strategy for achieve a healthy economy and a healthy population.

3. On Shifting Moral Codes and the De-Stigmatization of Substance Users on Social Assistance through a Collective Praxis of Hope

Presenter and Author: *Amber Gazso, York University*

Substance use that is perceived to be problematic – i.e. an 'addiction' that inhibits self-control with harmful consequences – has resulted in the creation of knowledge of social deviance, invited moral scrutiny and stigmatization of the individual who uses, and may be criminalized. Poverty, meanwhile, is subject to similar discursive constructions and social responses. Between 2016 and 2017, I conducted in-depth interviews with 28 people who were sober, in recovery, or engaged in use of drugs (illicit and prescription) or alcohol while on Ontario Works. My interest was in the experience of living with addiction whilst simultaneously living a life overseen and conditioned by social assistance policy rules and regulations and shaped by poverty. As I concluded my interpretation of participants' stories, I was drawn to their significance for re-imagining moral construction of and responses to substance use and addiction. Participants' stories of all the facets, events, and responsibilities that make up their selves and daily lives prompt me to clearly see substance user as but one identity of many – people are not their addiction. I contend that when we begin from this premise, the stigmatization of addiction seems largely incomprehensible; moral codes applied to substance use (and users) become entirely questionable. In this paper, I further offer that de-stigmatization is possible through a shift in the framing of substance use and ruminate on how this may culminate in a collective praxis of hope that produces fruitful opportunities for treatment for those who seek it and social inclusion for any person living with addiction.

SOCIOLOGICAL INSIGHTS ON CYBERCRIME AND DEVIANCE

Session Code: ITD4

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

From communications to social media to the Internet of Things, technology continues to occupy an ever greater space in our personal and social lives. As news stories and empirical accounts demonstrate, the continued expansion of technology represents both opportunities and challenges for Canadians. Cybercrime and deviance represent two broad categories of such challenges, and sociologists are among the foremost scholars investigating human-centric problems and solutions.

This session brings together those studying diverse topics at the intersection of the internet, technology, and digital sociology and criminology. This includes, but is not limited to, cyber-psychopathy, financial and security crimes, cyberbullying and targeted online hate, and the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for cybercrime.

Organizers: *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph; Dylan Reynolds, University of Guelph*

Chair: *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. Cyber-Psychopathy Revisited: Validation and Updated Findings

Presenter and Author: *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto*

This presentation builds on my previous criminological research focusing on the contextual gap in offending outcomes between online and offline environments. I revisit the idea of “cyber-psychopathy”, which hypothesizes that the Internet may facilitate a context-dependent shift toward the heightened expression of ‘dark’ personality traits to explain participation in deviant behaviors online that are less likely to be performed offline. I aim to replicate and extend my initial empirical findings that support the cyber-psychopathy hypothesis (Nevin, 2015). Here I will highlight my efforts to validate my original self-report measures through both Zoom-based cognitive interviews and a quantitative pilot study on Amazon Mechanical Turk, as well as report new results from a larger-scale online survey of American Internet users. I will conclude with a discussion of how this work contributes to larger theoretical debates in the emerging field of cyber-criminology.

2. Victims' Experiences of Identity Theft: Online vs. Offline Forms

Presenter and Author: *Dylan Reynolds, University of Guelph*

Identity theft, the theft and misuse of identity information for personal gain or to harm another, is increasingly pervasive and can take many forms. According to past research, relatively few identity theft victims know how their information was obtained and thus whether the crime occurred online or offline. As such, little research has examined differences in online versus offline forms of identity theft. Drawing on 20 interviews with identity theft victims, this study examines the differences in victims’ perceptions of identity theft based on whether they believe the incident occurred online, offline, or are unsure. This research explores how experiences vary based on the medium through which the crime occurs, which may impact decision-making in identity theft’s aftermath. These findings have implications for victim assistance and police reporting and provide insight for future research on the perception of crimes online versus offline.

3. Illuminating the cyberbullying blind spot: Introducing CSEM, a cyber-social-ecological model of cyberbullying

Presenters and Authors: *Molly-Gloria Harper, Western University; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*

Amanda Todd’s experience showed how cyberbullying can have long-term and irreversible consequences for a person’s life. While cyberbullying has been recognized as a critical social issue,

we are still limited in our understanding of what features and affordances of digital media facilitate cyberbullying, the overarching digital context, and how it overlaps with other contexts (i.e., individual, community, society). We argue that these problems result from the lack of an overarching theoretical framework specific to cyberbullying. We propose a theoretical framework, referred to as the 'Cyber-Social-Ecological Model (CSEM)' that provides a more holistic understanding of the many factors that affect cyberbullying and how they interact. To build CSEM, we adapt the existing 'Social-Ecological Model of Bullying' proposed by Swearer and Espelage by adding the cyber context and including cyber-specific factors. The goal of CSEM, then, is to offer a more appropriate and comprehensive framework that future scholars can use to investigate cyberbullying.

4. Harmful comments online : A Quantitative Study of Candidates in the New Brunswick Provincial Election of 2020

Presenter and Author: *Gilbert Mclaughlin, Ontario Tech University*

The various forms of online comments that are intended to cause harm to the interlocutor is a disturbing global phenomenon that creates tensions between communities. The phenomenon of online prejudice also strongly affects the political world. Several actors point out that politicians constantly receive abusive, racist and sexist online messages. Threats received online are part of a growing phenomenon that can incite some to take violent action. Online hostility has repercussions on the functioning of our democratic system. In order to study the online harms suffered by politicians, we have chosen to conduct a survey of the 2020 provincial election candidates of New Brunswick. The data was collected between September 21, 2020 to November 21, 2020. We then asked the following question: During the 2020 New Brunswick election campaign, were you harmed online? We then proposed to identify variables that may be related to having been affected by harmful online messages. This presentation will also highlight the methods used and the challenges faced by candidates in an election campaign in Canada.

5. Measuring the Extent of the Cybercrime During Covid-19 Pandemic in Turkey

Presenter and Author: *Naci Akdemir, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy*

Covid-19 pandemic caused significant changes in the way individuals socialize, work or communicate. Several studies documented the adverse impacts of lockdown period on the individuals' psychological well-being. The networked Internet technologies emerged as a remedy for the socialization problems occurred during the lockdown period. However, increased use of the Internet created new opportunities for online perpetrators. A survey (N=649) was conducted to examine the changes in individuals' online lifestyles during the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown period in Turkey. This study was the first and only research to measure Turkey's cybercrime risks during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study illustrated significant changes in users' online behaviours. Social media usage (58%), accessing online movies (45%), online banking (40%) and online shopping (39%) were most frequently engaged online behaviours. Measuring the extent of the cybercrime was another novelty of this research. The results indicated that 7.1% of the participants experienced at least one form of cybercrime during the lockdown period. While 5.1% of respondents experienced malware infection, 2.3% of participants reported economic cybercrime victimization. Lastly, fear of cybercrime emerged as another significant issue. Whereas 46.5% of

respondents acknowledged fear of online identity theft, 40% of respondents reported fear of economic cybercrime victimization.

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: INSIGHTS ON THE UNEQUAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Session Code: REM3

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

While medical research has been at the forefront of the COVID-19 pandemic, sociological research has also played an important role. Many sociologists have refocused their research to examine how the pandemic has created or intensified social inequalities. Organized by the CSA Research Advisory Subcommittee, this panel will highlight the important work being done by sociologists who are shedding light on the unequal impacts of COVID-19 within Canada. Panelists will discuss their main findings regarding the uneven burdens that the pandemic has created for different communities and the challenges of conducting sociological research during the pandemic.

Organizers: Frank, Statistics Canada, Lisa Kaida, McMaster University, Allyson Stokes, Memorial University, Kyle Willmott, University of Alberta

Moderator: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University

Panelists

- Fernando Mata, University of Ottawa
- Simon Lambert, University of Saskatchewan
- Mark Stoddart, Memorial University
- Tracey L. Adams, Western University
- Yue Qian, University of British Columbia

THE RIGHT TO BE RURAL

Session Code: RUS2

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 3

Many rural communities are currently facing a complex array of demographic, social, economic, environmental, and political challenges. This session explores the nature and consequences of some of these changes both in terms of consideration for the ways researchers of the rural should be designing their research, and in terms of exploring some of the most critical research areas such as out-migration, the creation of rural capital of various types, access of rural farmers to resources, the social consequences of different rural food procurement strategies, and the socio-economic consequences of disease on patients and families in rural areas.

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

Chair: *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. Fighting for the right to rural education

Presenter and Author: *Hannah Main, Dalhousie University*

From 2009 to 2018, over 30 primary and secondary schools in Nova Scotia were slated for closure by the province's school boards, many of these due to declining rural enrolment. These school closure decisions were not accepted by everyone, though. In many areas, residents resisted school closure decisions affecting their community. In one community, parents and other local residents successfully fought to keep a small rural school open through years of activism. Through a case study of this contested rural school, this paper explores the concept of a right to rural education. In this study of a grassroots movement to save a school, this paper reveals the ways in which policy-makers' priorities and values clash with the priorities and values of rural residents. The conflict around school closures both reveals and challenges assumptions about who has a right to schooling. Ultimately, the conflict around school closures reveals the limitations of hegemonic neoliberal ideas of fairness and efficiency.

2. Lending a helping hand: Understanding volunteer practices for university students and their communities

Presenter and Author: *Fab Antonelli, Mount Allison University*

The "right to be rural" can be understood in part as the possibility for rural communities to provide supports for citizens in their daily living. As neoliberal pressures strain vital community services, volunteering often takes up the slack. Volunteering as a social practice is associated with personal development and the impact on community sustainability and growth. Studies point to the contradictory moments of volunteerism as a career-building practice (i.e. credentialing for c.v. development) with the social functions of community engagement. This contradiction is exacerbated in light of current neoliberal practices shrinking the welfare state while rolling out an ideology of individualism (Holdsworth and Brewis, 2013). This paper will present findings from interviews with 15 university students from a small Maritime town exploring why students volunteer, the impact volunteering has on their identity and career, and their connectedness to the small towns they inhabit. These understandings could better anticipate the intentions and expectations of youth in volunteering and shed light on the possibilities for community growth and development through community engagement. Moreover, this paper will present the potential of small towns to gain in strength and development through the volunteer practices of traditionally transient yet well-educated and connected populations.

3. Investigating the Impact and Integration of Rural Ontario Craft Breweries Within the Host Community

Presenter and Author: *Brad Ross, University of Guelph*

There has been an explosion in the prevalence of rural Canadian craft breweries. As these breweries continue to emerge and develop, there is an obvious need for an in-depth investigation of a brewery's holistic impact on its community, including its role in local economic development, community and food system sustainability, and contribution to rural community resiliency. For the purposes of this investigation, the researcher will employ a nested mixed-methods approach, which will utilize survey data to provide insight regarding the demographics of rural craft beer drinkers and identify possible trends of influence. This will be complemented by semi-structured one-on-one interviews with community members and brewery staff to gain a deeper understanding of the brewery's impact on emerging themes, which may include but is certainly not limited to rural resiliency, community identity, youth retention, local tourism, gentrification, industrialization, and the participant/community's relationship with alcohol. Additionally, the researcher will reference the Community Capitals Framework (see Emery and Flora, 2006) to analyze possible developments within each of the identified forms of capital. It is expected that the findings from this research will prove beneficial to a multitude of people, including rural community members, craft brewers, policymakers, and rural researchers.

4. Beating broke by getting out? Examining the relationship between personal debt and community-outmigration

Presenter and Author: *Alyssa Gerhardt, Dalhousie University*

Non-presenting Author: *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University*

Scholarship on young people's geographical mobilities tells us that young adults move away from their childhood communities for a complex mix of economic "push-pull" reasons, relationships, aspirations, attachments to place, identity and belonging. In this abundant research, particularly that which focuses on youth outmigration from rural and peripheral communities, there is surprisingly little attention paid to an issue that is top-of-mind for many young adults today: personal debt. In this paper, we draw insights from extant literature on youth mobilities to make the case for a greater examination of the role of personal debt in young people's migration decisions. We hypothesize that youth 'and debt' increase a person's likelihood of moving away from peripheral regions. We test this hypothesis using data from a 2019 survey of Atlantic Canadians and find some support for it, and some interesting nuance, suggesting that there is good reason to examine debt's role in youth mobilities in greater detail.

AUTHORITARIANISM AND POPULISM IN EUROPE II

Session Code: PSM5B

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

This session features papers rooted in social movements, political sociology, media studies, feminism and-or immigration studies literatures on the rise of right-wing authoritarian populism.

Organizer and Chair: *Neil Mclaughlin, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Radical Women? Explaining the Gender Gap in Radical Right Voting in the Nordic Countries

Presenter and Author: *Maria Finnsdottir, University of Toronto*

In recent decades Western Europe has seen a significant rise in radical right politics. Despite their international reputations as gender egalitarian welfare paradises, the Nordic nations of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden are no exception to this trend. While Nordic radical right movements have appropriated gender egalitarian language, the leadership and voting bases of these parties remains overwhelmingly male. The gender gap in radical right voting has been explained alternatively as a reflection of differences in values between men and women, or of differences in structural location. Using a logistic regression decomposition analysis, I compare the importance of attitudinal and structural influences on voting behaviour. I find that both gendered differences in anti-immigration sentiment and in public sector employment explain a significant portion of the gender gap in the likelihood of voting for the radical right, adding a layer of nuance to our understanding of the gender gap.

2. All for one and one for lulz: How communication styles shape mobilization attempts in centralized and decentralized online far-right communities.

Presenter and Author: *Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University*

Recent research on the far-right reveals that the internet has been instrumental for the growth of traditionally centralized groups such as the White Power Skinheads and Christian Identity movements. Less research has focused on the impact of decentralization on the far-right. Current research on how far-right groups use the internet does not distinguish between centralized and decentralized spaces which can give the impression that there is little variation between how different movements and movement communities operate. My contribution addresses this gap by asking: How does decentralization impact the organizational and procedural elements of online far-right communities? I compare Stormfront, a centralized online far-right community, with 4chan/pol/ a decentralized online far-right community. The study reveals how decentralization impacts preferred communication modes in each community and how different communication modes come to shape calls for mobilization on both websites.

3. 'You must accommodate to our way of life': Nativist logics and the Racialization of Muslim Minority Practices in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto*

Multiculturalism is a state ideology in Canada that ostensibly advocates for tolerance towards visible minorities, encourages immigration, and celebrates minorities and their cultural practices. And yet, contestations with regard to Indigenous nationhood and policing of black communities have long been present in Canadian society. This paper examines another such case—Muslims—that highlights the “limits of multiculturalism”—the discursive spaces where minority cultures are not perceived as valuable additions to society, but rather as threats to a white Canadian national identity. The Muslim case offers a strategic lens to interrogate this ideology because the most recent debates about multiculturalism in Canada involve accommodating Muslim religious and cultural

practices, especially when such minority practices intersect with gender relations and the family. Thus, focusing primarily on racialization processes and how it intersects with gender, I examine public perceptions towards four Muslim cultural practices, both gendered ('niqab, hijab) 'and non-gendered '(Ramadan and Eid') to unveil the logics used against Muslim incorporation in public discourse. To investigate such questions, I collected comments online of four news media pages (Globe and Mail, National Post, Toronto Star and Journal de Montreal) from 2015 to 2020 on Facebook. With a total of 45 000 comments collected, findings reveal that commenters employ nativist logics to create 'bright' boundaries of who belongs to the nation. Second, nativists employ the 'slippery slope' analogy that if Muslim minorities practice begin to be accommodated, then there is a threat of a Muslim takeover (e.g., implementation of Sharia law). Third, nativists use 'saviour' and Orientalist logic that assumes Muslim women are forced to veil by their husbands and want Muslim women to rid themselves of their veils to be free.

CONFERENCE KEYNOTE: DR. VANESSA WATTS

Reconciliation as the new frontier? Indigenous cosmologies, the state and the social

Session Code: PLN1

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

A century and a half of state-engineered colonization has produced a reconciliation discourse that relies on the state as a collaborator. Yet, Indigenous social systems and social movements continue to challenge statist efforts towards Indigenous erasure. This lecture will examine how reconciliation is oriented across competing interests and the ever solving of the Indian Problem.

Chair: *Tina Fetner, McMaster University*

Keynote Speaker: Vanessa Watts, McMaster University

Dr. Watts completed her undergraduate degree at Trent University, MA at the University of Victoria, and PhD in the Department of Sociology at Queen's University. She is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and the Indigenous Studies Program at McMaster University and teaches in areas of Contemporary Indigenous Issues, Residential Schools, Indigenous Sovereignty, Indigenous Ways of Knowing and Methodologies, and Indigenous Ontologies.

CRITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF FAMILIES, WORK AND CARE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CSF-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

Our research cluster invites existing and prospective members to join us in our annual business meeting. The purpose of this cluster is to provide a space to share ideas, promote research, discuss concerns, and network with other scholars working in this field. Please feel free to stop by our virtual meeting – we look forward to connecting with you.

Chairs: *Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto; Kevin Shafer, Brigham Young University*

EDUCATION, SKILLS AND THE LABOUR MARKET: INSIGHTS FROM THE CANADIAN RESEARCH DATA CENTRE NETWORK

Session Code: EDU4

Date: Tuesday June 1**Timeslot 4**

This session features quantitative and mixed-method papers that draw upon Statistics Canada's survey and/or administrative data sources via the Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN) such as but not limited to the Education and Labour Market Longitudinal Platform, Youth in Transition Survey, National Graduates Survey, Postsecondary Student Information System, Longitudinal and International Study of Adults, Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competencies, Canada Student Loan Program, the Labour Force Survey, and the General Social Survey.

Organizers and Chairs: *David Zarifa, Nipissing University; Grant Gibson, Canadian Research Data Centre Network*

Presentations:

1. Nonconventional Pathways and Credit Accumulation Behaviours in Postsecondary Education: Statistical Portrait and Evaluation of Labour Market Outcomes

Presenter and Author: *Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique*

Non-presenting Authors: *Stephen Sartor, Western University; Yacine Boujija, Université de Montréal*

This study explores the educational trajectories and credential accumulation behaviours of Canadians who participate in postsecondary education and evaluates the labour market outcomes for those who engage in conventional (linear) and non-conventional pathways. The information necessary to draw a clear picture of the varieties of pathways in postsecondary education and their labour market outcomes is constrained by data limitations relating to the short duration between the completion of the first observed credential and the end of the observation period. For this reason, little is known about the differences in short- and long-term outcomes between students who follow conventional education pathways and those who do not. This is especially true to the extent that non-conventional pathways are likely to involve a return to schooling later in life. To address this gap, we leverage the nationally-representative Longitudinal Survey of Adults (LISA). The LISA helps address limitations of prior literature to the extent that it includes respondents' full postsecondary education history and is integrated with personal income tax data since 1982. This additional set of data sources will contribute to the detailed evaluation of labour market outcomes such as earnings and labour force attachment as a complement to the LISA information. Preliminary results provide evidence that people persist in postsecondary education throughout the life course, much beyond their mid-20s. Our main contribution is an exploration of the full postsecondary education history that extends throughout individuals' life course, which enables us to describe the range of postsecondary pathways and evaluate their association with particular labour market outcomes. We also investigate differences by family background, immigration status, and other sociodemographic characteristics.

2. Does reading proficiency at age 15 affect employment earnings in young adulthood?

Presenter and Author: *Laura Gibson, Statistics Canada*

Non-presenting Authors: *Darcy Hango, Statistics Canada; Carlos Rodriguez, Finance Canada; Sarah Jane Ferguson, Statistics Canada; John Zhao, Statistics Canada*

Previous research has suggested that skills acquired at a young age, such as reading or math skills, may have an impact on the early labour market outcomes of individuals. In this study, tax data linked to Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) were used to examine the association between background factors at age 15 (including reading proficiency) and employment earnings in young adulthood for a cohort of respondents who were aged 15 in 2000. Descriptive analyses showed that young women and men with higher reading proficiency at age 15 earned more than their counterparts with lower reading proficiency. In the first year after leaving school, the gap was about 53% for women and 29% for men, and several years later the earnings gap for women decreased to about 20%, while it increased to about 70% for men. These results, however, do not take into account other potential factors that may also affect earnings. Sequential OLS models that account for various individual and background factors, such as parental education and income, and overall marks at age 15, as well as highest level of education and field of study, found that for men and women the association between reading proficiency at age 15 and employment earnings after leaving school was removed, even in the first year after leaving school. These regression results show that for women, reading proficiency acted on career employment earnings primarily through education, suggesting that women with stronger reading proficiency are more likely to acquire higher education credentials, which likely has an impact on earnings. For men, other background characteristics, such as parental income and marks at age 15 had more of an impact on employment earnings than reading skills.

3. Does Location Matter?: Northern and Rural Differences in Youth's Reading Math and Science Skills in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University*

Non-presenting Authors: *David Zarifa, Nipissing University; Darcy Hango, Statistics Canada*

A new body of sociological research finds that northern and rural youth face proximity and socio-demographic barriers in accessing higher levels of postsecondary education and lucrative fields of study such as the STEMs (Hango et al., 2019; Zarifa et al., 2018). However, prevailing research has yet to systematically measure the skills proficiencies of youth in these regions nor have we understood the factors which might account for regional differences. As such, our study draws upon multiple cycles of Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition Survey, Cohort A linked to the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) scores to investigate how location of residence impacts skills proficiencies at age 15, the extent to which skills gaps vary across math, science and reading proficiencies, and which factors explain regional and skill type variations. Among the factors investigated, we include family background factors and parent involvement in schooling to estimate their effect on students' achievement. In terms of the importance of location, we present three key findings. First, we uncover an urban advantage (northern and southern) in reading proficiencies. Second, our findings reveal that southern, urban youth outperform youth from all other locations in their mathematics skills. Finally, in terms of science, southern youth experience significant advantages over all other youth. However, much of the skills differences are attributable to

parenting styles, parental socio-economic status, student academics, and school differences in SES. Our findings further reveal that the relative impact of each of these factors in explaining location differences varies across skill types.

GENDER AND SEXUALITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: GAS-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

The Sociology of Gender and Sexuality is among the most significant and exciting fields in contemporary sociological research and thought. The purpose of this research cluster is to promote research, teaching, networking and other professional activities for those interested in the study of gender and sexuality. Please feel free to drop by our research cluster meeting.

Chair: *Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto*

INTERNET, TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ITD-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

Through this meeting we aim 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. It will provide an opportunity to connect like-minded sociologists and to set our agenda and directions for future CSA conferences. We will encourage members' suggestions in terms of initiatives, awards, and future conference sessions. This meeting is open to anyone interested in joining our membership or just learning more about the cluster.

Chairs: *Andrew Nevin, University of Toronto; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*

OMNIBUS: PREVENTING AND ADDRESSING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Session Code: OMN1B

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

These presentations provide a timely analysis of how sexual misconduct and abuse can be ameliorated by education and initiatives focused on long-term change and community involvement, shining light on some of the most insidious and underreported forms of exploitation in Canadian society today.

Chair: *Natalie Adamyk, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Exploring sexual consent education at Canadian post-secondary institutions

Presenter and Author: *D. Scharie Tavcer, Mount Royal University*

In Canada and United States one in three women over the age of 15, has experienced sexual assault during her lifetime (Benoit et al., 2015; Cantalupo, 2011; Fisher et al., 2000; Holland and Cortina, 2017; Karjane et al., 2002; Krebs et al., 2007; Tjaden and Thoeness, 2000; United States Department of Justice, 2017). Despite, one in five women and one in 16 men being sexually assaulted during their stay at a post-secondary institution (PSI) (Fisher et al., 2000), more than 90% of victims do not report to school authorities (Krebs et al., 2007; Krebs et al., 2016). The lack of reporting by PSI students is consistent with general Canadian and American statistics that only 1 in 10 sexual assaults is reported to police (Brennan and Taylor-Butts, 2008; Department of Justice, 2017). Furthermore, those statistics have not changed in decades. As a result of these facts, I ask what can be done differently – what can PSIs do to reduce the numbers of victims and potential perpetrators. The study is a multi-method approach to exploring and understanding sexual consent education– what is currently offered and what are students saying they want. Among other questions, I asked students to define consent and to identify what consent education exists at their university and who receives the education. And I asked them if consent education should be mandatory and if it should be mandatory for everyone on campus, not just students but for faculty, staff, and administrators. This presentation will include those results.

2. Socialization, Sexual Misconduct and Culture Change in the Canadian Military: Sex- and Gender-Based Influences

Presenters and Authors: *Kyle Fraser, Department of National Defence; Karen Davis, Department of National Defence*

Sociological methods and perspectives contribute to the capability of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), by providing evidence-based recommendations to organizational leadership. A 2015 external review of sexual misconduct and harassment in the CAF found an “underlying sexualized culture” in the CAF that contributes to an environment “hostile to women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) members.” Supporting Operation HONOUR, the organization’s mission to eliminate harmful sexual behaviours, we employed a multi-method data collection strategy involving 15 focus groups of military personnel undergoing basic training (n=134), and 20 interviews with instructional staff at the training sites. Results reflect several themes including: anticipatory and role socialization as it pertains to new entrants’ perceived compatibility with espoused CAF values; formal and informal processes and tactics of socialization; expectations of recruit conduct between peers, and between course candidates and instructional staff. Sexual misconduct remains a complex challenge for leadership, requiring assessment of processes that influence culture and efforts to change culture within military organizations. The results underscore the importance of understanding the relationship between observed, reported, and experienced behaviours, and the less tangible dimensions of organizational culture in military contexts that will influence and sustain patterns of behaviour over time.

3. Capacity Building to Prevent Sexual Exploitation

Presenter and Author: *Christine Mhina; University of Seattle*

Sexual exploitation of children is of considerable concern in Canada. Researchers agree that a combination of abusive experiences within the family, running away, lack of viable alternatives, and the failure of the child welfare system to arrest the situation, cumulatively create a situation that sets the stage for children to become involved in prostitution (Schissel and Fedec, 1999; Farley, 2003; Twill, Green and Traylor, 2010; Kotrla, 2010). Although childhood abuse and violence to adult prostituted women have been well documented, fewer researchers have studied the experiences of street youth and their responses to services that could support their exit from prostitution and protect them from abuse. Moreover, there is minimal analyses that take into consideration the ways in which structural injustices are linked to sexual exploitation. While it is increasingly argued that professionals must protect children from becoming involved sexual exploitation, primary prevention, which addresses structural inequalities has not been adequately applied to prevent sexual exploitation. Research question (s): How can researcher(s) and community service organizations collaboratively implement primary prevention approaches to stop child/youth sexual exploitation before it occurs? How can researcher(s) and community service organizations, collaboratively develop and implement community action plan to prevent child/youth sexual exploitation? This study utilized Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) methods to execute a joint discovery of possibilities to prevent sexual exploitation and to create to create a sustainable community-based intervention designed for sexually exploited youths/adolescents in Edmonton area and the surroundings. The research study involves working collaboratively with Community service organizations that work with youth interventions. By bringing together service providers along with survivors of sexual exploitation provided a bridge of different kinds of knowledge that will hopefully animate better approaches to transforming experiences into actionable, impactful solutions. The author will discuss preliminary findings of this study.

RACE AND ETHNICITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: RAE-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

This year's CSA theme of Resisting Racism and Colonialism has promoted an increased interest in the Race and Ethnicity Research Cluster. As we continue to grow, we invite you to join us for our annual meeting. Come meet the working team and share your ideas. We look forward to receiving your feedback for developing a stronger research cluster.

Chairs: *Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia; Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto; Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University*

RURAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: RUS-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

Timeslot 4

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 fourth Rural Sociology networking event, which will provide and share ideas on the future direction of the CSA Rural Sociology cluster.

Chairs: *Satenia Zimmermann, Lakehead University; Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University*

SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL EQUALITY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SPE-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

This is a general meeting of our research cluster. All are welcome - our members and other interested colleagues. Let's take this great opportunity to share our recent research activities and thoughts on the social issues of our concern. We may also find research collaborators and supporters, and discuss our new ideas and plans for future work.

Chairs: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto; Weizhen Dong, University of Waterloo*

SOCIOLOGY OF MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SMH-MT

Date: Tuesday June 1

The cluster invites all those interested to attend the annual cluster meeting. We will follow up on the Cluster's initiatives regarding the website, the mentorship program, teaching tools, and themes for next year's CSA conference. The meeting will also offer an opportunity for networking with others in common research areas. We look forward to your participation.

Chairs: *Marisa Young, McMaster University; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

CANADIAN EXPERIENCES OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION I: PERSPECTIVES ON CLASS, SOCIAL INEQUALITY, AND ECONOMIC MOBILITY IN CANADA

Session Code: SPE1

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

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, economic mobility over the life course and across generations, income inequality, work, and occupational inequality based on quantitative or qualitative research.

Organizers and Chairs: *Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Centre Urbanisation Culture Société; Charles Plante, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. Poverty and food insecurity among lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual people in CanadaPresenter and Author: *Vesna Pajovic, Western University*Non-presenting Authors: *Nicole Denier, University of Alberta; Sean Waite, Western University*

This study examines the incidence of poverty and food insecurity among gay, lesbian, and bisexual people relative to heterosexual people in Canada. While a growing body of research highlights the differences in pay and employment status between LGB and heterosexual people in Canada, little research has looked at income disparities and how the incidence of low income varies by sexual orientation. Focusing on income captures additional resources, often in the form of government transfers, and includes a wider population, notably those with little or no attachment to the labour market. A handful of papers—mainly from the U.S.—indicate that sexual minorities experience higher rates of poverty than their heterosexual counterparts. Drawing on the 2007-2018 Canadian Community Health Surveys and the 2016 Census of Canada, we estimate rates of poverty and food insecurity by sexual orientation. We further look at the determinants of poverty and food insecurity and how factors including age, family composition, and labor force engagement impact the likelihood of experiencing material hardship. Finally, using the detailed income data from the Census, we document differences in access to poverty-alleviating social programs for those in same-sex compared to different-sex couples, paying particular attention to how program eligibility intersects with unique demographic and labor market characteristics of same-sex and opposite-sex couples.

2. Colourblind Racism, Standpoint and Empowerment: A study of Microenterprise in Toronto and Los AngelesPresenter and Author: *Julie Young, Western University*

This study explores how microenterprise workers empower their clients based on their colourblind racial attitudes. The purpose of the study is to understand how people's beliefs about race and racism contribute to the way they theorize poverty and poverty alleviation strategies. Practitioner standpoint and structural location influenced microenterprise worker's scope of practice, their language, and the meaning they attached to their work. For BIPOC practitioners, their work was bound up in the realm of political struggle. Empowerment meant seeking alternative power relations and equipping clients with tools to resist oppression. White workers focused on the economic dimensions of empowerment. They identified human capital investments and behavioural change as the most pertinent to achieving empowerment. The author examined the colourblind affect based on 58 in-depth interviews in Los Angeles and Toronto. This highlights a problem for those who seek to empower individuals living in poverty as it illuminates the risk of "helping" in ways that may be harmful. Only by turning our attention to system failures, exploitation, and oppression, can individuals be empowered.

3. State Union Density Effects on Support for Reducing Income Inequality Among Workers, 1973-2016Presenter and Author: *Shawn Perron, University of Toronto*

Research often borrows on popular yet largely unsubstantiated assumption that unions are effective at fostering inequality attitudes among unionized workers and their communities. This paper tests this assumption by drawing on inequality attitude data from the General Social Survey and state-level union density data from the Current Population Survey and County Business Patterns between 1973 and 2016. Linear Probability and Marginal Structural Models estimate that a 23 percent union membership increase support for reducing income inequality by two to 10 percentage points among all workers. Unions' capacity to influence workplace and policy attitudes may be more limited than commonly assumed.

4. Those who stay and those who leave: New Brunswick's commuting workers and 'becoming modern'

Presenters and Authors: *Tracy Glynn, St. Thomas University; Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University; Kelsey Fawcett, University of New Brunswick*

New Brunswick's commuting workers say they must travel outside the province for work. To them, New Brunswick is an economically depressed region where they cannot earn adequate income, get the skills they need to advance themselves, pay for education and hockey for their kids, get out of debt, or retire. This article adds to the literature on Canada's mobile workforce by gathering the perspectives of New Brunswick's mobile workers on their work and their home communities. Specifically, we present research based on interviews with 15 former and current mobile workers, women and men, ages 24 to 62 years old, to discuss two kinds of moral boundaries, one between good and bad workers and the other between home and away. In attending to these moral boundaries, we develop the concept of 'becoming modern' in the workers' perspectives of how they see themselves, their work and the spaces they call home and work.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY I

Session Code: ENV1A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

In Environmental Sociology—as in all areas of sociological specialization—ideas matter. Not all ideas are equal, and some have more power to shape action and channel human activity toward certain outcomes. This session includes a diverse set of papers with different methodologies and theoretical frameworks, but each explores, to some degree, the ideas, discourses, ideologies and concepts that construct and shape the environment. They include a conceptual piece on climate change discourse, and three empirical papers that attend to the framing, discourses and narratives around energy projects and policies in Canada and beyond.

Organizers: *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University*

Chair: *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. Renewed Power to the People? The Political Ecology of Canadian Energy Transitions

Presenter and Author: *Mark Shakespear, University of British Columbia*

Amidst the rising tides of inequality and climate change, movements are developing which aim to unify social justice and environmental agendas. Proponents of energy democracy recognize that renewable energy transitions have the potential to foster more equitable social relations. However, literature indicates that renewable energy can also worsen social relations, and may fail to hinder, or could actively contribute to, ecological degradation. Therefore, research is needed that examines how the contexts in which renewables are implemented lead to divergent socio-ecological outcomes. This research compares strategies of renewable energy implementation in Canada, as embedded within socio-environmental projects ranging from fossil capitalism to eco-socialism. The framing of renewable energy, climate change, and political-economic issues in the strategies of actors within these projects are analyzed. Canadian governments, fossil fuel and renewable energy corporations were found to undertake renewables implementation within a clean growth framework, which maintains capitalist hegemony while responding to pressure to take action on climate change. Renewables are also used by governments and fossil capital firms to justify the continued growth of fossil fuel industries. The renewables industry is more ambitious in its transition strategy but does not contest fossil fuel production and exports. Renewable energy co-operatives offer a form of energy transitioning that challenges the undemocratic nature of corporate power but appears limited in its ability to influence multi-scalar change. Meanwhile, Leap, the Pact for a Green New Deal, and Iron and Earth exhibit an emergent push for just, democratic, and sustainable alternatives to fossil capitalism and clean growth. Energy democracy is central to Leap's strategy, which suggests paths toward addressing the limitations of renewable energy co-operatives while supporting other forms of democratic renewable energy systems.

2. The brinksmanship of climate change discourse: A slow march towards human extinction

Presenters and Authors: *Hanika Nakagawa, University of Manitoba; Taylor Ellis, University of Manitoba*

We live in a time with major threats to human existence. This paper will name, define, and then apply the process of what we call 'quotidian brinksmanship,' referencing the normalization of impending disaster. After discussing the etymology of 'brinksmanship', and how it has been understood in the domain of politics, we will apply this theoretical tool to climate change. Brinksmanship has become so commonplace that we can no longer recognize its dangers. Once brinksmanship has become quotidian we will argue that it renders human beings an endangered species. We have become so inured to the inflammatory discourse and rhetoric of human demise that it has become the opposite: Banal. We will discuss how brinksmanship informs our understanding of the collision between our dependence on electricity, land expropriation, the climate emergency and Covid-19. These issues are set to interact with our social structures disproportionately depending on our positionings with land and the racial hierarchies in our societies. For example, what may have given climate activist Greta Thunberg traction is that she disrupted everyday forms of activism; however, in the three years since she mobilized school strikes, even her efforts of pushing the societal structures to the edge have become quotidian.

3. Climate change attitudes and energy policy: Canada and the United States compared

Presenter and Author: *Lisa Seiler, York University*

Variation in support for and opposition to energy-related climate policies was investigated using Stern's (2000) theory of environmentally-significant behaviour. The theory suggests that these positions are associated with one's attitudes towards climate change and underlying values, and may be affected by contextual forces and personal capabilities. This paper used original Canadian survey data and publicly-available U.S. data to compare support for and opposition to five policies: regulating greenhouse gas emissions, requiring fossil fuel companies to pay a carbon tax, removing subsidies from the fossil fuel industry, subsidizing the renewable energy industry, and providing tax rebates for energy efficient vehicles. Analyses were conducted using logistic regression models to discretely predict Canadian support and opposition. In addition to measures of values and attitudes, relevant social and demographic characteristics were included in the models. Findings suggest that opposition to climate policy is strongly associated with a desire for less government involvement in climate change and conservative political leanings. Support for climate energy policies varies with province of residence and climate change attitudes – whether it is happening, whether it is primarily human-caused, and how worried one is. Notable differences in attitudes and policy support were evident when compared to U.S. findings.

4. Hydroelectricity, Environmental Governance, and Anti-Reflexivity: Lessons from Muskrat Falls

Presenter and Author: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University*

Non-presenting Author: *Cole Atlin, Memorial University*

Hydroelectric development is often pursued on the dual basis of economic development and environmental co-benefits as a source of low-carbon energy that can contribute to energy transitions. We analyse the case of the Muskrat Falls hydropower mega-project, located in Labrador, Canada, in order to understand why this project failed to live up to its promised benefits, but instead delivered a double disaster of economic and downstream environmental health impacts. The key concepts of anti-reflexivity and deep stories help us understand why the project assumed an aura of inevitability in political and public discourse until it was too late to change course. Drawing on publicly available data, expert interviews, and secondary sources, we identify the constellation of social forces that maintained political anti-reflexivity about the environmental and economic risks of the project and led to a double economic and environmental disaster. Our analysis leads us to identify vital lessons for countering anti-reflexivity and improving environmental governance related to energy mega-projects.

EXAMINING ANTI-RACIST AND DECOLONIAL POSSIBILITIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY UNIVERSITY II

Session Code: RAE5B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

While traditional 'law and policy' approaches have been important for addressing social exclusion in universities, continuing institutional marginalization and lack of progression of BIPOC faculty and students indicate that law and policy have failed to adequately address intersectional institutional racism and Indigenous rights claims. Law and policy alone are insufficient social justice-ensuring devices; they will not successfully decolonize universities. Indeed, the law and policy approach

embodied in existing Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) policies function as “machineries of neo-liberal inscription” (Keet et al, 2017: 4). They fail to frame the social justice transformation required to address intersectional institutional racism in terms of substantive equality of access, experience, and outcome, nor do they adequately address the impact of institutional culture on faculty and student experience. Rather, EDI policies have enabled universities to focus on BIPOC students and faculty as problematic, for example, because of their lack of fit with institutional expectations, lack of academic ability, self-segregation, or different cultural learning styles. There is commonality in BIPOC experiences of institutional racism in academia (Dua and Lawrence, 2000) and in universities’ responses to activist calls for decolonization and Indigenization. Universities continue to respond with inadequate EDI policies and superficial curriculum content changes (Louie, Poitras, Pratt, Hanson and Ottman, 2017). The papers on this panel critically interrogate current approaches to addressing racism and decolonisation that predominate in post-secondary institutions in various national contexts, asking: How do university structures, policies, practices, knowledge systems and affective economies impact everyday marginalization of BIPOC faculty and students in settler colonial states and produce exclusion of their concerns in education and research? What can be done to address intersectional institutional racism which goes beyond superficial curriculum changes and failing EDI policies?

This session is co-sponsored by the University of Alberta and the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Organizers and Chairs: *Alexandre Da Costa, University of Alberta; Shirley Anne Tate, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Racism's Knowledge: The 'Decolonisation Project' in South Africa - A University Case Study

Presenter and Author: *André Keet, Mandela University*

Knowledge belongs to racism, and this proprietary relationship exercises steering power over our understanding of curriculum change and the decolonisation of knowledge. My argument is not that racism is simply inscribed into knowledge systems, but that racism provides the conceptual and pragmatic coordinates for those interventions aimed at curriculum transformation in universities. Reporting on an institutional racism study, and bringing it in conversation with recent inquiries on the decolonisation of the curriculum in South African universities, this presentation suggests that there is a ‘detachment’ between the work challenging institutional racism and the project of decolonising the university and its curriculum in South Africa; with this ‘detachment’ weakening both considerably. It proposes ‘racism’s knowledge’ as a conceptual hook for interpreting this ‘detachment’ in ways that may disclose the limitations of the overall university transformation programme.

2. Institutional racism and efforts to decolonize the university in Finland

Presenter and Author: *Suvi Keskinen, University of Helsinki*

The Nordic countries have portrayed themselves as outsiders to the colonial project, ignoring their complicity in overseas colonialism and the colonial/racial histories within the region (Keskinen et al 2009, 2019; Loftsdóttir and Jensen 2012; Sawyer and Habel 2014). This applies especially to Finland, which itself was part of larger empires (Sweden, Russia) and only received its independence in 1917. The national narrative of the small nation that fought for its independence against greater powers at the turn of the 20th century and during WWII has left unaddressed the Finnish involvement in colonialism and settler colonialism, as well as the assimilative policies towards the Roma, Jewish and Muslim Tatar communities. The post-WWII building of the welfare state, with its universal ideology and suppression of differences, was a period for the spreading of the Higher Education institutions across the country. Not surprisingly, the Finnish universities have only recently been faced with demands to decolonize their education and tackle the exclusions and institutional racism targeting migrants, racialised minorities and the indigenous Sámi people. This presentation will outline the recent histories of raising questions of institutional racism, ethnic and racial disparities in student and staff composition, and the need to decolonize the curricula at the Finnish universities. The demands for change have come from a varied group of actors, notably BIPOC students and younger researchers, but also from some white students and scholars who act in solidarity or have recognized the need for antiracist and decolonial knowledge. This heterogeneous movement is confronted by the disinterest and resistance of the university and faculty leadership, and the non-performativeness (Ahmed 2012) of the equality and diversity administration. The presentation will use the example of Sociology curricula to highlight the (deficient) efforts and 'white logic' in introducing questions of coloniality and racism into the studies.

3. Complicity and challenges of resisting whiteness in higher education

Presenters and Authors: *Dia Da Costa, University of Alberta; Shaista Aziz Patel, University of California*

Grounded in prominent critiques of institutionalized diversity (Ahmed 2012, Tate and Bagguley 2016, Smith et al 2017) and our professional experiences, in this paper we aim to think beyond the shifts that inclusion via EDI frameworks generate in white colonial institutions. We begin with the assumption that these frameworks of inclusion uphold ableist, neoliberal, and heteropatriarchal conceptions of individual merit and professional advancement which also get normalized in the academic aspirations and training of brown South Asians such as ourselves. However, critiques of racism and inclusion in higher education have the inadvertent effect of seeing whiteness as exclusively embodied by white people. Despite the primary historical and political reality of white embodiment of global white domination and the racial contract, scholars of race and colonialism have also shown that non-whites have participated in reproducing racial and colonial domination (Fanon 1961, Mills 1997, 2007). As a Bengali Brahmin scholar (Dia) whose caste privileges have been made invisible in North American conceptualizations of race, and as a caste-oppressed Shi'a Pakistani Muslim scholar (Shaista), we believe it is imperative to think through the complex differentiations, intersectionalities, and situated complicities through which we experience and navigate violence in predominantly white institutions. Thus, we seek to address Tate and Bagguley's 2016 deceptively simple and yet complex questions of how institutional whiteness is re/produced and resisted in two distinct ways: First, we emphasize structures of 'our' particular and uneven complicity with racist, colonial power, while considering their practical implications; Second, instead of white visions of change, we emphasize the pedagogical potential and intractable challenges of

(a) collaborative writing across structural inequities, (b) ethical reading practices and (c) reflective, public ways of identifying our specific complicities within structures of violence that we typically study and critique from a distance.

4. Contemporary Sites of Damage-Centred Pedagogy in the Canadian University

Presenter and Author: *Alexandre Da Costa, University of Alberta*

As antiracist educators in universities, we design course content and pedagogy to cultivate critical knowledge and equip students to self-reflexively challenge oppression in their own lives, future work, and broader society. However, we often stop short of interrogating in what ways our approaches to such work in the classroom and the larger context in which we teach can help sustain these processes and systems. This paper considers pedagogical practices that may reproduce “damage-centered teacher education” (Carter Andrews, Brown, Castillo, Jackson, and Vellanki, 2019) as a means to explore the ways whiteness delimits the institutional practices of anti-racist work and shapes the terms of educators and pre-service teachers engagement with the violence of racism and colonialism. The analysis focuses on three significant examples of racism and colonialism shaping the current conjuncture and which many educators address in their classrooms: Truth and Reconciliation in Canada and its objectification of Indigenous trauma by white educators, the focus on anti-Black violence in school systems and when teaching about the context of #BlackLivesMatter, and the continued catering to whiteness (and white student knowledge) in anti-racist teaching despite working in racially diverse classrooms. The paper seeks to situate these three examples within the larger dynamics of institutional whiteness while also considering some options anti-racist educators might have to counter the reproduction of damage-centered teaching.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY: DIVERSE CHALLENGES IN MODERN TIMES – MOVING BEYOND TRADITIONS

Session Code: FEM3C

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

This session includes discussions of strategic ways of implementing feminism, including feminism on the contemporary socio-political agenda, learning from the past and looking forward. The emphasis is on challenges in the contemporary world that draw our attention to gendered assumptions and discourses providing opportunities for systemic societal change towards social justice and peaceful societies. The following papers focus on revisiting different forms of traditions in modern times from fashion and marketing, to sex and violence and queer safe spaces. The session will conclude with a discussion of strategies to move beyond these current challenges and traditions to promote change.

Organizers: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Chairs: *Marilyn Porter, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. The Degendering of Male Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence Against Female Partners in Ontario Family Law Courts

Presenter and Author: *Mavis Morton, University of Guelph*

Socio-legal research continues to highlight systemic gender-based problems occurring within and between legal systems (Neilson 2015; Meier 2019). Minimizing or omitting information about male perpetrated IPV against female partners in a family law case can and do lead to custody and access decisions that can jeopardize the abused woman and her children by granting joint or shared custody outcomes and/or unsupervised access to the perpetrator (Gutowski and Goodman 2019; Hughes and Chau 2012; Neilson 2013; Sheehy and Boyd 2020). This is consistent with other Canadian research that illustrates judicial preferences for joint custody, shared or maximum contact time, and/or shared decision-making, even in cases that include IPV allegations (e.g., Martinson and Jackson 2016; Sheehy and Boyd 2020). This presentation will report on one phase of a larger ongoing feminist critical community engaged provincial family court research project undertaken between students in a graduate sociology course, a faculty member at the University of Guelph, and community partner, Luke's Place, an Ontario community-based organization that provides family law support to abused women and their child(ren). In this phase of the research, our community-university partnership (CUP) reviewed 46 Ontario family law judicial decisions in 2019 through online legal database. We explored the extent to which judges identified and addressed intimate partner violence and whether the gender of judges impacted trial outcomes and judges' parental assessments. We found that judges de-gendered the language of violence, which impacted trial outcomes (e.g., more rulings of unsupervised access for fathers despite them having been violent) and a mutualization of responsibility by referring to the violence as "conflict." We also found that male judges were more likely to negatively assess the mothers as both parents and witnesses. This research offers a critical feminist perspective on how broader gendered assumptions and discourses about parents and gendered violence are (re)produced in the judicial system, and the impacts this has on the family arrangements of female survivors of abuse. Our presentation highlights the benefits of community engaged research as a methodological framework, as well as research findings and the potential practical implications related to increased legal professional training and changes to family law legislation.

2. Marketing Feminist Social Justice Movements: Ethical and Practical Issues

Presenter and Author: *Ley Fraser, University of Manitoba*

Social justice movements might be more effective if they were able to focus solely on obtaining the behavioural change needed to accomplish their goals (e.g., votes) much as marketing makes use of behavioural change techniques (Watson and Tharp 2013). But unlike corporations and other socially disinterested groups, social justice movements are obligated to pursue their goals within the ethics and values of the group membership. For feminism, this means pursuing equality and internal voices that may not only offer challenges to promotions of the movements but may actively disagree with persuasive marketing strategies. The strategy and messaging that is most effective might be deemed inappropriate to the values of the group. For example, people are most likely to respond to information given by a man because of associations with authority (Rudman and Goodwin 2004), but centering men within feminist movements would reproduce the inequality the movement is seeking to change. In addition, people are often most swayed by the views of their peers (Miller and

Prentice 2016); but the people social justice activists are seeking to convince are often far from their own views. In this paper, I discuss the marketing of feminist social justice movements as a distinct social issue in itself, and explore the ethical issues in pursuing straightforward behavioural change when the methods involved conflict with the motives of the movement.

3. Muslim Fashion Veiling between Islamist and Feminist Gaze

Presenter and Author: *Rida Riaz, University of Saskatchewan*

Within Islamic discourse, the veil is defined to protect women's bodies from the public [masculine] gaze. This view is eminent in the writings of Muslim ideologues who frame a woman's body as an object which in feminist scholarship is theorized as sexual objectification. Despite a number of researches on multiple and shifting meanings of the veil, a singular frame prevails in Western feminist scholarship: one that construes the veil as a symbol of objectification of women's bodies, and of their removal from the public realm. They have overlooked the growing trends in veiling, known as fashion veiling. These trends do not qualify for traditional Islamic interpretations of the veil offered by prominent Muslim scholars. What meanings can we draw from veiling fashionably? These contradictory and intertwined elements of veiling and fashion from both Islamic and Western feminist perspective are the subject of my analysis. Drawing from the notion of male gaze and fashion, this paper argues, fashionable veiling Muslim women challenge the presupposition of their bodies as sexual objects and reconcile between modernity, aesthetics and Islamic modesty. I maintain that fashionably veiled women defy both Islamic and feministic accounts of the veil, and instead associate themselves with Western models of fashion and sexualized modernity.

4. "Don't Throw Glitter on our Carpet": Cultivating Queer Safe Space(s) in Halifax

Presenter and Author: *Lexie Milmine, McMaster University*

This project examines LGBTQ+ safe spaces in Halifax, Nova Scotia to gain a sense for the everyday experiences people have in these spaces, the successes and challenges associated with achieving safety, and the cultivation work that goes into maintaining these spaces. Informed by queer and feminist theories and with a focus on intersectionality, the project asks: How do queer safe spaces in Halifax operate? Why? What successes and challenges do they face in their day-to-day maintenance? I interview individuals who operate and use queer safe spaces in Halifax to address these questions. The project addresses a need to situate analyses of safe spaces in their particular social and political contexts and focus on the relational work necessary for maintaining them. Findings offer insights into the ways spaces and their members are meeting their goals of providing safety for queer folks, obstacles they encounter, and suggestions for responding to challenges.

5. Sex, Interrupted

Presenter and Author: *Julia Wasilewski, University of Toronto*

This essay revisits—and challenges—Giddens's (1992) detraditionalization thesis by drawing attention to the enduring rules and norms that govern heterosex. While sexual life has become decidedly decoupled from traditional institutions of control, it remains embedded in what feminist sex researchers have aptly called "the coital imperative," which renders penile-vaginal intercourse central to non-reproductive, heterosexual activity. In this essay, I draw on radical feminist and

constructivist perspectives to critically examine the extent to which intimacy has truly undergone a “transformation,” as Giddens optimistically puts it. That penile-vaginal intercourse retains its status as the paradigmatic heterosexual activity suggests that Giddens may have overstated the degree of detraditionalization—and by extension, the democratization of gender relations—in late modern society. Moving forward, we must redefine and reimagine heterosex, expanding the possibilities for pleasure while challenging what Margaret Jackson (1984) calls the “primacy of the penis.” This need not entail an abandonment of penile-vaginal intercourse altogether, but it does imply a decentering of it.

HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY TODAY: DEBATES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Session Code: CHS3

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

Today’s comparative and historical sociology (CHS) is a growing literature in English and French as well. From Siniša Malešević’s historical sociology of brutality to Frédéric-Guillaume Dufour’s contribution to the theories and debate for the French audience, historical and comparative sociology addresses historical social phenomena that echoes our contemporary era. Spanning from the family structure, gender relations to the state formation, ethnic violence, revolutions and so forth, CHS provides quantitative and qualitative analyses that are rich and challenging. This session aims to give a general perspective of this very active field of research and welcomes papers that consider theoretical issues as well as case study within a interdisciplinary framework.

Organizer and Chair: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Victory or Defeat? The 1958 strike against the International Nickel Company

Presenter and Author: *Elizabeth Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan*

Once thought to be the only genuinely revolutionary force, worker movements are in retreat worldwide. Although the decline of worker movements is most often attributed to the present-day ascendancy of globalized capitalism that has tilted further in favour of employers, the roots of class disorganization go further back. Indeed, already in the early post-war period, worker movements were becoming bureaucratic, more conservative, and detached from their constituents. This study describes a particularly important strike that marked a turning point in the decline of the labour movement in Canada for what can be learned about how pivotal events are portrayed within worker movements. The study blends the contemporary sociological theorizing on unions, labour, and social movements with the methodological tools of Critical Discourse Analysis in order to juxtapose the interpretations of the causes and consequences of the strike put forward by the main contenders. The leaders and activists involved in the International Nickel strike in 1958 are aging and many have passed on. By capturing their firsthand accounts, the study offers insights on how the post-war accord played out within the context of a union with a militant history facing an autocratic employer in an industry plagued by economic turbulence.

2. The Canadian Art of Repression: A Historical Sociology of Violence, Capital and Labour 19th and early 20th Centuries

Presenter and Author: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

Military repression in Quebec is a phenomenon that received very little attention from historical sociology, particularly in the context of labour and capital. Generally speaking, historiography is more interested in the period following the First World War. However, what can be stated about the 19th and early 20th centuries? Was this period more violent? Did the British Canadian army intervene more often? What is the relationship between colonial Canada and violence? Our recent research is based on a database strikes in the province of Quebec (1825-1910) that allows us to examine not only the continuum of strikes, but also the phases of state violence. Our presentation will first defend the argument of colonial violence as a means of controlling labour conflicts, drawing on the theoretical literature on state formation and violence in historical sociology (Tilly, 1990; Mann, 2012; Maleević, 2017). Then, we will focus on the patterns of violence and the patterns of pacification and assess the level of relations with demographic and sociological categories (Franzosi, 1996; Tilly and Shorter, 1975). Finally, this analysis seeks to provide a contribution to the Canadian historical sociology and offer a better understanding of the social and political conditions of state violence in the context of the relationship between capital and labour.

3. Memory and moral panics during regime consolidation

Presenter and Author: *Ioana Sendroiu, Harvard University*

This paper focuses on how post-World War Two French politicians dealt with Vichy leaders and sympathizers. By focusing in on mechanisms for legitimating a new regime, this paper underscores the important role of memory work during political transitions and the political contestations that can be part of such transitions. In particular, this paper highlights the disjuncture between the threat perceived from a supplanted regime's top leaders versus everyday individuals, with efforts to deal with everyday individuals proving to be particularly fraught and contentious because the scope of their culpability is difficult to define. As a result, such efforts to deal with the past devolve and are underpinned by a moral panic about the past, and the present threats implicated in involvement with a past regime.

4. Colonialism & Guam - A theoretical and historical reread through the family system

Presenter and Author: *Alexis Calvé-Genest, University of Ottawa*

Following Frederick Cooper's conceptualization of colonialism, treating sociological organizations as interrelated demands more than a linear, unilateral, understanding of how populations adapt to external pressures. The case study of Guam and Chamoru people is presented as fertile ground for a deeper theoretical understanding of how local institutions survive what is sometimes purported as total obliteration under colonial rule. Concepts such as "Adaptive Resistance" on Guam, developed by David Atienza, and the family system, conceptualized of Emmanuel Todd, are important contributions to understanding the reaction of local institutions to colonial forces. This theoretical paper first argues for the benefits of reading history as a continual process such as that of adaptive resistance. Following this continuity analysis, the organization of the family system is presented as a key element to understanding colonial adaptation. Todd's approach opens the door

to a reread of CHamoru history by distinguishing the theoretical contribution of the family system to understanding how certain population characteristics have historically been missed as interrelated. The relationship between the family system and historical economic development are discussed.

INTERNET, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Session Code: ITD5A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

The internet and other information technologies have become important staples in contemporary politics and social movements. For over two decades, online spaces have been able to provide security and refuge for political actors and groups facing censorship from their governments. The research in this session focuses on how internet, communication and information technologies are being used by progressive social movements and individuals across the globe to resist and challenge their respective governments. We will consider how and why social media have become the preferred mode of political participation by individuals who lack political capital as well as look at the affective dimension of the #MeToo movement on Twitter. This session will also explore the connection between social media and offline communities, employing a place-based approach.

Organizer and Chair: *Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. From anger to solidarity: A case study on feminist groups and activists on social media during COVID-19 in China

Presenter and Author: *Jinman Zhang, Western University*

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected men and women differently since its outbreak. However, we still know little about the challenges that women in China have experienced and how they struggled to make their voices heard in the big story of confronting the pandemic. This study draws on affective theories, including Hemming's affective solidarity and Hillis et al.'s networked affect, to understand the affective dimension of feminist responses to the pandemic from a local perspective. By examining six feminist groups and activists who have been vocal on Sina Weibo since the outbreak, the proposed study aims to answer the following questions: 1. What are the main narratives brought up by the two feminist social media accounts during the pandemic? 2a. What affects or emotions are displayed in the narratives, and 2b. if Weibo affords affective sharings and building solidarity among women during the pandemic, and how? Qualitative content analysis will be applied to identify the main themes, the distribution of different affects and emotions in each theme, and the interactions that Weibo enables in expanding the circulation of affect. The presentation will mainly focus on the main narratives and affects displayed in the dataset, as part of the project in progress.

2. Understanding Motivations in Online Activism and Changing Roles of Social Media

Presenter and Author: *Yena Lee, McMaster University*

Social media use has been one of the most contested and researched topics of the last decade. There have been numerous examples of social media use that ignited heightened awareness of social issues and in some cases, physical activism. In many cases, these studies included active use of hashtags by social media users. The primary concern that is addressed in this paper is to understand why and how social media and virtual space as a whole becomes a sphere for online movements. Furthermore, by examining texts and audiovisual contents on social media, and utilizing public sphere and gratification theories, I argue that social media provides an area where individuals without political and social capitals can express their concerns as well as gain emotional and mental supports from other individuals by sharing their opinions on social media platforms. Using the case of sinking of Sewol Ferry that occurred in South Korea in 2014, this paper proposes to explore ways in which some of the theoretical perspectives explain online activism.

3. #MeToo: The affective dimension of a hashtag movement on Twitter

Presenters and Authors: *Charlotte Nau, Western University; Jinman Zhang, Western University; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University*

Non-presenting Author: *Kaitlynn Mendes, University of Leicester*

In 2017, the hashtag #MeToo movement garnered international attention when millions of users employed it to share experiences of sexual violence via social media. This study analyzes the affective dimension of the #MeToo movement on Twitter. Drawing on the concepts of affective solidarity, affective publics, and networked affect, we examine how participants in the #MeToo movement expressed affect through the use of the hashtag. We also apply the framework of platform vernacular to identify the communicative conventions of participating in the #MeToo movement based on Twitter's affordances. We pose two research questions: (1) What forms of affect are present in #MeToo tweets?; and (2) what are the vernacular practices in the #MeToo movement, and how do they convey affect and meaning? We manually coded a sample of 627 tweets containing the hashtag #MeToo. The most common affective responses in the tweets were struggle, mutual support, and community solidarity, accompanied by the emotions of sadness, anger, and disgust. We identified four principal vernacular practices used by hashtag users: 1) signaling participation without sharing a personal story, 2) referring to perpetrators indirectly, speaking to an unspecified audience, and using euphemisms to indicate personal involvement without disclosing details.

4. Anti-Government Protests Around the World: Understanding Public Discourse on Digital Resistance

Presenter and Author: *Narayanamoorthy Nanditha, York University*

Non-presenting Author: *Krish Perumal, Independent Scholar*

Social media "plays an important role in domestic and international politics, particularly in the context of social movements, and protest" (Spaiser, 2017; Howard and Parks, 2012). Twitter revolutions have enabled the construction of larger political debates, and discourses (Tufekci and Wilson, 2012), and created networks of solidarity. We investigate and compare public perception

and political discourses surrounding three anti-government protests on Twitter. We engage with digital protest hashtags in Hong Kong (Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement 2019), Chile (The Social Outbreak 2019-20), and India (Citizenship Amendment Act 2019-20) to study the language and evolution of discourse for each protest, and uncover universal themes that emerge in anti-government resistance. Using Twitter Search API, we collect tweets that contain protest hashtags for Hong Kong (between June 9th, and November 23rd, 2019), Chile (between October 15th, 2019 and March 31st, 2020), and CAA India (between December 8th, 2019 to April 18th, 2020) respectively. For each protest movement, we filter 1000 tweets every week that ultimately yields 24000 tweets for Hong Kong and Chile each, and 19000 tweets for India. In order to study word usage, we apply tokenization, lemmatization, and stop word filtering, and list the most frequent n-grams. To explore the evolution of discourse, we split the tweets into weeks and employ Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency (tf-idf) that generates keywords corresponding to each week. Finally, in order to understand various topics, we run topic modelling (Blei et al., 2003) to output 20 (Chile), 15 (Hong Kong), and 25 (India) dominant topics respectively. Topics generated using these methods are critically analyzed and compared to understand anti-government resistance online. Through this research, we aim to shed light on how anti-government protests function on social media, how they evolve, and what patterns they share.

5. The Future will not be Instagrammed: Resistance, Gentrification, and the Re-Conceptualization of Community through Place-based Social Media

Presenters and Authors: *Kyle Rich, Brock University; S. Ashleigh Weeden, University of Guelph*

Parkdale is a neighbourhood in Toronto, Ontario. Originally developed by wealthy urbanites - even existing as an independent village for a time - it has been reshaped by the industrialization of the waterfront, waves of immigration, and most recently gentrification. Recent changes have produced tensions in the way residents negotiate their sense of place and community. 'Parkdale Life' developed as a place-based social media presence that centred the lived-experiences of changing urban landscapes and contemporary conceptualizations of community by 'meme-ifying' the realities of Parkdale. Parkdale Life earned a substantial following by sharing the raw imagery of life in the neighbourhood. The often-satirical snapshots shared by Parkdale Life provided eloquently blended critiques of gentrification, discussions of community-based organizations, and efforts to mobilize resources around various causes (e.g., the food bank, land trust, and legal clinic). Recently, the account has been turned over to the Parkdale Foodbank to support their work in the community. Drawing from media content (Instagram/Twitter posts, newsletters, and media coverage) as well as autoethnographic vignettes, we construct a narrative analysis of the way Parkdale Life employed place-based social media to re-conceptualize community. We explore Parkdale Life's use of humour, anonymity, and digital media in the construction of place and community while attempting to reorient public narratives to include the complex forces involved in gentrification. We discuss linkages between online networks and locality-based realities, including how social media platforms can be used to both dissect and construct membership by traversing between online and offline communities. We provide critical reflections on the implications of place-based social media as a mechanism for re-conceptualizing community and contributing to broader public discourse. We argue that the reach and influence of these accounts may be significant in broader social processes and that a critical perspective is necessary to fully understand the implications of place in increasingly digitally-mediated social worlds.

RECONCILIATION RESEARCH AND ACTION I: POST-TRC INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS

Session Code: IND2A

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 1**

In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada released its final report, concluding that the Indian Residential Schools System had attempted cultural genocide. The TRC issued 94 Calls to Action intended to foster more equitable relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. As of now, more than five years later, what actions have been taken to implement the TRC's recommendations? How effective have these actions been for advancing reconciliation? When and why do they backfire? Are there reliable ways to measure progress on reconciliation? Or is the language of reconciliation irrelevant in a context of ongoing settler colonialism and genocide? This session features Indigenous and settler perspectives on reconciliation, decolonization, and allyship, including critical assessments of reconciliation efforts in the realms of education, memorialization, and the law.

Organizer: *Jeff Denis, McMaster University*Chair and Discussant: *Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan*

Presentations:

1. White Fragility & the Paradox of Allyship: The Case of the Wake the Giant in Thunder Bay, OntarioPresenters and Authors: *Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, University of Toronto; Taylor Price, University of Toronto*

Allies struggle to reconcile a core tension involved in allyship: a desire to be part of the solution with an awareness of one's role in the reproduction of social inequality. As members of a community where racist sentiments and hate crimes against Indigenous people are well-known across Canada (Galloway 2019; Haivan 2019; Talaga 2017), the organizers and volunteers of the 'Wake the Giant' cultural awareness project in Thunder Bay, Ontario were no exception. Echoing an Anishnaabe story about a central landscape characteristic of the city, the 'Wake the Giant' involves a sticker campaign, relying on the cooperation of 200 local businesses, and a music festival featuring Canadian musical artists of both Indigenous and settler decent. Using this project as a case study of what we term 'the paradox of allyship', we ask: How do white settlers engage with the tension involved in dominant groups' participation in social justice movements for non-dominant groups? Building on DiAngelo's (2011; 2018) "white fragility" and Tuck and Yang's (2012) "settler moves to innocence", we advance that fragility characterises reconciliatory projects following the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. We find three "moves" amongst allies: the "for the kids" frame which skirts the tension and decenter indigeneity; the "doing something good" frame which appeases the feelings of guilt and shame associated with settler privilege; finally, the "sharing the burden" frame which heightens the tension of allyship for a strategic use of the white-settler identity. These "moves" showcase how racial and colonial forms of fragility are managed in concrete enactments of white allyship in reconciliatory projects.

2. **Azhe-mino-gahbewewin: Returning to a Place of Good Standing in Treaty #3 Territory**

Presenters and Authors: *Jeff Denis, McMaster University; Sarah Beckman, Community Researcher*

Given ongoing land appropriation, treaty violations, and violence against Indigenous peoples, some scholars and activists have argued that reconciliation is dead, or at least impossible in a settler colonial context. Yet, dozens of groups aspiring to reconciliation have formed across Canada in wake of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (2015) Calls to Action. Among these is Reconciliation Kenora, or Azhe-mino-gahbewewin, a non-profit organization led by Anishinaabe, Métis, and non-Indigenous members who work together on community initiatives to promote education, healing, and reconciliation in the Kenora/Treaty #3 area. Reconciliation Kenora/Azhe-mino-gahbewewin recently partnered with settler Canadian sociologist Jeff Denis to organize video-recorded sharing circles with Indigenous and non-Indigenous residents to gain a deeper understanding of what reconciliation means locally (and whether it is a meaningful concept), barriers to reconciliation, actions necessary to advance reconciliation, and how to engage more people in the process. Special emphasis was placed on the perspectives of youth, Elders, and persons without stable housing. This presentation will outline preliminary findings from these sharing circles, including the apparent gaps in knowledge of the local history of Indigenous-settler relations, but also the cautious optimism of Indigenous and settler youth; the perceived need to acknowledge, learn from, and build on past local decolonizing efforts (from the occupation of Anicinabe Park to the Common Ground Initiative); and Elders' emphasis on the complexity, multidimensionality, and global scope of reconciliation and decolonization processes.

REIMAGINING CHILDCARE, PARENTAL LEAVE, AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES FOR DIVERSE CANADIAN FAMILIES

Session Code: CSF2

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

The COVID-19 pandemic has spurred critical and much needed attention to childcare services as well as to wider sets of policies that address people's paid work and unpaid care work. This panel explores three intra-connected critical pillars of Canada's (federal, provincial, territorial) social policy architectures; childcare services, parental leave, and employment policies. We examine these in the context of COVID-19 and its long-term impacts on the lives of families and parents. We draw on research and analysis, including work-in-progress, that has been taken on, partly or wholly in response to the pandemic. We also highlight key issues that need to be considered in research, advocacy and policy development as we look ahead to the policy supports that families will need in order to live equitable, flourishing, and sustainable lives.

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

Chair: *Andrea Doucet, Brock University*

Panelists:

- Kate Bezanson, Brock University
- Martha Friendly, Childcare Resource and Research Unit (CRRU)
- Susan Prentice, University of Manitoba
- Sophie Mathieu, TELUQ
- Lindsey McKay, Thompson Rivers University
- Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia
- Yue Qian, University of British Columbia

REPRESENTATIONS OF VIOLENCE I

Session Code: VLS2A

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 1**

Representations of violence shape, and are shaped by, broader social understandings and responses to violence. How violence is documented, reported, and portrayed in various mediums has implications for the individuals and communities involved as well as broader societal practices for defining, responding to, and preventing violence. This session includes papers that analyze representations of violence as sociological phenomena, considers how representations of violence are involved in advancing or challenging racist and colonial understandings of violence, and/or interrogates possibilities for community and structural change.

Organizers: *Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Yasmin Jiwani, Concordia University*

Chair: *Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College*

Presentations:

1. When Victims Look like Criminals: Discrepant Framing in News Depictions of the Bruce McArthur Serial Killer Case

Presenter and Author: *Andy Holmes, University of Toronto*

In 2018 the Bruce McArthur serial killer case became the largest criminal investigation in Toronto, Canada's history. Victims of serial killers tend to be portrayed negatively by newspapers because they often embody stigmatized identities. However, how do newspapers frame victims who belong in-between marginalized and liberated identities? Under the frameworks of post-gay and intersectionality theory, the identities of many of McArthur's victims reflect a puzzling opportunity to analyze how serial killer victims are framed by newspapers to the public. Through an analysis of 277 articles in three major Canadian newspapers: Toronto Star, Globe and Mail, and National Post, findings surprisingly show that the neutral framing of victims through textual accounts is discrepant with their negative visual representations. While newspapers tended to simply frame victims belonging to Toronto's "Gay Village", social movement organizations re-framed victims as largely

marginalized and racialized through intersectional identities. This inconsistent framing highlights the important role social movement organizations play in newspaper framing as they practice a form of identity 'legibility making' to highlight the vulnerability of victims. Findings show that legibility making is a key mechanism in which social movement organizations address a key intersectional oversight in newspaper reporting of missing victims.

2. Media Discourse and Elite Boys Violence: How Power Structures Shape Attributions of Responsibility

Presenter and Author: *Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto*

Studies that look at media framing of sexual assault and violence enacted by elite men frequently find reporters and newscasters frame these incidents as aberrations and not indicative of societal wide problems or the result of a few "bad apples". This is in contrast to feminist and gender studies research that argues in order to understand this violence we need to explore the role played by systemic problems of privilege, power, and masculinity. This research explores these issues through a discourse analysis of media coverage of a sexual assault case at an elite all-boys school in Toronto, ON. It specifically examines how the media curates attributions of responsibility put forth by various actors engaged in defending or denouncing privileged people and institutions. Through this research, I conceptualize that claims of responsibility coalesce around three levels: the individual, institutional, and societal. The analysis reveals that when dealing with privileged actors the media moves away from individual accountability and instead places blame onto institutions and societal structures but this has the effect of forestalling accountability.

3. Technology-mediated informal justice: A study on #ProjectUnbreakable

Presenter and Author: *Niya Shrestha, University of Guelph*

Women around the world face systemic barriers to reporting sexual assaults. Sexual assault is considered to be the least reported crime (Keighley 2017) as only approximately five percent of sexual assaults are reported to the police (Prochuk 2018). Reporting an incident of sexual assault can be a traumatizing and humiliating experience for victim-survivors (Fileborn 2017), especially if they fear that the police or other actors in the justice system will not believe their experiences (Sable et. al 2006). This concern is supported by statistical evidence in Canada whereby approximately eleven percent of the mere five percent of sexual assaults that are reported to the police actually result in conviction (Prochuk 2018). Given their dissatisfaction with the traditional court system, victim-survivors have started pursuing new outlets to obtain justice - namely, techno-social practices (Powell 2015, 580). Previous studies have not analyzed the messages authored by victim-survivors of sexual assault when they share their experience in online social media campaigns. My research explores the messages that are prevalent when victim-survivors of sexual assault share their experiences in online platforms, particularly the online campaign #ProjectUnbreakable. This outlet is examined with respect to the potential it offers victim-survivors of sexual assault to experience technology-mediated informal justice.

4. The Social Construction of Correctional Officers Through Media Representation

Presenters and Authors: *Heather Austin, Memorial University; Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University*
 Non-presenting Author: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University*

Correctional officers have been described as the “invisible ghosts of penalty” by Alison Liebling, which speaks to the largely hidden but essential services they provide. COs encounter adverse events over the course of their occupational work and are legally — and often publicly — held accountable, which we argue further shapes public perceptions of correctional officers and their work. In this study, we first draw from twenty-five interviews with correctional officers employed at Her Majesty’s Penitentiary in St. John’s, NL, to learn about how officers interpret media and public perceptions of their work. We then present a content analysis of local news media published between January 2019 and December 2019 to see how correctional officers are represented in the province. Grounded emergent theme analyses of interview data reveal officers share a concern with what is conceived as unfair negative framing and the tangible effects thereof. Finally, we find marked differences in the degree of control the police service exercises over media framing compared to COs. Some criminal justice sectors may indeed possess agency to shape media framing. However, in other sectors, such as corrections, workers feel more like objects of media framing with little agency to shape media narratives about their work.

TEACHING SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN AN AGE OF UNCERTAINTY AND UPHEAVAL

Session Code: PSM2

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

University-level teaching on the topic of social movements carries several inherent decision-making dilemmas. The changing nature of the student body, combined with the urgency of several contemporary issues on which movements have been mobilizing, together raise several questions about how we teach this topic. For instance, to what degree should our class content and assignments be geared to professional and analytical neutrality versus evincing engagement and sympathy toward specific movements? The question of neutrality becomes even more salient in light of some undeniable threats to democracy, humanity, and the planet, including the dismaying upswell of nationalist populist sentiment and militancy often entwined with a vehement rejection of science, the already evident impacts of looming climate catastrophe, and economic and social destabilization wrought by the present pandemic, a harbinger of more to come.

This panel brings together scholars who have been teaching – and/or have written instructional texts – on this topic at the university level, to mine their experiences and thoughts on these issues. We anticipate that the panelists’ exchange with each other and with the audience will yield fruitful insights for addressing both the more perennial dilemmas in teaching social movements as well as some of the newer conundrums.

Chairs: *Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph, Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University*

Panelists:

- Kathleen Rodgers, University of the Fraser Valley
- William Carroll, University of Victoria
- Leslie Wood, York University
- Catherine Corrigall-Brown, University of British Columbia

THE SOCIOLOGY OF MORALITY

Session Code: THE4

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

Human morality is a growing field of inquiry in both the natural and social sciences, as well as a topic of public interest. Sociologies of morality provide a unique contribution to our understanding of 'the moral' by illuminating the social processes through which normative-ethical values, bonds, ideals, and conflicts are formed. Papers in this session direct particular attention to contemporary moral problems arising from systems of racial, colonial, and political violence. They examine how these systems shape, and are shaped by, prevailing moral conventions, including the construction of victims and perpetrators, allies and enemies, care-givers and -receivers. Together, presentations will explore ways that social theory can inform our understandings of social ethics, particularly in a context of ongoing oppression.

Organizer and Chair: *Robert Nonomura, Western University*

Presentations:

1. **The Tale of Resentment in the House of Modernity: World Alienation**

Presenter and Author: *Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University*

The proliferation of discourses of resentment and the exclusionary practices of other-making post 9/11 should not be considered as an aberration in the house of modernity in general, and in the U.S.'s sociopolitical landscape in particular. If in *The Origin of Totalitarianism* and in *The Human Condition* Hannah Arendt is critical of a systemic violence within the house of modernity as exemplified through her historical analysis of Western colonialism and imperialism, in *The Politics of Resentment: A Genealogy*, Jeremy Engels sheds light upon the U.S.'s sociopolitical landscape that points to a systemic violence that feeds on civic and political resentments providing fuel for neoliberal politics and its agendas. Moreover, *On the Genealogy of Morality*, Friedrich Nietzsche explicates that resentment is not only a reactive emotion, but also dependent on a negating mentality of either/or. In other words, "You're either with us or against us." Through a postmodern critical methodology, the aim of this paper is to examine how resentment has been used to institute the supremacy of the Western self at the expense of unfamiliar "others" leading into world alienation.

2. **"We're All Brothers, No Matter What Color You Are": An Ethnographic Study of How Rightwing Anti-Immigrant American Activists Make Sense of Racism**

Presenter and Author: *Emine Fidan Elcioglu, University of Toronto*

How do politically conservative, anti-immigrant American activists who mobilize in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands dispute the claim that their action is racist? This paper draws on 20 months of ethnography with three civilian grassroots organizations that favored more stringent immigration control in Arizona, U.S.A. The majority of these anti-immigrant activists were white, middle-aged, working-class men. I argue that these activists, paradoxically, borrowed from mainstream

understandings about the ‘extremism’ of racism to dispute the idea that their collective action was motivated by racial prejudice. Specifically, activists insisted that racists were loners who existed on the margins of society. By contrast, restrictionists saw themselves as operating at the institutional center of society. Activists justified this distinction between themselves and the ‘real’ racists in two ways. First, restrictionists pointed to the fact that they sought out ways to collaborate with frontline state actors, like U.S. Border Patrol agents, and not to undermine institutional order. Second, the masculine camaraderie and solidarity that restrictionists ‘felt’ inside their groups also seemed antithetical to the exclusionary nature of racism and the imagined figure of the ‘loner’ racist. They saw their mobilization as civic engagement, a lauded American tradition that had eluded respondents in earlier parts of their lives. By attending to activists’ racial utterances, I show that, in contrast to what top-down studies of restrictionism have assumed, activists are not fully comfortable and indeed, ‘grapple’ with the racial aspects of their activism in creative ways. The boundary-making mechanisms that they harness also suggests that sociologists must rethink the tendency to celebrate all instances of volunteerism and consider the relationship between white supremacy and civic engagement. I also show how the labeling of far-right activism as ‘extremist’ and marginal, ironically, reinforces the very system of racial inequality that such labels intend to challenge.

3. Victim or Perpetrator?: Uncovering the Ambiguity of Perpetrators

Presenter and Author: *Amy Barlow, York University*

The relationship between victim and perpetrator are often associated with a good/evil dichotomy. The bond between these subject positions is, however, fraught with ambiguity, placing subjects in either role. The acceptance of set binary positions stops societal progress toward addressing moral issues in relation to violence and war. Graphic narratives put forth unique ways for the visualization and imagination of trauma and trauma-induced subjective experiences. Through an analysis of 'Deogratias: A Tale of Rwanda' and 'Waltz with Bashir: A Lebanon War Story' this paper will demonstrate that the dimensions of perpetratorhood are far from well-defined and show that the perpetrator often resides in the ambiguity of what Primo Levi calls the ‘grey zone’ (Levi 2015). This zone describes a middle ground between good and evil which brings about complications in how perpetrators are judged as immoral. Comics scholar Hilary Chute explains that power of graphic narratives comes from their ability to intervene against a culture of invisibility through the risk of representation (2016, 5). This risk is displayed in both 'Deogratias' and 'Waltz with Bashir' as they both centralize characters that defy the hidden nuances of perpetratorhood and work against the perception of immoral acts.

4. The Decolonizing Kinesiology Ethics Model

Presenters and Authors: *Janelle Joseph, University of Toronto; Debra Kriger, University of Toronto*

The process of decolonizing Kinesiology “requires accounting for colonial legacies in curricula and acknowledging the power relations sustained by White, patriarchal, ableist, capitalist systems” (Joseph and Kriger, in press). The dominant discourses of biomedical ethics often used to instruct undergraduate Kinesiology students are predominantly based on Eurocentric philosophies and paradigms, and thereby reproduce colonial harms. As part of the decolonizing process, we propose the Decolonizing Kinesiology Ethics Model (DKEM). The DKEM adds ‘vulnerability’ and ‘relationships

in context' to traditional biomedical ethical principles. The model is a pedagogical tool which invites students to critically reflect on morality, embodied relationships, and power imbalances in their future careers.

WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Session Code: WPO1

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 1

Over the past year, we have witnessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on paid and unpaid work, workers, workplaces, and labour markets. Without a doubt, the pandemic has deeply affected the employment experience. This session explores a range of topics pertaining to the pandemic-driven transformation of work. Papers address issues such as: the growth in non-standard employment and increasing precariousness; women's employment and gendered care; the psychological repercussions for front-line health-care workers; the implications of virtual primary care for caregivers and care; and, preprints and scientific labour in the context of the pandemic. Together, the papers draw out the similar but also different ways that the pandemic has been affecting workers, and highlight the economic, social, and psychological consequences of the pandemic for particular groups of workers. The papers also underscore the need for solid analysis, and discuss policy recommendations and action plans to support workers during and following the pandemic.

Organizers: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Chair: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Rising Flexibility? The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Nonstandard Employment

Presenters and Authors: Katelyn Mitri, Western University; Stephen Sartor, Western University

The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically impacted employment across Canada. While several reports show increased job loss and unemployment, there is little mention of changes to types of employment during the pandemic. Drawing on the Canadian Labour Force Surveys, we explore how the COVID-19 pandemic affected nonstandard employment rates (part-time work, temporary work, and own-account self-employment) throughout 2020. We also investigate if rates of nonstandard employment change based on Canadian region and social grouping. Results reveal increased rates of temporary and part-time work during months of recovery after the first lockdown. This result was presented unevenly. Women and migrants had greater representation in part-time and temporary employment. However, both employment types increased among men, non-migrants, and workers under twenty-five after the first lockdown. This article concludes by discussing policy recommendations to support growing nonstandard workers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. "Who Cares?": Women's Employment Trends on Vancouver Island-Coast During the First Wave of COVID-19

Presenters and Authors: *Gillian Anderson, Vancouver Island University; Sylvie Lafrenière, Vancouver Island University*

In the weeks and months following the WHO's declaration of a global pandemic, COVID-19 disrupted world economies, transformed local workplaces and affected workers. Amid the volatility of employment, and the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, we ask: where are the women? What shifts and changes are occurring to women's paid labour in pandemic times? And how are Island and coastal women faring in British Columbia? Theoretically grounded in a feminist political economic (FPE) framework, our forthcoming work (Anderson and Lafrenière) offers a high-level analysis of the gendered impact(s) of COVID-19 on women's employment experiences during the first wave of the pandemic. Drawing on Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey data for the Economic Region (ER) of Vancouver Island-Coast, we first examine working women's relationship to the paid labour market. We then take a closer look at women employed in so-called "caring" or "pink collar" industries, tracing their employment trends in four "caring industries" including the health, education, retail, accommodation and food services sectors. Our findings not only reveal "who cares" (Ruderman et al.) and who performs caring labour for a living, but point to the persistence of gendered care work experienced by Island and coastal women. Further, these results demonstrate the ongoing need for the formulation of an action plan that includes a "gender lens" (Enarson) in preparation for future disease outbreaks and for the anticipated second and third waves of COVID-19.

3. Psychological Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Frontline Nurses: A study of Public Hospitals Multan, Pakistan

Presenter and Author: *Kamran Ishfaq, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Pakistan*

Non-presenting Authors: *Bareera Fyiaz, University of Peshawar, Pakistan; Malik Meraj Rasool, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan*

Novel Corona Virus caused the outbreak of respiratory problems, first time identified in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. World Health Organization named this virus COVID-19. World health organization has already declared the COVID-19 outbreak is a pandemic and conveyed to the all countries to adopt precautionary measures to prevent their citizens from this deadly virus. Nurses fighting against the pandemic on the frontline might be under great psychological stress. The psychological distress was predominately described as symptoms of anxiety, sleep disturbance, depression, inability to make decisions. The objective of the present study is to portray the psychological impact among the frontline nurses during COVID-19 pandemic. The present study was conducted in three medical teaching hospitals of Mutlan (i) The Children's Hospital and the Institute of Child Health Multan (ii) Nishtar Medical Hospital and University (iii) Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology Multan. A total number of 300 nurses were included for the online survey by using convenience sampling. The study demonstrated that COVID-19 had a significant psychological impact on frontline nurses. This study highlighted that the frontline nurses were suffering from varying degrees of psychological distress, which needed early screening and supportive intervention for preventing more serious psychological impact on frontline nurses. Early detection of

psychological distress and supportive intervention should be taken according to the associated factors to prevent more serious psychological impact on frontline nurses.

4. Doctors, Patients, and the Digital Space Between: Virtual Primary Care Transformation during Covid-19

Presenter and Author: *Kristin Atwood, Independent Researcher*

While virtual care has been technologically viable for several years, its uptake in primary care in Canada prior to 2020 was low; outside of enabling virtual care for rural and remote access, very little had changed for family physicians' professional work. The covid-19 pandemic substantially disrupted primary care, with the majority of family physicians moving to remote operations in the space of a few weeks. This paper will present findings from a real-time 'experiment' in operationalizing virtual primary care in the community of Victoria, BC, where a pilot project supporting virtual care uptake was fortuitously launched in January 2020. From the physician perspective, the paper will present data on readiness and uptake; describe the challenges in quickly mobilizing virtual care; and discuss the consequences of rapid uptake for the work practices of physicians and medical office staff. While primary care providers were readying to provide care remotely, private vendors that were already developing standalone virtual care services were escalating their timelines, resulting in a proliferation of choice from the patient perspective. Simultaneously affiliated health services such as laboratories, home health monitoring, and pharmacies were increasing their presence in the virtual 'space'. The paper will describe the consequences of these substantial changes in the way that patients can receive primary care, including impacts on health; relational continuity; and access to timely care. Health service utilization data, physician interviews and surveys, and system mapping are drawn on to explore the impact of the rapid move to virtual care. The presentation concludes by exploring the extent to which covid-19 has, or has not, irrevocably reshaped primary care into a hybrid in-person/virtual model, and what that might mean for the practice of family medicine in the future.

5. COVID-19 preprints and the Future of Scientific Labor

Presenter and Author: *Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia*

As the COVID-19 pandemic persists around the world, the scientific community continues to produce and circulate knowledge on the deadly disease at an unprecedented rate. During the early stage of the pandemic, preprints represented nearly 40% of all English-language COVID-19 scientific corpus (6, 000+ preprints | 16, 000+ articles). As of mid-August 2020, that proportion dropped to around 28% (13, 000+ preprints | 49, 000+ articles). Nevertheless, preprint servers remain a key engine in the efficient dissemination of scientific work on this infectious disease. But, giving the 'uncertified' nature of the scientific manuscripts curated on preprint repositories, their integration into the global ecosystem of scientific communication is not without creating serious tensions. This is especially the case for biomedical knowledge since the dissemination of bad science can have widespread societal consequences. In this paper, I propose a robust method that allows the repeated monitoring and measuring of COVID-19 preprints' publication rate. I also introduce a new API called Upload-or-Publish. It is a free micro-API service that enables a client to query a specific preprint manuscript's publication status and associated meta-data using a unique ID. The beta-version is currently working and deployed. I use Covid-19 Open Research Dataset (CORD-19) to

calculate COVID-19 preprint corpus' conversion rate to peer-reviewed articles. COVID-19 dataset includes 10,454 preprints from arXiv, bioRxiv, and medRxiv. Results: As expected, the findings suggest a positive relationship between the time elapsed since the first server upload of preprints and preprints harboring a published status. For instance, as of mid-September, close to 50% of preprints uploaded in January were published in peer-review venues. That figure is at 29% for preprints uploaded in April, and 5% for preprints uploaded in August. In the conclusion, I discuss the potential reasons that could explain this relatively low conversion rate and what it means for the structure of scientific assent.

CANADIAN EXPERIENCES OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION II: WEALTH INEQUALITY AND DEBT DISPARITIES

Session Code: SPE2

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

The acquisition and inheritance of private assets have important impacts on the life chances of individuals throughout the whole life cycle, perhaps most notably during retirement age in the context of waning welfare-state policies and reduced public pensions and coverage. While access to mortgages and other types of secured loans can facilitate the acquisition of assets and constitute a powerful lever for economic advancement, excessive debts accumulated through high-interest credit instruments often increase financial insecurity. Those insights call for research on the drivers of social inequalities in assets, debts, and credit access, yet empirical studies on those questions remain limited in the Canadian context.

Organizers: *Xavier St. Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique; Maude Pugliese, Institut national de la recherche scientifique; Mathieu Lizotte, University of Ottawa*

Chair: *Maude Pugliese, Institut national de la recherche scientifique*

Presentations:

1. Breaking Down the Wealth Equation

Presenter and Author: *Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Author: *Meryn Severson Mason, University of Alberta*

When studying wealth, researchers commonly focus on net worth -- the sum of a household's total assets minus their total debts. Forbes rankings of the world's billionaires use a measure of net worth to tell us who the richest people in the world are. Net worth is also used for assessing the strength of different economic sectors and inequality across households and countries. By considering the relationship between assets and debt, this measure presents a good overview of a household's total wealth. It's not surprising why it is so often used to illustrate wealth divides. Focusing on only net worth, however, conceals important dimensions of wealth inequality. Savings accounts, stock ownership, credit card debt, mortgages, and student loans are all part of net worth. Each also brings with it different benefits and consequences. What does wealth inequality look like when we break down the wealth equation? Using Canadian Survey of Financial Security data we examine

dimensions of wealth inequality across different groups, focusing primarily on household structure and age. Instead of simply investigating broad wealth measures like net worth, however, we discuss specific types of assets and debt with a special emphasis on how housing fits into the equation. Our discussion primarily focuses on how to expand these descriptive findings with future research. What are the implications of breaking down the wealth equations? Where must we go next?

2. Le pharmakon monétaire: notes sur l'ambivalence du rapport à l'endettement

Presenter and Author: *Jean François Bissonnette, Université de Montréal*

En prenant appui sur le cas québécois, nous proposons d'analyser la transformation des représentations sociales de l'argent dans le contexte de la « financiarisation » de l'économie capitaliste, dont l'une des manifestations les plus saillantes consiste dans une croissance marquée de l'endettement des ménages. Sachant que la dette consiste en une relation sociale dont les dimensions économique, politique et morale sont indissociables, la banalisation apparente de l'usage du crédit peut surprendre, compte tenu de la suspicion qu'il pouvait susciter dans l'ethos économique traditionnel au Québec. Or, cette banalisation cache peut-être en outre un paradoxe, car l'élargissement de l'accès au crédit a aussi constitué un motif de légitimation du capitalisme, qui a permis de sauvegarder une promesse de mobilité sociale dans un contexte de stagnation des revenus et d'inégalités croissantes. La banalisation de l'endettement n'en contient donc pas moins toute une « économie morale » qui mélange à des sentiments d'obligation certains idéaux de la vie bonne. Dans cette optique, la question se pose de savoir en vertu de quels critères et de quelles valeurs les individus justifient leurs pratiques d'endettement, au vu des opportunités et des contraintes qu'elles supposent. Si cette question pointe en direction d'une recherche empirique qui reste encore à faire, notre présentation en esquissera le cadre théorique. Il s'agira alors de montrer que ce complexe d'autonomie et de contrainte associé au crédit révèle l'ambivalence constitutive de l'institution monétaire elle-même, ce « pharmakon » qui ne peut soigner qu'en empoisonnant.

3. Modeling family data three-dimensionally: Methodological considerations for measuring cumulative family processes at the whole-family level

Presenter and Author: *Megan MacCormac, Western University*

Social stratification scholars often consider 'the family' to be the most influential social group impacting the life course of an individual. As such, 'the family' represents an important unit of analysis for social science research (Uhlenberg, 1980; Heath and Payne, 2000). Despite the importance that the concept holds, for decades, scholars have debated how to define and measure the boundaries of what exactly constitutes 'the family' which has resulted in an overreliance on the use of dyadic and individual data models for studying family relations. For the field of family research, the lack of studies examining the extent to which 'whole-families' face issues of mobility throughout time and space has limited the capacity to understand family processes over multiple generations (Cox and Paley, 1997; Handel, 1965, 1987, 1996). Using multisource biographical data from four generations of Irish Canadian refugees, this paper argues the methodological merits of studying multigenerational stratification patterns by measuring the cumulative processes of transmitting culture and inequality from a whole-family perspective. I demonstrate that conceptualizing processes of continuity and change from a 'whole-family' perspective can reveal

important patterns regarding the generational degree with which cumulative processes (i.e. inequality, social mobility) are transmitted to socially bonded individuals.

4. Living within or beyond one's means: the contribution of household debt to wealth inequality in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Mathieu Lizotte, University of Ottawa*

To a large extent, wealth inequality is structured by both labour and capital income, however, the effects of rising household debt on wealth inequality remains largely unknown. While it cannot be contested that household debt has risen considerably since the early 2000s, its causes are still debated between two competing explanations: the life cycle hypothesis and the alternative (often alarmist) view. These two positions can be summarized respectively as whether the vast majority of households borrow within or beyond their means. Since household debt can be both a factor of wealth accumulation and financial ruin, there is a reasonable concern that rising household debt could have led to a rise in wealth inequality. In short, does rising household debt increase or decrease wealth inequality and, more precisely, how does it do so? This question is addressed in detail by applying a Gini decomposition model by financial sources to the best currently available data on Canadian household finances.

EMPIRE AND COLONIALISM: ORIGINS, HISTORIES AND AFTERMATHS

Session Code: CHS1

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

Historical sociology aims to make sense of the present by examining the past. By analyzing the roots of colonialism and racism, a better comprehension of contemporary race relations is made possible.

Organizer: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Ioana Sendroiu, Harvard University*

Presentations:

1. Documenting the presence of an absence: A critical assessment of the medical literature on the military as a pathogen transmitter, from the World Wars to Covid-19

Presenter and Author: *Claudia Chaufan, York University*

Non-presenting Authors: *K.J. Noh, Independent Scholar; Hanah Fekre, York University; Ilinca Dutescu, York University*

We perform a critical discourse analysis of the medical literature reporting evidence for the role of the military as a pathogen transmitter, from the World Wars to Covid-19, building on our systematic review of the topic. While our review confirms the presence of significant infectious disease transmission within the military and between the military and civilians, we find that the phenomenon is normalized or ignored when formulating prevention policy. These discursive mechanisms “blame the victim”, for instance, African nations, whose governments are summoned

to protect their populations from the scourge of infectious disease, while ignoring the increasing presence in the continent of US military personnel, or the exemptions this personnel enjoys from airport screening procedures and host countries' domestic laws. These mechanisms also depoliticize disease, even more so in our day than in the past, by obfuscating the structural roots of differences in countries' health statuses and in their responses to public health challenges. Drawing from Marxist theories of health and anti-imperial scholarship, we appraise the biosocial mechanisms whereby the militarization of society, under pandemic conditions, exacerbates existing social and health inequities, elaborate on what we dub the "presence of an absence", i.e., the failure of the medical literature to name and discuss a major epidemiological vector, and assess potential implications of our findings for effective pandemic prevention policy. We conclude that given our increasingly interconnected world, the silence around, or normalization of, the role of the military as a pathogen transmitter has disastrous consequences for global health equity. This study is part of the lead author's research program on the geopolitics of global health.

2. Linking Canada's White Settler Colonial History to the Ideologies of the Alt-Right

Presenter and Author: *Ryan Hopkins, Carleton University*

This paper maps a genealogy of the discursive formations around white supremacy in Canada by critically engaging with Canada's colonial past and the ways in which Canada's ethnonational politics are being reproduced by the contemporary alt-right. Those who study the alt-right movement have agreed that the movement is best understood as one that is grounded in xenophobia and exclusionary understandings of perceived threats posted by groups such as Black and Indigenous and other racialized communities. As of 2019, it is estimated that there are about 300 alt-right groups within Canada, that range in membership sizes from 10 to well over 100. Canadians are also believed to be active participants in the distribution of alt-right discourses such as misinformation and the promotion of white supremacist, misogynistic, and racist views online. The persistent presence of these groups indicates a broader normativity of racism and patterns of exclusion existing in the communities that contain alt-right groups. This paper asks that scholars look beyond individual motives and begin to unpack the cultures of racism that have been produced throughout Canadian history and how this has aided in the production of 'whiteness'. In doing so, we can address how Canada's white settler colonial history has influenced and/or shaped the alt-right organizations in Canada.

3. Erasing evidence for ideology: The Expunction of Undesirable Bodies in the Imperial Censuses of Nineteenth-Century South Asia

Presenter and Author: *Shane Gannon, Mount Royal University*

This presentation calls into question the erasure of non-binary bodies in the accounts of the Imperial censuses of nineteenth-century South Asia. These handbooks to the censuses, written by former regional superintendants and administrators of the censuses, reduce groups such as the 'hijra' to men. This representation, however, was not present in the census data itself. This presentation examines the original data and discussion of the censuses by their colonial authors to investigate why this expunction took place. It becomes clear that, because such non-binary people -- including 'hijra/hijda', 'khunsa', 'khusra', 'mukhannas', 'fathadas', and 'pavaiyas/pawarias' -- represented a site of contested meaning, a site that challenged the British understanding of the social world, they were

subsequently erased from the censuses as non-hegemonically gendered. Instead, these diverse groups were imagined as men. By examining how eunuchs were connected to caste, occupation, and religion, it is evident that the architects of the censuses struggled with how to make sense of this group. Moreover, many groups of non-binary people were subsumed under the social category of 'hijra' in the censuses, effectively reducing their diversity to a single category, one that not accidentally was controlled by law. Through these manoeuvres, the censuses reconciled the existence of these transbodies with a colonial worldview that only allowed for two sexes.

4. Policing Indigenous Activism in the Settler-Colonial Present

Presenter and Author: *Andrew Crosby, Carleton University*

High profile conflicts between settler society and Indigenous peoples over land and resources in the lands now called Canada intensified in 2020, from the forced removal of Wet'suwet'en land defenders blocking pipeline construction on the west coast, to a violent backlash to a Mi'kmaw fishery on the east coast, to an ongoing land reclamation struggle in Ontario. Using access to information requests as a window into the contemporary settler-colonial archive, this article discusses how policing, surveillance, and criminalization are used as tools of the settler-colonial state to assert and maintain control over Indigenous lands. Contributing to literature in settler colonial studies and the sociology of policing and criminalizing dissent, this article analyzes the tactics, strategies, and tools of settler-colonial policing as crafted internally by Canadian national security and intelligence agencies. In particular, the article focuses on the framing of Indigenous communities as deviant and criminal, narrated through a close reading of an RCMP report that links socioeconomic problems in Indigenous communities to solidarity activism and protests against resource extraction. While shedding light on techniques of settler-colonial policing, the article also highlights the use of the blockade as an anti-colonial tactic and emphasizes the strength and resolve of Indigenous resistance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY II

Session Code: ENV1B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

This session features papers applying sociological perspectives to better understand social-ecological relationships and issues. It showcases a wide range of methodological and theoretical approaches to topics including social-ecological networks and affective relationships with non-human nature, cultural dynamics and conflicting visions of environmentalism, and pedagogical tools for environmental sociology.

Organizers: *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University*

Chair: *Mark Stoddart, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. Metabolic Rifts and Alienation in the Animal Agriculture Industry

Presenter and Author: *Yasmin Koop-Monteiro, University of British Columbia*

This paper was selected to receive the 2021 Maybe Memorial Award by Animals in Society Research Cluster

This theoretical paper discusses the primary material issues associated with animal agriculture (climate change, environment, public health). In this process, it reviews four major environmental sociology perspectives—Treadmill of Production, Ecological Modernization, Metabolic Rift, and Alienation theories—as they apply to animal agriculture’s social and ecological impacts. In particular, it spotlights the unique applicability of Marx’s theories of metabolic rift and alienation in explaining (i) how this industry impacts society, and (ii) why this is happening in the first place. Finally, it explores some solutions that metabolic rift and alienation theorists have developed to address the social and ecological problems created by the industry.

2. A bird's nest fungus becomes exciting: The dialectic of knowledge and emotion as a central process of the ecological habitus

Presenter and Author: *Tyler J. Bateman, University of Toronto*

The concept of ecological habitus was developed in the late 2000s to bring attention to the failure of social scientists to predict individuals’ environmentally-friendly behaviour. The ecological habitus—nested in a field or a figuration—was provided as a solution because it draws focus to processes and relations rather than to ever-expanding lists of variables that are thought to cause pro-environmental behaviour. More recently, the concept of values has been questioned as an appropriate basis for action theory because of the individualistic ontology built into it (Martin and Lembo 2020). This critique of values argues that interests are a more effective conceptual tool because they direct us to concrete relations rather than abstract values only distantly involved in action. Discussions of ecological habitus and the critique of values have both pointed to the value-behaviour mismatch, or the attitude-behaviour inconsistency, and both approaches claim to overcome this mismatch. Taking ecological habitus and interests as a starting point, this paper develops these concepts with data from a 5-year ethnographic study at a nature education program in Toronto, Ontario. The main finding highlights the dialectical relationship between knowledge and emotions when developing a closer relationship with nature. In particular, excitement in nature is made more possible when knowledge about it is developed. It is only when, for example, one knows about the rarity of seeing a bird’s nest fungus that finding the fungus becomes exciting. Conversely, positive emotions in nature such as excitement and fun provide motivation for developing knowledge about nature. This dialectical relationship between knowledge and emotions is a key aspect of the ecological habitus. The paper also discusses when strategies to develop ecological habitus fail, highlighting when children and teenagers are more interested in Minecraft, Shopkins, or other aspects of consumer culture than they are in engaging with nature.

3. An environment of hate: how ideas of the environment interact with white supremacy on the far right

Presenter and Author: *Dan Prisk, University of British Columbia*

In this paper I explore the connections between environmentalism and white supremacy through a case study of the 8chan /pol/ forum and two recent self-proclaimed ecofascist terrorists. The current era is rapidly becoming defined by the dual challenges of climate crisis and rising far right politics. Two crises which have most powerfully collided in the rise of so-called ecofascism, a seemingly paradoxical political movement that was brought to public attention in 2019 when two self-proclaimed ecofascist terrorists published manifestos explicitly embracing environmentalism and violent white supremacy. Both manifestos were initially published on 8chan, an internet forum central to creating the culture of the Alt Right. Drawing from a sample of posts from the 8chan /pol/ forum, along with the manifestos of the aforementioned terrorists, I engage a mixed methods analysis that uses computational text-mining tools in order to contextualize and guide a deeper qualitative analysis. I find highly heterogeneous understandings of climate and the environment, that belie a unified ecofascist position. Building on the work of Sylvia Wynter and Kathryn Yusoff, I trace threads of apocalyptic thinking, the rhetorical and political centring of Euro-Western Man, and the corresponding rendering inert/mineral-equivalent racialized genres of the human that reflect a form of white supremacy still built upon ideas of domination of both the racialized other and the natural world.

4. A Climate Change Module for Introduction to Sociology Classes

Presenter and Author: *Andrew Szasz, University of California, Santa Cruz*

Introduction to Sociology courses are meant to show students the RELEVANCE and the POWER of Sociological thought, and to help them better understand the important issues of our time. Today (in spite of the current, obvious importance of the covid19 pandemic), climate change looms, in the long run, as the greatest threat to the wellbeing of human societies. However, a content analysis of today's bestselling Introduction to Sociology textbooks finds that climate change is largely missing from them. In this presentation, I display and explain a teaching module that I created for professors and instructors who would like to add climate change content to their Intro to Sociology courses.

EXPERIENCES OF THE ASIAN DIASPORA IN CANADA: NEGOTIATING BELONGING, PARTICIPATION, AND INTEGRATION

Session Code: RAE9A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

Asian Canadians comprise the largest and fastest growing visible minority group in Canada. It is only very recently that the study of Asian Canadians has begun to take shape as a field of sociological studies (Coloma & Pon, 2017). The history of Asian immigration, settlement, and integration into Canadian society since the late eighteenth century to now has inextricable connections to colonial and postcolonial conditions and increasing political and economic turmoils in different parts of Asia; it is also a history heavily and sometimes cruelly shaped by racism and racialization from the explicit rejection and attacks, such as what has taken place in the context of Covid-19 pandemic, to the seemingly celebratory but othering rhetoric of "model minority" in the mainstream society. This session seeks to engage with and consolidate sociological examinations of the key themes and issues emerging from the diversity of Asian Canadian's experiences in Canada.

Organizers: *Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Jiyoung Lee-An, Carleton University*

Chair: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. On the sociological and political (in)visibility of STEM-bound Asian Canadian youths

Presenter and Author: *Alex Bing, Carleton University*

This presentation is based on the findings of my doctoral dissertation, in which I argue that corporate-oriented STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) educational streaming has played a key role in structuring the political identities of many generation 1.5 Asian Canadian youths, who are often the children of skilled migrants who entered Canada during the late 1990s and early 2000s. In line with the anti-colonial mandate of this conference, I problematize the lack of social, political, and even academic awareness about a status quo in which Asian Canadian youths are stuck in the natural sciences while critical consciousness crucial to civic participation is mostly disseminated from liberal art disciplines such as sociology. This presentation is meant to share some empirical findings, as well as to offer an occasion for reflecting upon the status of Asian Canadian representation in the Canadian sociological field. Rather than report the entirety of my thesis work, this presentation will emphasize the parts of my findings that run most directly against conventional sociological wisdom. In doing so, I illuminate why STEM-bound Asian Canadians have struggled to receive sociological as well as political awareness and coverage.

2. Different Trajectories: Working and Living Experiences of Chinese Immigrant Women in Saskatoon

Presenter and Author: *Yi Qin, University of Saskatchewan*

This paper draws on my thesis research conducted from 2019 to 2020, which studied occupational attainment of Chinese immigrants in Saskatoon and their job-hunting and daily working experiences encountering covert racism. I suggested that covert racism with Orientalism and Eurocentrism in its core exists in the current Canadian social structure and daily life practices. Such invisible and yet institutionalized racism prevents Chinese immigrants in Saskatoon from full participation in the labor market, thereby hindering their further integration into mainstream society. Building upon the previous mixed-method data collection, including a survey and a semi-structured interview, I focus on interviews of female participants in this paper. By applying Intersectionality, I aim to reveal how the intersectional effects of race, gender, class and culture(s) impact Chinese immigrant women's working and living experiences in Saskatoon. I argue that compared to their male counterparts, Chinese immigrant women in Saskatoon face different and multidimensional challenges caused by their race, gender, class and culture(s) on a daily basis. Additionally, the loose network of the Chinese community in Saskatoon, which is mainly reflected by the absence of strong leadership and a concentrated physical space like a Chinatown, also negatively impacts women's working and living experiences.

3. The name game of Asian newcomers in Canada: dynamic of integration in a comparative perspective

Presenter and Author: *Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg*

Sociological research on cultural integration of new immigrants usually focuses on the degree of assimilation outcomes while the social psychological process of the integration is mostly untouched. This study, adopting collaborative autobiography data, provides a comparative analysis of cultural integration basing on personal name changing experience of two Asian girls who arrived in Canada in less than five years, one from South Asia and another one from East Asia. Personal name is thus a nexus of culture, social status and identity; personal name change experience of newcomers thus provides a site to discover the micro-level dynamic of immigrant integration, particularly the interplay of cultural, social and identity dimension of the integration process. This comparative study also casts light on the diversity of immigrant integration modes of different cultural heritages.

4. "Cut Your Turban Off To Look Like A Canadian": A Case Study of South Asian Participation in the 43rd Federal Election of Canada

Presenter and Author: *Sonali Patel, University of Ottawa*

The increasing success of 'Desi' candidates in Federal elections has contributed to a narrative that South Asians are not subjected to inequalities in Canada, which is fundamentally untrue. This paper presents a case study of South Asian participation in the 43rd Federal election of Canada, in order to determine the extent to which Desi diasporic candidates can participate in electoral politics. More specifically, it examines the ability of South Asian candidates to win a seat, the amount of support a candidate receives in relation to their expression of ethnic identity, as well as the strategic performance of candidates' plural identities. Through this examination, it is argued that the electoral success of South Asian candidates is contingent upon their ability to assimilate to Western-normative scripts, in order to prove their loyalty to Canada and thereby achieve substantive citizenship. It is further argued that awarding substantive citizenship to South Asians who best reproduce Eurocentric narratives is a political strategy utilized to—intentionally or otherwise—maintain the exclusion of Desis from the Canadian imagined community. Ultimately, this paper demonstrates that the electoral success of Desi diaspora is determined by colonial structures, which continue to exclude the authentic performance of South Asian identity unless it can be exploited (i.e. used as a political strategy) to win a seat in demographically representative constituencies. The findings of this paper call to question the integration of South Asian immigrants in contemporary Canadian society.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY AND ANALYSIS: FEMINIST METHODS AND THE MATERNAL GIFT PARADIGM

Session Code: FEM3B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

This session focuses on building blocks of feminist analysis: methods and paradigms. Diverse, unique papers reflect on interesting feminist research in Pakistan on COVID-19 and in rural Canada on climate change. The third raises change-oriented considerations for researching stigmatized

communities. In the final half hour, Genevieve Vaughan, theorist of the feminist maternal gift paradigm, challenges largely unquestioned colonial, patriarchal and capitalist underpinnings in all disciplines, including sociology. As Vaughan writes, “The creation of scarcity, the globalization of spiritual and material poverty, and the destruction of cultures and species are not failures of a wealth creating system. They are essential expressions of a parasitical centralizing system which denies the gift-giving logic of mothering.”

Organizers: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Chairs: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Angela Miles, University of Toronto; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

1. Feminist Digital Ethnography in COVID-19 Pakistan

Presenters and Authors: *Shama Dossa, Habib University; Laila Rajani, FACT Pakistan*

Non-presenting Author: *Mahnour Mehar, FACT Pakistan*

Our research study, titled ‘Family and Community in the time of COVID-19’ (FACT), uses feminist digital ethnography as an approach to explore family coping mechanism in the context of COVID-19 in urban Karachi. Through the approach we aim to understand the complexities of negotiation and engagement with state policies and life circumstances within the household and family. It is a challenging but crucial task for producing real-time data that will inform comprehensive policy responses to this ongoing disaster context. This paper will explore emerging reflections on and lessons for undertaking feminist digital ethnographic research in Pakistan. We will also illustrate how the feminist lens towards our data helped develop core values of our research team e.g. empathy, care and awareness of power dynamics as well as opportunities and challenges presented by digital ethnography as the principal research method for this study. The paper will contribute to the growing scholarship on digital ethnography and feminist research in the Global South and engage in conversations pertaining to feminist research ethics in the context of the pandemic.

2. The introvert's survival guide to fieldwork: Exploring qualitative research experiences in rural Saskatchewan

Presenter and Author: *Holly K. Campbell, University of Regina*

Despite an abundance of literature on theoretical methods and methodologies for conducting qualitative social science research, there is an absence of material linking these practices to the emotional and social challenges of stepping into the field for the first time. This autoethnographic study follows the experience of an introverted PhD Candidate who finds herself immersed in a challenging new environment as she begins her fieldwork, investigating the social impacts of climate change in small-town Saskatchewan. Linking experience to literature, this study explores themes of integrity, isolation, self-representation, and the blurry lines between personal relationships and research participation often inherent in ethnographic fieldwork. This study is intended to help provide some clarity and potential support for other researchers who are at the start of their fieldwork practices.

3. Considerations for Stigma Resistance: Adapting Feminist Methodologies, Autophotography and Photo-Elicitation Practices

Presenter and Author: *Michelle Lesley Annett, Carleton University*

Often credited as being motivated by the goals of feminist methodologies, some feminist scholars favour the use of visual methodologies to combat conventional approaches to producing knowledge. However, little scholarship utilizes feminist epistemology to overcome the challenges and ethical considerations associated with visual methods when conducting research with stigmatized communities. Taking up this line of inquiry, I explore contemporary debates on feminist methodologies, visual methodologies and the use of autophotography, with the overarching question(s): How can the incorporation of feminist methodologies and autophotography contribute to the destigmatization of marginalized individuals? How can feminist methodologies and epistemologies inform practices of autophotography and photo elicitation; and vice versa? In doing so, this paper argues that, in collaboration with feminist methodologies, the use of autophotography and photo elicitation interviews hold the potential to contribute to the destigmatization of marginalized bodies through the use of reflexivity in all stages of the research process, the agency granted to research participants in sharing their lived experiences through visual and creative 'voices', the collaboration between the researcher and research subjects, the implementation of critical, intersectional feminist theories throughout the analysis and writing stages, and by challenging cultural images that reproduce stigmas and stereotypes attached to various marginalized groups, such as sex workers, homeless individuals, incarcerated populations and racialized youth. Reflecting on the issues past researchers have faced, I conclude by considering the limitations and challenges associated with feminist methodologies despite the benefits of employing autophotography practices, and vice versa. In doing so, this paper urges feminist and visual methodologists to consider the limitations associated with their approaches to conducting qualitative research with stigmatized communities, and how, in combination with the latter, these approaches can be adapted to demystify cultural images that reproduce the stereotypes attached to these communities.

4. The Maternal Gift Economy Paradigm: A Feminist Critique of Exchange

Presenter and Author: *Genevieve Vaughan, Independent Researcher*

The misinterpretation, occultation and exploitation of unilateral gifting is an important part of the discrediting of women everywhere and of whole cultures with gifting practices such as those of First Peoples. This denial of, and parasitism on unilateral maternal giving is a fundamental feature of patriarchal colonial capitalism which is leading to the 'end of the world' scenario in which we now live. Basic to the maternal gift paradigm, is the hypothesis that giving and receiving, as such, and without the necessity of a return gift, is the formative human logic - the unacknowledged but functional 'operating system' of human thinking and doing. Giving/receiving constitutes the first economic mode. It is necessarily unilateral because children cannot give an equivalent in return for what they have received. As such, it forms a first and ongoing relational model. Exchange only begins to be understood by children around 3 years of age when it is superimposed upon prior gift logic. While gifting continues throughout life it is hidden and discredited by the logic of quid pro quo exchange which has come to be seen as the quintessential social relationship. So a scarcity

producing market, parasitical on the gifts of surplus labour, free household labor and ‘nature services,’ can come to be seen as the source of wealth.

INTERNET, TECHNOLOGY & THE ALT-RIGHT

Session Code: ITD5B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

Despite it’s once touted democratizing potential, the internet has always provided space for the contested ideas of far-right ideology and movements. Recently these ideas seem to be gaining traction. This session focuses on the past, present, and future of the far-right’s conquest of online spaces with a pertinent focus on Canadian far-right groups and ideologues. Presentations will consider how millennial white males came to dominate online discussions of politics through social media use and how seemingly apolitical topics can act as gateways into offline political participation and online far-right mobilization. The role of researchers in the time of post-Trump America will also be explored with a refreshing look at emerging digital research methods.

Organizer and Chair: *Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. **Trump is gone, now what? The importance of future-forward research in studies of the contemporary far-right**

Presenter and Author: *Melody Devries, Ryerson University*

After the US capital riots on January 6th that violently rebuked the nation’s election results, the inauguration of President Biden on January 20th, 2021 marked the end of Donald Trump’s tumultuous four years in office. However, many Trump devotees have taken to Facebook and less mainstream online sites like Parler and Gab to declare that “it’s not over yet”, or that Trump still maintains presidential power via a shadow government. This unwavering conviction in the far-fetched and the unseen sends us two reminders: 1) that presenting “facts” often does not deplete trust in fake-news and conspiracies, and 2) that Trump’s presidency was not the only fuel for harmful far-right sentiments in the US and Canada. Indeed, a new president will not mark the end of racism, Queer-phobia, or other oppressive action from the far-right, the mainstream right, and even the liberal-centre. I argue this means that studies of contemporary far-right phenomena must not close their methodological borders around a bounded digital field-site, nor should they limit theoretical approaches to substantive descriptions or symbolic analysis of far-right online content. Instead, future-forward research – research that seeks solutions to anti-egalitarian movements like the far-right – should focus on user experiences, on processes, and on relations when developing new qualitative digital methods. Following this discussion, I highlight some emerging qualitative digital methods and their theoretical implications for studying contemporary far/right movements.

2. The Rise of Canadian Far-Right Figures in the English-Speaking World

Presenters and Authors: *Neil Wegenschimmel, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University*

The far right has a growing presence in culture, discourse, and politics—and a powerful one on the Internet. Looking at the various characters that populate this landscape, a question materializes: why do so many of its prominent contemporary voices come from Canada? Figures such as: Gavin McInnis, Lauren Southern, Stefan Molyneux, and Ezra Levant, have all ascended in online circles to become global presences. Canada's reputation is that of a liberal-democratic nation, one with virtually no successful right-wing populist parties, and little radical right-wing presence in traditional media. Given that the country is not considered a hotbed of right-wing extremism, there is an apparent paradox leading one to ask: what are the structures and forces behind the rise of these new voices of the far-right coming out of Canada. Drawing on political sociology, communication theory, media studies, and social psychology, this paper will investigate what might lie behind the online emergence of these Canadian figures. Investigating this question may assist political sociologists, media scholars, and social psychologists to better understand this issue, and may be helpful in avoiding a future descent into uglier political extremism.

3. Tradition and Authoritarianism as a Solution to Social Decay- An Analysis of the Canadian Far Right Online

Presenter and Author: *Kayla Preston, University of Toronto*

Recently, Canadian researchers have turned their attention to the far right online. For this research, I conducted a content analysis of 300 Facebook and Twitter posts from the accounts of three Canadian far right groups: Yellow Vests Canada, ID Canada and the Soldiers of Odin BC. My research examines the key claims far right groups make about Canadian identity, belonging and politics and how they justify these claims. I found that they make four key claims on social media: that Canadian identity is white, that Canadian values are traditional values, that society is decaying, and that authoritarian governments should be elected. However, these claims are not overt, rather far right groups discuss apolitical topics such as rising crime and misplaced white guilt. These topics together convey a particular message that is in keeping with what literature suggests are far right ideological beliefs such as racial nationalism, strong states, and online mobilization.

4. Where opinion matters more than facts: an explanation of the rise of the alt-right online

Presenter and Author: *Angela Wilson, University of Alberta*

Social media connects people, but it also connects and sometimes creates social and political movements. At the same time, social media is a magnet for misinformation and hate from many sources, including the social and political movement known as the alt-right. Despite the recent moves by tech companies to remove alt-right personalities and groups from their platforms, these same sites allowed the alt-right to thrive and connect members of the far-right culminating in offline events such as the "Unite the Right" rally in Charlottesville, Virginia. According to George Hawley, the alt-right is not a unified group with sometimes divergent backgrounds (such as atheists and LGBTQ2S+ community members joining the religious right). Still, the primary demographic of the alt-right is younger millennial white males who want to create (keep) a white patriarchal ethnostate.

This paper uses three concepts to show how the alt-right became a driving force in contemporary online political landscapes by using social media. The concepts of political conjecture (Stuart Hall), spectacle (Guy Debord) and the fight for cultural hegemony, specifically the concept of war of position (Antonio Gramsci), explain how the alt-right developed in the toxic media environment of social media.

JOHN PORTER AWARD LECTURE: DR. EMILY LAXER

Secularism and the Religious Signs Debate in France and Québec: A Politics-Centered Approach

Session Code: JPA1

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

Dr. Laxer received the 2020 John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award for her book, *Unveiling the Nation: The Politics of Secularism in France and Quebec* (McGill-Queens University Press, 2019)

The book uses a comparative lens to examine how party-political conflict shapes state responses to religious diversity in France and Québec. Both societies have seen the proliferation of highly-mediatised campaigns to restrict the wearing of (mainly Islamic) religious signs in public spaces and institutions. Yet, as Laxer shows, the resulting debates have unfolded differently, with politicians in France proclaiming a “consensus” over restrictive legislation, while secular laws remain subject to deep partisan divides in Québec. Using historical evidence and interviews with key political actors, the book traces the impact of national political contexts and processes in producing these disparate outcomes. Laxer concludes by urging future scholars to consider how the mechanics of partisan conflict inform political actors’ constructions of the secular state.

How do states decide whether and how to restrict minority religious signs within their territories? For many, the answer lies in countries’ differing discourses of nationhood and secularism. This lecture proposes an alternative account, underscoring how populism, and party competition more broadly, influence the terms of belonging in immigration societies.

Chair: *Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary*

Keynote Speaker: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College at York University*

MOVEMENTS FOR BLACK LIVES

Session Code: PSM3

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

From #BlackLivesMatter to the movements that are building Black focused schools, institutions, cultural spaces and media. This session will include activists and scholars connected to the edited volume, *Until We Are Free: Reflections on Black Lives Matter in Canada*. Together, the dynamics that underpin and surround Black led movements (past and present) will be considered and explored.

Moderator: *Lesley J. Wood, York University*

Panelists and Volume Contributors:

- Paige Galette, Activist, community organizer and co-founder of Northern Voices Rising
- Dana Inkster, Filmmaker and artist
- Syrus Marcus Ware, Artist and activist, Black Lives Matter Toronto
- Ravyn Wngz, Co-founder of ILL NANA/Diverse City Dance Company, founder of O.V.A. Collective and member of BLM Toronto steering committee

OMNIBUS: INTERSECTIONAL INEQUALITIES

Session Code: OMN1A

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 2**

This session explores the experiences of groups living at the intersections of race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, and transnationality within various contexts in North America.

Organizer and Chair: *Carieta Thomas, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. Mind the Gap: Sexual Orientation Wage Gaps for Racialized and Immigrant Minorities in the United States

Presenter and Author: *Shannon Mok, Western University*

A growing body of literature has found that sexual orientation and gender impact labour market outcomes, including wages. This literature generally finds that gay and bisexual men earn less than heterosexual men. Lesbian women earn more than heterosexual and bisexual women, but still earn less than heterosexual men. Far less research has explored intersectional disadvantages of being lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) and belonging to other minority groups. This paper uses the United States National Health Interview Survey data from 2013 to 2018, to explore sexual minority wage gaps using an intersectional perspective. Specifically, this paper explores whether being an LGB racialized minority or LGB immigrant results in additive disadvantages to one's earnings. This study finds that bisexual men earn less than heterosexual men, while heterosexual women earn more than bisexual women, but less than lesbian women. All racialized sexual minorities and immigrant sexual minorities earn less than either white or U.S. born, heterosexual men. This suggests that disadvantage is multilayered – sexual minorities who occupy multiple minority positions face greater disadvantages than those who do not.

2. The Negotiation of Homosexual Identity in Haitian Transnational Spaces

Presenter and Author: *Carlo Charles, McMaster University*

One of the defining elements of transnationalism is how transnational migrants who are dispersed across international borders relate to their home and host countries' socio-cultural norms while

trying to make a living for themselves and their families. While this tension is often experienced by transnational migrants, it has been shown that gender and social classes can exacerbate it. For instance, research has demonstrated how many women grapple with the difficulty to articulate specific gender norms from their home and host countries. Other research has emphasized how class differences among transnational migrants shape how they formulate claims of membership and engage in transnational activities. What has been understudied so far is how homosexuality can be a site of significant tension and conflicts for homosexual members of a transnational community, which can further complicate how they relate to their home and host countries' socio-cultural norms. This is the focus of my paper; whose main goal is to examine how homosexuality – as a site of tension and conflicts – shapes homosexual transnational migrants' sense of identity, belonging, and loyalty vis-à-vis both their homeland and their host societies. I will do so by way of empirical analysis of how gay and lesbian Haitians negotiate their homosexual identity while navigating family and community relationships in the Haitian diaspora in North America.

3. Finding Azadi: South Asian Canadian Women's Experiences of Sexuality and Sexual Well-Being

Presenter and Author: *Syna Thakur, Western University*

Existing research on South Asian transnationals' sexualities often attends to sexual risks, negative health outcomes, intimate partner violence, and low service use (Hasan, 2015; Ali et al, 2020). This leaves room for attention to lived experiences, resilience, and responses to sexual hardship. As a result, I examine how South Asian Canadian women understand and experience sexuality over time. I also explore dynamic strategies that foster sexual well-being, or capability to live a personally meaningful sexual life. I consider individual locations, interpersonal dynamics, and sociocultural contexts that shape sexual trajectories and capabilities. This involves attention to power dynamics in defining boundaries around "good" South Asian womanhood and sexuality. My work is facilitated through the application of intersectional-life course framework to 18 semi-structured interviews. Preliminary analysis complicates culture clash approaches that position individuals between western "sexually liberality" and South Asian traditional "sexual conservatism". Instead, I argue that sexual stigma and hardships exist in multiple social worlds, and South Asian cultures and religions can be avenues of empowerment. Participants also resist and reframe gendered expectations of sexuality and ethnic or religious identity. Finally, they counter heteronormative, functional views of sexuality and actively shape sexual trajectories in holistic ways that support their personal needs.

RECONCILIATION RESEARCH AND ACTION II: POST-TRC INDIGENOUS-SETTLER RELATIONS

Session Code: IND2B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

In 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada released its final report, concluding that the Indian Residential Schools System had attempted cultural genocide. The TRC issued 94 Calls to Action intended to foster more equitable relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. As of now, more than five years later, what actions have been taken to implement the TRC's recommendations? How effective have these actions been for advancing

reconciliation? When and why do they backfire? Are there reliable ways to measure progress on reconciliation? Or is the language of reconciliation irrelevant in a context of ongoing settler colonialism and genocide? This session features Indigenous and settler perspectives on reconciliation, decolonization, and allyship, including critical assessments of reconciliation efforts in the realms of education, memorialization, and the law.

Organizer: *Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University*

Chair and Discussant: *Angele Alook, York University*

Presentations:

1. Unsettling the Colonial Structure of Canadian Legal Education:

Presenter and Author: *Kory Smith, Carleton University*

Examining Canadian Law Schools Responses to the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions Calls to Action Research shows that many Indigenous students experience multiple barriers within legal education, including: racism and discrimination from professors and students; social isolation and culture shock; alienation, insensitivity in course material, and exclusion from the curriculum; stigma and feelings of powerlessness; and difficulty in reconciling their cultures with the law school environment. In June 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) published 94 “calls to action” to advance reconciliation between Canadians and Indigenous Peoples. Call to action 28 asks law schools to ensure that all law students take a mandatory course in Indigenous Peoples and the law. Call to action 50 asks the federal government to work with Indigenous organizations to fund and support the establishment of institutes that focus on the study, research, and application of Indigenous legal orders. In the spirit of the 2015 TRC report, Canadian law schools have made formal commitments to implement calls to action 28 and 50. Using a theoretical framework and qualitative research methodology grounded in anti-colonialism, my doctoral research project employs interviews with faculty members and Indigenous law students at three Canadian law schools to explore (1) what stake Canadian law schools have in pursuing transformative reconciliation, (2) whether law schools’ responses to calls to action 28 and 50 are supporting or undermining transformative reconciliation, and (3) whether/how Indigenous legal orders can be incorporated into the current Western, neo-liberal state model without reproducing settler-colonial violence. In doing so, this project provides new understandings, both theoretical and pragmatic, about the settler-colonial structure of Canadian legal education, and contributes to the broader discussion about whether reconciliation is able to transform the colonial relationship between the Canadian state and Indigenous Peoples.

2. The Challenges of/for Reconciliation: Lessons from a Professional Learning Event in Ontario

Presenter and Author: *Kaitlyn Watson, Western University*

This presentation will report on the findings from my doctoral dissertation research which examined Indigenous and non-Indigenous perspectives on reconciliation through the case of a localized professional learning event inspired by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC). Informed by the methodology of narrative inquiry, one-on-one conversational interviews and a group interview were held with seven organizers, four presenters, and five attendees of the event,

which included people with Indigenous, non-Indigenous, and mixed backgrounds as they self-identified. Informed by a critical and decolonizing theoretical orientation, this research considers the national discourse of reconciliation alongside the interview data. The first of two themes uncovered in the data involves challenges of/for reconciliation, both related to the event and in the participant's broader lives. This includes personal discomfort, particularly for settlers involved in reconciliation; tensions that arise from bringing together Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples; and the institutionalization of colonialism. The second theme involves the motivations for reconciliation, notably taking action through education and relationship building. I will discuss three elements associated with the challenges to describing and actualizing reconciliation: the systemic manifestations of colonialism including Canada's long history of oppression, the impacts of the 'Indian Act', and the ways that colonialism informs social institutions that exist today; the role of individuals in maintaining settler colonialism; and the tendency to use reconciliation as a synonym for other Indigenous-centred activities, such as resurgence and restitution. I conclude that educational events, like the one at the centre of this study, require organizers to consider the challenges of reconciliation in their own planning.

3. Engaging Canada's history of dispossession: The KAIROS Blanket Exercise as a tool towards decolonization

Presenter and Author: *Chris Hiller, Renison University College*

In response to calls for public education by the *Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*, the Aboriginal Rights Coalition (now part of KAIROS Canada) collaborated with national Indigenous organizations to create a popular education tool for raising awareness among Canadians of the Indigenous 'land question.' Revised and reworked over the last 25 years through evolving engagements with Indigenous Elders and community members, the KAIROS Blanket Exercise (KBE) has evolved: from a humble exercise performed in church basements; to a powerful tool used to animate local and national Indigenous rights campaigns; to what some envision as a 'movement' towards truth and reconciliation. The KBE has also been internationalized, its script translated into multiple languages and adapted to reflect histories of colonial dispossession and Indigenous resistance in the United States, Central and South America, Europe, and Australia. Following increased exposure during Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and since publication of its 'Calls to Action', public demand for the exercise has skyrocketed, with tens of thousands of exercises being performed in schools, universities, police departments, health authorities, and community agencies across the country. Led by a widening network of Elders and settler volunteers, this explosion marks a burgeoning engagement with Canada's ongoing settler colonial history and a proliferation of opportunities for relationship-building and decolonial learning; it also sparks questions about voice, control, ownership of history, and dis/connections to political action. Part of a SSHRC-funded project exploring Indigenous-settler alliances in Canada, this paper asks critical questions about the emergence, evolution, and impact of the KBE and its contribution towards decolonizing Canadian society.

REPRESENTATIONS OF VIOLENCE II

Session Code: VLS2B

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 2**

Representations of violence shape, and are shaped by, broader social understandings and responses to violence. How violence is documented, reported, and portrayed in various mediums has implications for the individuals and communities involved as well as broader societal practices for defining, responding to, and preventing violence. This session includes papers that analyze representations of violence as sociological phenomena, considers how representations of violence are involved in advancing or challenging racist and colonial understandings of violence, and/or interrogates possibilities for community and structural change.

Organizers: *Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Yasmin Jiwani, Concordia University*

Chair: *Yasmin Jiwani, Concordia University*

Presentations:

1. Mass Killings in Ontario: A Comparison of Domestic and Non-Domestic Killings

Presenter and Author: *Ciara Boyd, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting Author: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Mass killings, defined as the killing of three or more victims in a short period of time, have received minimal attention in Canadian literature. Most mass killings involve male perpetrators who largely target female victims. Despite research showing that mass killings are a predominantly male-perpetrated crime, they are rarely recognized as a gendered phenomenon. Using secondary data collected from an ongoing project focusing on homicide in Ontario, the purpose of this presentation is to gain an understanding of what mass killings look like in Canada and explore domestic and non-domestic mass killings through a gendered theoretical perspective. The findings from this research demonstrate that domestic and non-domestic mass killings share similarities (e.g., motivations) and differences (e.g., histories of domestic violence) and draw attention to the controlling nature of mass killers. Consequently, my research highlights mass killings as one extreme type of gender-based violence and identifies the need for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning strategies that can be used to prevent mass killings from occurring in the future.

2. Modeling the emergence of the term radicalization in prevention public policies

Presenter and Author: *Gilbert Mclaughin, Ontario Tech University*

Almost absent in the early 2000s, the term radicalization is now a fashionable expression. Described as the great "buzzword" of our time, it is mobilized by political actors, activist groups, the media, government agencies and many others. The term radicalization has become a conceptual framework to better understand and explain the phenomenon of engagement in violent extremism. However, it is difficult to put a date on the first use of the term radicalization. Our focus has returned to the emergence of this term. The concern then is not to find the absolute origin or the true

meaning of the term radicalization, but to understand and explain how it was socially constructed. In this sense, this research addresses the socio-political configurations that have allowed the term radicalization to emerge as an object between the early 2000s and today in Europe and North America.

3. Law, Violence, and the Forensic Representations of Sikh Speech in British Columbia, 1990-2020

Presenter and Author: *Bonar Buffam, University of British Columbia, Okanagan Campus*

Over the last 30 years, courts in British Columbia (BC) have decided roughly 100 civil and criminal cases that were somehow framed by diasporic movements to create an independent Sikh nation-state in Punjab known as Khalistan. This includes criminal cases related to the bombings of two Air India flights in 1985, which investigators attributed to Khalistani separatist organizations in BC; civil defamation cases involving litigants with differing positions on the aspirations and tactics of these organizations; as well as civil cases related to the disputed political leadership of local Sikh gurdwaras. Across these bodies of case law, the religious and political speech of Sikh litigants has undergone considerable legal scrutiny to determine whether it constitutes a form of criminal, tortious or violent conduct. Through a critical discourse analysis of the case law, this paper explains how distinctly racial modes of governance have shaped the legal adjudication of speech attributed to Sikh litigants in BC. By explicating the interpretive practices that determine how violence is identified and evaluated within this case law, the paper considers how laws capacity to mediate and represent violence is formative of the political conditions of different groups of religious and racialized minorities.

4. Madness and Extremism: Violence against the adashganlar during the Islam Karimov presidency in Uzbekistan

Presenter and Author: *Dilsora Komil-Burley, University of British Columbia*

Following the independence of Uzbekistan in 1991, President Karimov declared Islam to be national heritage and part of the Uzbek identity to fill the ideological void created by the failure of Communist ideology (March, 2003). **Adashganlar** is a term used to describe extremists, radicals, and in the worst case, terrorists. In the legal system, however, adashganlar was interpreted as opposition to the constitution, an illegal establishment of public associations, or a violation of legislation against religious organizations. Horrific violence was used against those the law considered adashganlar. As part of my dissertation project, this paper is based on my international field study between 2019 and 2020, interviewing the victims of the Karimov regime that used forced disappearances, false accusations, fabricated evidence, unlawful torture, and arbitrary extension of prison terms towards innocent Muslims. I analyze the concepts of madness used by Michael Foucault (2001) and Yannick Ripa (1990) as a tool for rethinking the experience of the adashganlar through a historical lens and to frame the violence used against them in the punitive practices in Uzbekistan between 1991 and 2016.

5. Violence of Gender: Aesthetics and Resistance

Presenter and Author: *Jennifer O'Connor, York University*

The Pill - the precariousness of paternity - bulimia - the shame of not getting hard - ballet shoes - the tie - not making any noise - knowing how to raise your voice - little lavender balls that smell good - having dirty hands - the smile - keeping your anus squeezed shut These, writes, Paul B. Preciado in *Testo Junkie*, are: "Some semitechnical codes of white heteroseual femininity/masculinity belonging to the postwar pharmacopornographic ecology". In this paper, I will look at gendering as a form of violence. Preciado suggests the themes Ill explore. The construction of sex and gender, female and woman, is a multidimensional form of social control. These are not neutral or natural phenomena. On the contrary, they are inscribed with political, economic, and cultural meaning. The perpetuation of gender-based violence manifests in public (popular media, community space, the law) and in private (the family and other intimate relationships). Critically, I will explore how one recognizes and defines oneself and how the body can be a site of resistance. I will do this by looking at aesthetic representations fo pain. How has gender-based violence been represented? What are the historical, political, and cultural contexts within which these artworks are created? How has feminism interrupted dominant discourses in medicine, law, and art? What is the effect of this aesthetic? Specifically, Ill consider the following works: *Sexual Assault: The Roadshow*, an installation by Jane Doe and Lillian Allen; #silenceisviolence, murals created by the Feminist Art Gallery; and, *A Scream from Silence*, a film directed by Anne Claire Poirier.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DISABILITY I

Session Code: DIS3A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

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

Organizers: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University; Margaret Campbell, St. Thomas University*
Chair: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Mental health curricula and identity: Do labels disempower youth?

Presenter and Author: *Sharry Taylor; University of Toronto*

This paper critiques mental health and anti-stigma education in Ontario as these relate to youth identity, rebelliousness, and disempowerment. At the intersection of labeling theory and disability

studies, this work critiques mental health labels as social constructions which disembody behavioural/emotional 'rule-breaking' from capitalist-inspired social-relational contexts. This has never been made more obvious than through the social-emotional toll of the COVID-19 pandemic, since capitalist-galvanized public healthcare defunding has led to a shutdown of society that has claimed a massive emotional impact. By responsabilizing behaviours/emotions to individuals, labels obscure the social relations through which rules for behaviours/emotions are defined. Rather than being seen as legitimate forms of protest against systemic contexts, outlier behaviours/emotions are subsumed into psychiatric diagnoses. Mental health education therefore operates as a form of social control, since failure to conform to shared societal expectations about behaviours/emotions leads to the application of "othering" labels which discredit their bearers and derail their claims to social dissent. Through mental health curricula, young people come to accept the facticity of 'mental illnesses,' narrowing the possibility of viewing human suffering and difference in contextualized and relationally-informed ways. The paper concludes by recontextualizing behavioural/emotional 'rule-breaking;' exploring the emancipatory possibilities that might emerge from youth discontent and 'misbehaviour.'

2. De-Linking the Elementary Curriculum from the Colonizing Forces of Ableism

Presenter and Author: *Maria Karmiris; Ryerson University*

The "miseducation of teachers" suggests King (p.133, 1991) contributes to the persistent perpetuation of "dysconscious racism". According to King "dysconsciousness is an uncritical habit of mind... that justifies inequity and exploitation by accepting the existing order of things as given" that has a profound impact on the relationships amongst students and teachers (p.135, 1991). The purpose of my paper is to explore the ways "dysconscious racism" and "dysconscious ableism" are inextricably linked and mutually supportive of sustaining colonialism (King 1991; Broderick and Lavani, 2017). This paper will apply the work of decolonial thinkers such as Mignolo (2000, 2011) as well as indigenous scholars such as Million (2013) along with scholars in critical disabilities studies such as Goodley (2007, 2013, 2014) to trouble and disrupt the implementation 'best practices' in childhood pedagogy. I conduct this analysis in order to reveal how our education system remains rooted in a colonialism that impacts our youngest learners through process of exclusion and/or conditional inclusion. Further, I consider how both the study of dysconscious racism and ableism offer fruitful possibilities to mutually contribute to a re-imagining of what might be possible in a reconfiguring of the current educational landscape. In these ways my paper demonstrates the import of "delinking" from the "colonial matrix of power" (Mignollo, p.8-9, 2011) through a framework that includes disability studies; and avoids the trap of perpetuating ableism along with exclusionary hierarchies sustained in the power imbalances within our relationships to each other.

3. A Broken Politics for a Disabled World

Presenters and Authors: *Kelly Fritsch; Carleton University, Anne McGuire; University of Toronto*

As has been noted by critical disability scholars, dominant notions of cure and repair almost always seem to imply a return to some original state of normal, where "normal" (or non-disability) is always read as the best and the only way to be. As Eli Clare tells it, "the ideology of cure would have us believe that whole and broken are opposites and that the latter has no value" (2017, 159). Clare's productive collapse of whole and broken frames the work of repair not as a simple return to what

once was. Instead, repair is that which fosters “dynamic interdependencies,” a movement towards something altogether different and new (2017, 15). This positioning of repair as transformative – as opposed to restorative – requires us to attend not only to the object or person marked as broken but to the environs and relationships surrounding them. In this talk, we explore and engage with the generative possibilities of crip knowledge/practices of care, repair, retrofitting, and maintenance to consider how these might better enable us to grapple with the broken social conditions under which we unevenly live, and move towards more accessible futures in which disabled people thrive. We ask: How and in what ways have crip theories of brokenness informed and been informed by disability justice, activism, and culture? We suggest that in our sociopolitical calls to fix the broken, we continue to displace the very complex social relations of our broken disabled world in favour of cure and overcoming. This sidelines the disruptive – and therefore transformative – promise of disability. We seek to engage, in other words, maintenance and repair practices in ways that resist siloing broken as a tragedy in need of a novel fix, rather approaching disability and the broken through accountable relations of care, kinship, and access.

WORKPLACE CHALLENGES, STRESS, AND WELL-BEING

Session Code: WPO2B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 2

Mental health, stress, and well-being associated with workplace organization, relations, and culture is a topic of increasing importance in the literature on work. Research in this area is critical given growing expectations placed on workers in various types of workplaces. This session investigates the multi-faceted and complex nature of workplace mental health, stress, and well-being. Papers address issues such as: the impact of organizational culture on operational stress injuries; public safety support workers’ occupational stress; front-line workers’ working conditions, burnout and well-being; and, the health outcomes of challenging work. Collectively, the papers bring to the forefront deep-seated problems associated with the structural demands and organizational culture of the contemporary workplace, and point to the need to change both structure and culture to ensure the health and well-being of workers.

Organizers: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Chair: Tracey L. Adams, Western University

Presentations:

1. "Glorified Secretaries" on the Second Line: Examining Detachment Services Assistants' Occupational Stressors and Mental Health within the RCMP

Presenter and Author: Adrienne Peters, Memorial University

Non-presenting Authors: Rose Ricciardelli, Memorial University; Mark Norman, McMaster University

Scholarly attention is increasing in the areas of occupational stress and mental health/well-being among public safety personnel; however, there remains limited insight into the occupational responsibilities of administrative civilian personnel and how their role in public safety contributes to occupational stress. We address the gap in the research literature by relying on more than 50 semi-structured interviews with Detachment Services Assistants (DSAs) employed at an RCMP Detachment across nine Canadian provinces. Our findings reveal how DSAs perceive their role in supporting RCMP officers/policing activities and in maintaining public safety, and how their unique exposure to critical and traumatic information/events contributes to concerns associated with their safety and mental health/well-being. We present a series of policy recommendations related to training and service/support provisions for DSAs and for organizations more broadly, that are responsible for supporting public safety.

2. Working Conditions of Front-Line Poverty-Reduction Staff at Non-profit Agencies in Niagara, Ontario

Presenter and Author: *Sarah Morningstar, Brock University*

Neoliberalisation and new public management have restructured the nonprofit social service sector and created immense pressure by reducing core funding and introducing a competitive proposal system with increased managerial accountability. This pressure has been passed on to front-line staff. Frontline staff in the NPSS have seen an increase in standardization accompanied by the degradation of their skills (Baines and Cunningham, 2015). Through in-depth interviews with five frontline staff at two similar nonprofit agencies serving people experiencing poverty in the Niagara Region, this paper explores the question: How do working conditions at non-profit agencies affect frontline workers' wellbeing? And what are the implications for poverty-reduction efforts. In contrast to the narrative of "compassion fatigue" that often describes the experiences of professional front-line workers (Harr et al., 2014), I found that burnout among frontline poverty-reduction staff stems primarily from encountering structural barriers, such as a lack of affordable housing, that limit what they can do to help their clients. Furthermore, I found a general lack of organizational supports for frontline staff as workers, including supports to prevent or lessen burnout. This research brings to light new perspectives regarding poverty-reduction work and ultimately points to needed supports for front-line staff that may improve their work lives, well-being and poverty-reduction effectiveness.

3. How Challenging Work Affects Health: Job Pressure, Work-Family Strains, and Mastery as Competing Mechanisms

Presenter and Author: *Philip Badawy, University of Toronto*

Challenging work has long been considered a job resource that provides opportunities for workers to develop their skills and abilities, work on a variety of different tasks, engage in meaningful work, learn new things, and be creative. Research demonstrates the benefits of challenging work for health, but little is known about the mediators and suppressors that connect challenging work to these health outcomes. In the present study, we draw on four waves of panel data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health Study (2011-2017) to examine the pathways through which challenging work affects health outcomes. Our results show that challenging work is linked with lower psychological distress, physical symptoms, anger, and sleeping problems. Moreover, work-to-

family conflict and mastery function as mediators in these relationships, as challenging work is associated with decreases in work-to-family conflict and increases in mastery which help explain why challenging work is beneficial for workers' health. However, we find that challenging work is also associated with increases in job pressure and role blurring over time, which, in turn are linked with worse health outcomes. We discuss these findings in light of the job demands-resources model, border-boundary theories, and integrate ideas from the stress process model. Collectively, our findings reveal the double-edged potential of challenging work and complicates scholarship that classifies this work condition as solely a job "resource."

A STRUCTURE NOT AN EVENT I: SETTLER COLONIAL ANALYSES OF THE CANADIAN SCHOLASTIC APPARATUS

Session Code: IND1A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

An Althusserian (2014) approach to education posits that the Scholastic Apparatus exists to replicate the ideologies and norms of the nation-state. Looking to Wolfe (1999, 2006, 2013), we know that the invasion of what is currently called Canada was a structure and not an event; thus, systems of education, as part of the overall settler colonial structure of the nation-state, are used to defend Indigenous removal, elimination, and assimilation (Tuck & Yang, 2012). In other words, education in Canada serves to rationalize (a) the theft of Indigenous lands and (b) the right of settler occupation on Indigenous lands. Federal and provincial/territorial governments, school boards, as well as higher education institutions continue their attempts to engage with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action (2015); however, structural concerns such as anti-Indigenous racism, as well as the ongoing nature of settler colonial processes (Carrillo Rowe & Tuck, 2017; Jafri, 2017; Kauanui, 2016; Lawrence 2004; Lawrence & Dua, 2005; Razack, 2002) are often ignored. As Tuck and Yang (2012) cautioned, "decolonization is not a metaphor," and yet how can state institutions claim to be engaging in reconciliatory and/or decolonial processes when settler colonialism facilitated the formation of the Canadian nation-state? This co-sponsored panel session with the Comparative and International Education Society of Canada—one of the Associations within the Canadian Society for Studies in Education—features proposals for papers that aim to confront the ways settler colonialism exists always-already within state governance structures and accordingly inside mainstream systems of education, both K-12 and post-secondary. More specifically, this panel aims to disrupt the ways education is viewed as "value neutral" and instead to interrogate the ways it is and has always been settler colonial.

Organizer and Chair: *Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Expanding Horizons and the Making of the Settler Subject through the Ontario Social Studies Curriculum

Presenter and Author: *Nancy Spina, Mount Saint Vincent University*

In this paper, I analyze an important component of the Canadian settler scholastic apparatus, one of its most long-lasting pedagogical practices, the expanding horizons (EH) a major organizing structure of the elementary social studies curriculum since the late 1930s. The EH curricular model has changed historical curricula and allows for a student-centered rather than a chronological approach in teaching Geography, History, and Civics. The EH model is associated with progressive education and aims at creating democratic and tolerant citizens. Utilizing decolonial, postcolonial theories about the subject, the other, and the community, I question the seeming innocence of this curricular structure and unveil how it functions as a racialized technology of the self that allows for the reproduction of the white settler subject vis modernity's Others. The paper is based on a critical discourse analysis of the 1937 first progressive social studies curriculum introduced in Ontario and the current social studies curriculum and points to the necessity of disrupting the colonial power relations and structures embedded in modern pedagogy and curriculum.

2. Ontario's Anti-Bullying Framework: Rooted in Settler Colonialism

Presenter and Author: *Robyn O'Loughlin, Carleton University and EPID@Work Research Institute*

Critical reflection of the term bullying does not occur in mainstream society. In 2012, the Ontario anti-bullying framework came into effect under the 'Education Act'. The underlying message of the framework is that bullying behaviour is not tolerated, thus the buy-in message for all Ontarians is that all students are protected in school. This is not always the case for Indigenous students. My research explores how northern educators understand the Ontario anti-bullying framework policies and how the framework impacts colonial relationships. Participants shared their personal background, their understanding of Indigenous history and politics, and their understanding of the anti-bullying framework. Many themes emerged from examination of the data, however, the theme of minimizing serious behaviour as simply bullying is of particular importance. This study found that the term bullying may be used by teachers or administrators to minimize instances or severity of violence, harassment and racism (against Indigenous and non-Indigenous youth). Furthermore, even though participants appreciated Indigenous histories and cultures, they did not apply that knowledge in their approach to bullying but instead relied on the mainstream definition of bullying. The cumulative impact suggests a new theoretical insight - reliance on the mainstream discourse of bullying may reproduce settler colonial foundations of the education system.

3. Curriculum as Reconciliation: A case study analysis of Indigenizing policy at a Canadian university

Presenter and Author: *Jonathan Kauenhoven, University of Toronto*

The TRC's Calls to Action identified the university as an important site to advance the cause of reconciliation. While the response by institutions of higher education has been somewhat inconsistent, several have begun to incorporate policy initiatives designed to 'Indigenize the academy'. In this research project, I conduct a case study analysis one particular western university's Indigenization policy in order to better understand how institutions responsible for educating settler citizens incorporate Indigenous knowledge and worldviews. I assess the social, historical, and organizational context in which this policy was implemented. I also examine the role that organizational members played, including students, faculty, and administrators. Finally, I observe

settler-student response to the policy, their engagement with Indigenous content in the curriculum, and its impact on their perspectives.

4. Between Standpoint Theories and Decolonial Strategies: An Indigenous "Paradigm of Research"?

Presenter and Author: *Catherine Dussault, Université Laval and University of Ottawa*

For over three decades, Indigenous scholars assert their presence in academia by adopting different conceptions of knowledge, its modes of acquisition, distribution and validation. By doing so, they challenge both sociology's methodologies and epistemologies: not only do they refuse to stay "external figures" of the scientific objectivation (Walcott, 2020), but they also reject the ideal of "objectivity" seemingly consubstantial to mainstream sociology (Kovach, 2009; Smith, 2012; Wilson, 2008). They rather base the specificity of their paradigm of research on the epistemic privilege they grant to Survivors and Victims of colonialism to describe their reality, while posing resistance to it. In this paper, I examine the "Indigenous paradigm of research" in its capacity to change the dominant Eurocentric paradigm of research and to be a vector of the construction, reaffirmation and resurgence of Indigenous identities. In conclusion, I will illustrate how, in their very just protest against the injustice of colonial domination, indigenous intellectuals tend to confuse the knowledge and powers of the colonizers and therefore reject them both at the same time. I will then present the epistemological consequences of this double refusal and therefore the limits encountered by this paradigm.

ALTERNATIVE OUTPUTS: MEDIATED AND ARTS-BASED THEORISING BEYOND THE ACADEMY

Session Code: THE3

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

Arts-based project outputs are making their way into traditional academic spaces, including recognition of their value by external funding sources and in tenure and promotion portfolios. This work, however, has a long history beyond the academy among activists trying to reach broad numbers and multiple audiences. This panel features those working within and beyond the academy who are engaged in projects of social change and societal critique, broadly defined. The format for the session will ask panellists to present some of their arts-based outputs and comment on the theoretical and political commitments that guide their work. Panellists will also be asked to speak about their objectives in producing arts-based or media outputs and the conversations they aspire to incite. Those interested in learning more about theorizing beyond the confines of ivory-tower articles and written outputs for their projects will find this session of interest for a number of reasons, including interrogating the connections between theorizing and arts-based outputs; considering the forms of various political engagements beyond academic spaces; and designing arts-based outputs.

Organizer and Chair: *Ariane Hanemaayer, Cambridge University and Brandon University*

Panelists:

- SubMedia Collective: Jay-R (producer), L-Zee (producer)
- Re•Storying Autism: Patty Douglas (Re•Vision Centre for Art and Social Justice at the University of Guelph), Kat Singer (artist and collaborator)
- Project CREATEs: Allison Crawford (Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto)
- Artic Youth Network: Melody Teddy

DEMOCRACY, CITIZENSHIP AND ENVIRONMENT GOVERNANCE: CHALLENGES AND POSSIBILITIES

Session Code: ENV2

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 3**

This session explores problematic interrelationships between democracy and the environment. Central to this topic are questions of the compatibility of democratic rule, environmental sustainability and environmental governance, possibilities for developing ecological democracies, and the effectiveness of authoritarian environmentalist states in preserving the environment.

Organizers and Chairs: *Ken Caine, University of Alberta; Rezvaneh Erfani, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Environmental democracy in national historic waterways: rethinking co-governance in a jurisdictional quagmire

Presenters and Authors: *Christine Beaudoin, University of Ottawa; Isha Mistry, University of Ottawa*

Non-presenting Authors: *Nathan Young, University of Ottawa*

The ways in which complex systems are governed often generate democratic malaise. There is a gap between people's expectations and agencies' ability to fulfill these expectations. Additionally, misalignment between ecological and social systems makes it difficult for decision-makers to adapt to dynamic environments. Frameworks for co-governance do not successfully enable collaboration in practice, especially in the context of water bodies spanning multiple watersheds. The governance of National Historic Canals in Eastern Ontario demonstrates the challenges of managing resources in a jurisdictional quagmire. Given the involvement of multiple actors, vague calls for collaboration are not useful in supporting governance, management or research. Our study aims to get co-governance right by framing environmental democracy as a requirement. We mobilize data from workshops and interviews about the Rideau Canal and Trent-Severn Waterway systems to propose guiding principles for collaboration in the governance and management of multi-watershed canals. These include: a tiered-mechanism that facilitates collaborative governance, targeted collaborative exercises which create and strengthen within-ties across tiers of stakeholder groups, and semi-regular forums to support communication between stakeholder groups. The sustainability of co-

governance initiatives is a significant challenge; this research contributes to developing resilient governance practices that can withstand the test of time in the face of environmental uncertainties.

2. The social realities of climate extremes in rural Saskatchewan: A study on the RMs of Redberry and Great Bend

Presenter and Author: *Holly K. Campbell, University of Regina*

Research shows that as climate change continues to bring unforeseen weather and landscape conditions across the world, Canada's geographic and social diversity renders unique obstacles for different parts of the country. This study explores the particular challenges, vulnerabilities, and adaptive capacities of the rural prairies, particularly farming communities in small-town central Saskatchewan. Based in the rural municipalities of Redberry and Great Bend, this study examines the ways in which changing cultural landscapes, agricultural practices, infrastructure and politics play a role in the lived experiences of Saskatchewan residents potentially facing a rise in climate disaster risk. It further examines the strengths and weaknesses of rural prairie towns and regions in their management of climate change and disaster risk, and the potential for adaptation present within these communities.

3. Future flooding disasters foretold in Fort McMurray: Stalling of the Floodway Development Regulation in Alberta, Canada

Presenter and Author: *Eva Bogdan, University of Waterloo*

Flooding is the most costly and common hazard in Canada. Alberta's flooding events have been the most expensive and are rising because of decisions and practices which increase vulnerability. After the 2013 floods in Southern Alberta, the Flood Recovery and Reconstruction Act (2013) was enacted to limit future flood risks and damages by restricting floodway development. However, the regulation pertaining to the Act, the Floodway Development Regulation (FDR), has still not been put into effect. Consequently, building and rebuilding in designated flood zones was permitted after the 2016 flood and fire in Fort McMurray. As such, the flooding damage was foreseeable and preventable. Additionally, decisions made after the 2020 flood will further increase flooding vulnerability in Fort McMurray. The purpose of this research is to understand the progression of the FDR and provide insights into the persistent barriers creating challenges in flood risk governance and into the policy development process. This research builds on findings from the 2013 Southern Alberta floods with new research on the 2016 and 2020 Fort McMurray floods. The data is analyzed through an analytical framework consisting of four key governance capabilities: (a) setting goals; (b) negotiating roles and responsibilities; (c) aligning policy objectives and instruments; and (d) allocating and managing resources. This article identifies the aspects of governance that are most pronounced in the stalling of the FDR. If the FDR continues to stall, more Albertans will be put in harm's way, and Canadians will be paying for more disasters. These conditions lead to social injustice because those who benefit from floodway development are not the ones shouldering the burden of costs: privatizing profits and socializing risks. As such, the basic principles of fairness and accountability articulated in Canada's National Disaster Mitigation Strategy will continue to be breached.

DIGITAL DIVIDE, SOCIAL DIVIDE / FRACTURE NUMÉRIQUE, FRACTURE SOCIALE

Session Code: STK1

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 3**

The matter of digital vulnerabilities mobilizes the matter of social identity construction and values and ethics education. Unfortunately, the digital divide is directly linked to social inequalities, which is notably the case in the gendered digital divide. This panel is in partnership with Media Smarts.

La question des vulnérabilités numériques mobilise la question de la construction sociale de l'identité numérique et de l'éducation à des valeurs éthiques. malheureusement la fracture numérique est directement rattachée aux inégalités sociales, ce qui est notamment le cas de la fracture numérique genrée.

Organizers and Moderators: *Amina Yagoubi, TELUQ, Marc Ladouceur, MediaSmarts*

Panelists

- Marie-Pierre Carbonneau, Concertation Montréal
- Julie Paquette, École d'éthique, de justice sociale et de service public, Université Saint-Paul
- Laura Venchiarutti-Tocmacov, Co-Founder & CEO ImpactIA Foundation (Genève, Suisse)
- Andréane Sabourin Laflamme, André-Laurendeau College, LEN.IA
- Marie-Ève Blais Directrice chez Techno Culture Club

DIVERSITY AT WORK: INCLUSION, EXCLUSION, AND BELONGING

Session Code: WPO2A

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 3**

Literature has consistently demonstrated that diverse groups in the Canadian population face labour market disadvantage. Despite increasing labour force diversity, issues pertaining to inclusion, exclusion, and belonging have not subsided. This session focuses on the complex experiences of inclusion, exclusion, and belonging of various groups of workers. Papers address topics such as: gender differences in perceptions of fit and job security; experiences of social exclusion and orientations to paid employment; sexual identity, discrimination, and acceptance; the impact of race and gender on career opportunities; and, diversity acceptance and non-acceptance. Collectively, the papers provide an intersectional analysis of the realities faced by diverse groups of workers in the Canadian labour force. They clearly point to the need for action to address the problematic nature of discrimination and exclusion in contemporary workplaces.

Organizers: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Alla Konnikov, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Do Professional Women Belong? How Cultural Narratives of Fit Shape Gender InequalityPresenter and Author: *Andreea Mogosanu, University of Toronto*Non-presenting Authors: *Ronit Dinovitzer, University of Toronto; Ron Levi, University of Toronto*

Professional firms struggle to retain and to promote talented women (Noonan and Corcoran 2004). Research on the legal profession demonstrates that women exit the private practice of law at much higher rates than men and experience significant pay gaps from the outset of their careers (Dinovitzer et al. 2009; Kay 1997). A range of mechanisms contribute to the exit of women from private law firms – which have led many to identify law firms as “gendered organizations,” with women experiencing a “lack of fit” in their experiences, leading to the undervaluation of women’s achievements (Sterling and Reichman 2016; Hagan and Kay 2010). This idea of “fit” helps to connect women’s experiences in professional workplaces with their career decisions and highlights how gender inequality is reproduced (Cech 2013; Seron et al. 2015). In this paper, we build on this research by drawing on gender differences in perceptions of fit and job security among Canadian lawyers. Relying on survey data of lawyers from the Law and Beyond (LAB) study (Dinovitzer 2015), we examine how feelings of “fit” – both in the workplace (organization fit) and of one’s own expertise and confidence (vocation fit) – shape gender differences in perceptions of job security. We find that men who report higher feelings of vocation fit also report a sense of higher job security. Women lawyers, on the other hand, do not experience greater job security from their sense of expertise and professional competence. We argue that ideas of professional “fit” are a cultural mechanism through which men gain greater confidence in their careers – while women, despite confidence in their professional abilities, do not mobilize this as a source of greater career confidence. We further argue that these cultural narratives entrench gender inequalities by constraining the availability of qualified female lawyers, justifying their lack of retention and promotion.

2. Muslim Women at Work: Experiences and Responses to Social ExclusionPresenter and Author: *Awish Aslam, Western University*

Misconceptions surrounding the relationship between Islam and gender inequality have led to the perception that Muslim women’s participation in the public sphere—including employment—is constrained by their religion. And while first-generation immigrants face significant barriers finding work in Canada, the experiences of the second-generation (the Canadian-born children of immigrants) are expected to provide a better indication of the long-term process of immigrant integration. Although second-generation Canadian Muslim women achieve high levels of post-secondary attainment, existing research suggests that they receive the lowest returns on their education when compared to other major religious groups; however, the reasons behind these patterns remain largely unexamined. Drawing on in-depth interviews conducted with 90 second-generation immigrant Muslim women living in Ontario, this paper seeks to understand how these women experience social exclusion in the workplace and what implications this has for their orientations to paid employment. The results reveal the mechanisms through which social exclusion is (re)produced, the various ways these women respond, and how they draw on Islam to help them make sense of the circumstances they face. These findings can help provide a deeper

understanding of the structural challenges Muslim women face at work and inform potential solutions to improve their condition.

3. Investigating the Employment Experiences of Lesbian Health Care Workers

Presenter and Author: *Alicia Adamski, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting Author: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*

The employment experiences of LGBTQ+ workers predominately involve negative interactions, either from organizational or individual action, and include instances of discrimination, stigma, harassment, or stereotyping. Although anti-discrimination policies and inclusionary practices may reduce negative experiences, they are often unable to adequately address both formal and informal mechanisms of LGBTQ+ exclusion. This is reflected within the health care context as both LGBTQ+ patients and workers are subjected to unfavourable treatment and heteronormative assumptions, at least in part resulting from the lack of queer-focused education received by those in health care roles. This paper examines how lesbian health care workers manage and navigate their sexual identity, taking into consideration experiences of discrimination or acceptance resulting from both organizational policies and individual action, as well as the relationship between the sexual orientation of lesbian health care workers and their ability to provide care. The study draws on in-depth interviews with lesbian health care workers in the Waterloo Region and in Guelph and Wellington County. Four main themes form the core of the analysis: organizational policies and education; disclosure; heteronormative culture; and professionalism in health care. The paper utilizes literature on the employment experiences of women and racialized minorities in Canadian health care to holistically understand the current reality of lesbian workers. Research and analysis are guided by an intersectional lens (Collins 1986; McCall 2005), which recognizes how social categories are inherently intertwined and build on one another to create inequalities. The paper also engages with queer theory to address the heteronormativity and compulsory heterosexuality present within the health care context.

4. Marginalized Inclusion: Visible minority engineers in Ontario, Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Jayzer Flores, Western University*

Members of visible minorities experience labour market disadvantage in Canada; however some fields appear more welcoming than others. Engineering could be one such field, since, according to the 2016 census, roughly 1/3 of engineers are members of visible minorities. While research has documented barriers to entry to practice for the internationally educated, there has been little attention devoted to exploring the career experiences of visible minority engineers. This study adopts an intersectional lens to explore the career experiences of visible minority men and women within engineering in Ontario, Canada. Through analysis of both survey and interview data, this paper reveals that race and gender cross-cut to shape career opportunities. Specifically, members of visible minorities have fewer opportunities to exercise authority on the job, and fill managerial roles. Discrimination and access to social capital limit career opportunities. Visible minority women are particularly disadvantaged.

5. Taking the Temperature: An Intersectional Analysis of Diversity Acceptance in Canadian Police Services.

Presenter and Author: *Lesley J. Bikos, Western University*

In the past several decades, police departments across Canada have publicly committed to increasing the diversity of their workforce. Women currently account for 22% of all police officers in Canada, up from 4% in 1986 (Statistics Canada, 2019). Self-identified, racialized officers remain unchanged from 2011 levels (approximately 8%) and Indigenous officers make up approximately 4% of police officers in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2019). This means that on average, Canadian policing remains approximately 78% male and 88% white. National data has not been collected on the representation of LGBTQ2+ officers, nor do we have intersectional data to assess racialized women's representation levels. Further, academic research on the lived experiences of women, racialized, and LGBTQ2+ officers is limited in Canada, particularly from an intersectional lens (limited globally). Using a mixed methods sample of 116 interviews from 31 police services across Canada, and a nationwide self-report online survey (N=727), this study explores the level of meaningful acceptance of diversity and inclusion in Canadian police services. An intersectional framework is used to examine how gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation (and the intersections of these identities where available), impact officer experiences of authentic acceptance in the workplace. Adding nuance, the attitudes of white, heterosexual men toward the 'others' is explored to better understand the level of acceptance by the dominant group. Approximately half of the white, heterosexual men surveyed believed their service had gone too far in its push to diversify, and two-thirds believed that promotional appointments were often based on diversity quotas, rather than merit. White, heterosexual women also held these beliefs at higher levels than racialized and LGBTQ2+ officers. Racialized women were significantly less likely to hold these views in comparison to all other groups (although a small sample size indicates the need for more research). Interviews continued with these trends. Results reveal that while representation has increased, most notably for white women, barriers to meaningful, authentic inclusion remain, including feelings of resentment and threat by some members of the dominant group.

EXPERIENCES OF THE ASIAN DIASPORA IN CANADA: CONTESTED RACIAL, ETHNIC, AND (POST) COLONIAL IDENTITIES

Session Code: RAE9B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

Asian Canadians comprise the largest and fastest growing visible minority group in Canada. It is only very recently that the study of Asian Canadians has begun to take shape as a field of sociological studies (Coloma & Pon, 2017). The history of Asian immigration, settlement, and integration into Canadian society since the late eighteenth century to now has inextricable connections to colonial and postcolonial conditions and increasing political and economic turmoils in different parts of Asia; it is also a history heavily and sometimes cruelly shaped by racism and racialization from the explicit rejection and attacks, such as what has taken place in the context of Covid-19 pandemic, to the seemingly celebratory but othering rhetoric of "model minority" in the mainstream society. This

session seeks to engage with and consolidate sociological examinations of the key themes and issues emerging from the diversity of Asian Canadian's experiences in Canada.

Organizers: *Wei Xing, University of Winnipeg; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Jiyoun Lee-An, Carleton University*

Chair: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Critical Examination of Asian-Canadian Identity in the Era of COVID-19 and the "Parasite"

Presenter and Author: *Sihwa Kim, Western University*

In an era of growing diversified ethnic communities from Asia and increasing interconnectedness of societies, issues of boundary and group membership have become more significant than ever. The pan-ethnic identity has been developed within the context of colonialism and racism in the West and became widely-adopted as a result of the discriminatory immigration system. A critical examination of the term, "Asian-Canadians" through sociological lens demonstrates that it effectively masks the distinct social, cultural and political dynamics, and most importantly, the rising nationalism between countries in Asia. 2020 was a year full of events that highlighted the contested meaning of pan-ethnic identity for Asians living in Canada. Namely, the film 'Parasite' and COVID-19 crisis have demonstrated the ways in which the dominant group consumes the meaning of Asian-Canadian identity in starkly different manners. In such conditions, Asian-Canadians may actively choose to embrace or reject the concept of collective "East" depending on the circumstances and their perceived interests. I conclude by examining the consequences of the choices driven by the individual agency.

2. Towards decolonial solidarity: Contextualizing the issue of support work for "Comfort Women" in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Jiyoun Lee-An, Carleton University*

The history of Asian immigration to Canada is intertwined with the complicated colonial history of both the countries of origin and Canada built upon settler colonialism. This paper aims to discuss the possibility of decolonial solidarity surrounding the support work for Korean "comfort women" in Canada. More specifically, this paper examines the controversies surrounding the plan to build the Statue of Peace in Vancouver to commemorate comfort women, that was opposed by some Japanese Canadians who argued that the building of the Statue would disrupt Canadian multicultural values. This paper critically examines the ways in which Canadian multicultural values were provoked in this debate and analyzes how multiculturalism rhetoric without the nuances of colonial history can be used to deter decolonial efforts to rectify historical wrongdoings. Combined with the efforts to recognize the tragic history of state-led racism against Asian Canadians, in particular, Japanese Canadians during the WWII, this paper argues that solidarity among Asian Canadians can be made through actively engaging with the unresolved history of Japanese colonial violence against comfort women and supporting victims of colonial violence.

3. The Social Construction of the Chinese by Canada

Presenter and Author: *Anna Chen, Carleton University*

This study aims to investigate why contemporary Chinese individuals in Canada continue to be affected by discriminatory practices of the past. Drawing on Michel Foucault's theoretical work, the following questions are addressed: (1) How did Canadian discipline impact the social construction of the Chinese and what it means to be Chinese?; (2) How did the Chinese become discursively marked as racial subjects?; (3) What are the discourses responsible for the social exclusion of the Chinese in Canada? To answer these questions, this study uses Foucault's genealogical approach to unearth the discursive practices responsible for legitimizing and normalizing the othering of the Chinese. The findings depart from previous studies in that it explores how Canada has come to manage the Chinese by reinforcing and sustaining racial lines.

4. Keeping up with the Myth: The Model Minority Stereotype and the Racialization of East and Southeast Asian Youth

Presenter and Author: *Janice Phonepraseuth, York University*

Asians are typically described as a highly successful racial group, especially in terms of employment and education, and it is common for Asians to be referred to and praised as "model minorities". However, the conceptualization of Asians as "model minorities" is a myth that was constructed for the purpose of dividing individuals. The stereotype results in detrimental consequences, including false representations of Asians in the media, pressure to live up to the myth, and division. Through interviews with 1.5 and 2nd generation East and Southeast Asian youth (ages 18 to 35), this presentation examines how youth experience the model minority myth in their everyday lives. Furthermore, this presentation explores how youth challenge the model minority myth to envision futures in which the myth will no longer be part of their racial and ethnic identities.

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY: WOMEN'S AUTONOMY, WOMEN'S BODIES AND PATRIARCHAL INSTITUTIONS

Session Code: FEM3A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

These presentations all focus on women's autonomy and women's bodies within the constraints of patriarchal institutions, more specifically prisons and institutionalized medicine. Using a variety of theoretical and methodological orientations – including Dorothy Smith's critical feminist approach, a critical narrative analysis framework and feminist standpoint theory – their findings point toward gender-equitable alternate futures that center bodily autonomy and reproductive justice.

Organizers and Chairs: *Jolin Joseph, York University; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

1. Why mental patients cannot have sick bodies: A critical feminist approach examining the social organization of objectified knowledges in the medical care of patients with mental illness

Presenter and Author: *Dina Bork, University of Alberta*

Individuals with mental health issues face disproportionately high morbidity and mortality, often due to a lack of access to medical care. Although physicians are trained to consider multiple causes for every patient's medical complaint, patient mental illness leads many physicians to abandon usual medical practice. While a nascent literature on these discrepancies in care chalks poor practice up to stigma and discrimination from health-care workers, this paper uses institutional ethnography to more deeply examine how different types of clinicians deploy various "texts" (including clinical guidelines, diagnostic criteria, and selective accounts of mental illness) in their decisions to stop medical investigation. Working from a diversity of standpoints, I use Dorothy Smith's critical feminist approach to map how clinicians match abstract criteria of psychiatric disorders onto patient experiences to reframe medical complaints as symptoms of mental illness. By illustrating how certain powerful texts are used in medical settings, I hope to contribute to conversations addressing the need for more equitable health care.

2. Tubal Ligation and the Pathologization of the Child-Free Woman: Regret, Pronatalism, and Reproductive Autonomy

Presenter and Author: *Anna Sui, Western University*

Tubal ligation (TL) is an effective form of permanent birth control that is associated with minimal physical complications. Despite the low risk for short and long-term complications, requests for TL are often denied by clinicians, especially for women who wish to remain child-free. While the only requirements for TL in Canada are that a woman is over twenty-one years of age and able to provide consent, many women report difficulties receiving TL even when meeting these criteria. This paper contributes to emerging scholarly discussions of the ethical and political aspects of TL denial by exploring how child-free women negotiate their reproductive autonomy in requesting and obtaining TL. Often, TL is denied to child-free women specifically on the basis of preventing post-sterilization regret. Through a critical narrative analysis framework, I draw on feminist critiques of TL denials as well as child-free women's storied experiences of TL denial and approval to examine how current constructions of post-sterilization regret support pronatalist and compulsory motherhood discourses. I also argue that child-free women seeking to end their biological potential for reproduction act in ultimate resistance to the medicalized view of women's reproductive health, which embodies and reinforces pronatalist and heterosexual norms and expectations.

3. "It's our mental health, it's not theirs!" A patient-oriented approach to women's mental health assessments in Canadian prisons

Presenters and Authors: *Maria Cruz, University of Saskatchewan; Willi McCorriston, Community member*

The sufficient management of incarcerated women's mental health is an ongoing issue in Canadian prisons; as such, treatment for women with psychiatric diagnoses is contingent on the outcomes of

the mental health assessment. However, the assessment tools currently used in prison were developed on all-male samples, and these processes are the same for the male and female prisoner populations. By drawing on these gaps in the literature, this research examines: What would constitute a gender-informed mental health assessment according to women with lived experience of incarceration and mental illness? To validate criminalized women's experiences, this paper draws on feminist standpoint theory and patient-oriented research to engage formerly incarcerated women, their families, and stakeholders throughout the research process. Fifteen phone interviews were conducted with two sample groups: 5 "patients," or women who have lived experience of incarceration and mental illness; and 10 "staff members," or women who represent various chapters of the Elizabeth Fry Society. The findings of this paper are informed by these women's identified priorities and lived experiences. Moreover, by engaging women as research partners, the significance of this study is providing a platform for them to voice their perspectives as to how this assessment process could be implemented.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE ALONG THE MIGRATORY PATHWAY

Session Code: VLS3

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a major violation of women's human rights and a significant source of gender inequality globally. GBV against migrant and refugee women on the migratory pathway is widespread, but often invisible and under-analysed both in academic research and in policy making. The papers in this session are based on empirical research on diverse forms of GBV against women at various stages along the migratory pathway and the perspectives of personnel working in government agencies or NGOs that provide support to migrant and refugee survivors of GBV.

Organizers: Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick; Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University

Chair: Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University

Discussant: Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba

Presentations:

1. The continuum of violence along the migratory pathway: Perspectives from key informants

Presenter and Author: Mia Sisic, Saint Mary's University

Non-presenting Authors: Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba; Chantelle Falconer, Saint Mary's University

Conceptualizing gender-based violence (GBV) as a continuum of violence is widely accepted in feminist theories, but little research has been done on victimization of migrant and refugee women within this context. Using the (a) continuum of [sexual] violence and (b) intersectionality, we demonstrate the need to both document the range of violence in women's lives and the tactics of victimization among migrant and refugee women. Using semi-structured interviews via phone or video, we asked individuals (*N* = 43) who held a wide range of positions within their

organizations about forms of GBV experienced in the migrant and refugee populations they worked with. Participants were primarily women ('N' = 42) with a range of ethnic self-identification and included both citizens and non-citizens of Canada. Using results from thematic analysis, we demonstrate that (a) most pressing forms of GBV include violence that may be experienced by more women, be more likely to be perceived as accepted, and less likely to be defined as crimes (e.g., financial abuse, refusing to sponsor) and; (b) that the use of a continuum of violence can be used as a tool when working with migrant and refugee women to identify GBV that may not be readily identifiable.

2. Religion and Immigrant Women's Experiences of Gender Based Violence: Implications for Public Policy

Presenter and Author: *Catherine Holtmann, University of New Brunswick*

Religion is an important component of the identity of many women who have immigrated to Canada in recent years (O'Connor 2014). Many assume that religion, particularly patriarchal religion, puts women at higher risk of gender based violent victimization. There is little evidence, however, that religion increases the risk of immigrant women experiencing gender-based violence. Qualitative research with Christian and Muslim immigrant women in the Maritimes has shown that religion plays an important role in the conceptualization and aftermath of violence. Religious beliefs and practices can increase immigrant women's vulnerability and/or augment their resiliency when violence occurs (Holtmann 2016). This paper will outline how religion supports and/or thwarts immigrant women's agency in situations of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Canada. It will also argue that systemic ethno-religious discrimination creates additional barriers for immigrant women who experience GBV when seeking help. Examples of systemic barriers that will be addressed include the federal Zero Tolerance for Barbaric Cultural Practices Act and Quebec's Bill 21.

3. Politicizing religion: Intra-communal Experience of Iranian Muslim women in Greater Toronto Area and York Region

Presenter and Author: *Shirin Khayambashi, McMaster University*

The Muslim experience in the West is diverse and complex. While the Muslim identity is presented as one cluster, Muslims in the West are from regionally and socio-cultural diverse backgrounds. In this paper, I am revisiting the experience of the Iranian Muslim community with the focus on the women who visibly practice their religious identity. While exploring the ongoing flag debate among the Iranian community, what was expected to be a political discussion turned into the religiously gendered depiction of Iranian Muslim women's experience. The discussion accused or defend the Muslim women's choice to visibly practice their religious beliefs. The politicizing Iranian women's choice in practicing Islam limited their agency and restricted their full participation within the dominant culture and their ethnic community. The hijabed Iranian Muslim women experience sexual harassment, verbal abuse, and damage to their properties, and above all, revocation of their communal membership. This paper will explore and analyze the experience of Iranian Muslim women and their encounters with aggression within the Iranian community in the Greater Toronto Area and York Region. The paper further explores the challenges of agency and belonging for Iranian Muslim women when their experience is challenged and limited both historically and environmentally.

IDENTITY POLITICS NEED SOME CLASS II

Session Code: SPE5B

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 3**

At some point, social class fell out of fashion. In Canada, class really never was in fashion save briefly for Porter's (1965) landmark "The Vertical Mosaic." Social stratification in Canada was consigned to fringes. The remnants are colonial class-based narratives: the myths of the classless society and American Dream, bootstrap dogmas, rags-to-riches fairytales and meritocracy-type tropes. The erasure of class led to the emergence of identity politics. Groups are homogenised irrespective of how social characteristics intersect to oppress, exclude and discriminate. This 'social characteristic siloing' is most evident in the uptake of status quo equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) mandates. That is, EDI designs based on the Canadian Federal Employment Equity Act's four-pillar trend: Equity-seeking groups are categorised as Aboriginal peoples, women, members of visible minorities and people with disabilities. This is the case even though Canada is colonised based upon racism, sexism, ableism—and, classism. Colonial laws, legislation, policies and institutions are built on this intersecting —ism foundation. Yet, leaders continue to ignore classism when developing strategic plans to address systemic discrimination. However, masses lack the privilege to be able to ignore class (Sayer, 2002). The result? A swath is cut through the population: The underclass are disenfranchised, excluded and punished. This has always been the case; COVID-19 made this injustice more visible. This virtual roundtable session seeks to tackle class-based injustices. Presenters have lived experiences of class discrimination. They will share their academic, everyday and boots-on-the-ground work, use a range of methodologies and engage with diverse forms of knowledge mobilisation. This interactive session honours the mosaic of lived experiences, knowledges and ways of being. Participants will have the opportunity to learn why identity politics needs some class, so we can collectively address how class stratification tears at the fabric of families, communities and nations and EDI and decolonising efforts.

Organizers: Elaine J Laberge, University of Victoria; Chelsea Thomas, University of Victoria; Charity Slobod, University of Alberta; Jes Annan, University of Victoria

Chairs: Elaine J Laberge, University of Victoria; Jes Annan, University of Victoria

Presentations:

1. Fad or fetish?: The curious class case of "distressed" jeans

Presenter and Author: *Elaine Laberge, University of Victoria*

"Distressed" jeans are not a recent phenomenon; they are a global spectacle. Distressed jeans started as a subculture fashion trend in the 1970s, often worn as a political statement against the capitalist "establishment." By the 1990s, distressed jeans, which can run in the thousands of dollars, became commonplace through mass manufacturing by the poverty-class in the so-called Global South. Unlike cultural appropriation, the appropriation of poverty markers such as "distressed" jeans exemplify one of the last politically incorrect hold-outs: intentionally emulating the poor—the underclass. Yet, little is offered in the literature to explain manufactured "distressed" jeans (not to mention runners, etc) from a class-based sociological perspective. But is this a problem? Does it

really matter? This session will explore naturally and manufactured distressed jeans as a way to consider: How might the global distressed-jean phenomenon be understood as a fad? How might it be explained as signifying a fetishization (and stigmatization) of poverty? How might “distressed” jeans be understood and/or experienced as the (mis)appropriation of poverty-class clothing? What might the use of word “distressed,” for an everyday garment, tell us about social stratification in Canada and colonial, class-based beliefs?

2. Two Bad Words: Poor and Black

Presenter and Author: *Jessica Annan, University of Victoria*

Social class is a taboo subject within our educational institutions. While institutions recognize economic measures such as the Market Basket Measure or the Low-Income Cut-Off, portrayals of the experience of poverty-class students are less prevalent. Consequently, educational institutions have failed to acknowledge the ways this affects student’s lives, to the detriment of poverty-class students. This is significant because class position can augment pre-existing inequities in education along racial and gendered lines. Through poetry, in this presentation, I navigate my experiences as a Black poverty-class female within the Canadian educational system and how this taught me to ‘read between the lines.’

3. Where are the voices of working-class communities in contemporary culture?

Presenter and Author: *Scott Marsden, Aurora College*

In these times of growing inequity and unpredictability, we need to explore how arts and culture can engage with working class communities and organizations. This article will explore how curatorial approaches in working with working-class communities are using co-curating processes to help to situate art galleries and museums as public spaces that invite working class communities to participate in creative forms of dialogue that provide unique opportunities that will have a profound impact on working-class communities. These art practices focus on collaboration with artists who co-create art works within working-class communities using dialogue, collaboration, and participation. This article will explore how artists can help situate the viewer as a central part of the meaning making process and explore how this can lead to a change in consciousness, greater capacity for compassion and responsibility to working class communities. This article will also demonstrate how dialogue-based practices explore creative acts of resistance, offer new ways of seeing and revealing the voices of working-class communities those who are outside dominant contemporary visual culture. This article will explore related issues including community-based exhibitions as creative forms of critical inquiry, artistic co-creation with communities, models of collaboration and participatory meaning-making processes.

4. Hugging the Elephants in the Room

Presenter and Author: *Chelsea Thomas, University of Victoria*

In this story I share how de/unschooling my children became the catalyst for healing my relationship with the social class "elephants in the room". In disentangling life, learning and from school through de/unschooling praxis, it has become easier for me to see the harmful ways that colonial class-based narratives have shaped the relationship I have with myself and others and how

I negotiate my place in the world. As a healing and liberation praxis, de/unschooling has helped shift from denial, avoidance, shame and judgement of the elephants in the room to hugging them.

RACE, CLASS AND GENDER : LOOKING BACK, THINKING FORWARD

Session Code: CHS2

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

Race, class and gender are fundamental categories of practice as well as category of analysis. The former are categories of everyday social experience of ordinary social actors, as opposed to the latter, the experience-distant categories used by social analysts (Brubaker & Cooper, 2000). In Canada and US for instance, many social relations are historically structured around one of those three categories --race, gender and class--, and sometimes the three at the same times. Historical and comparative sociology seeks to understand the underlying social relations, domination, inequality and their persistence within our contemporary society. Looking back to understand our peculiar century is one of its main tasks. This session welcomed case studies, as well as comparative analyses from any parts of the world which place history in the center of the reflection.

Organizer: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Kristin Plys, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Defining Muslim Bodies: Exploring the Intersectional Identities of Muslim Women through Modest Fashion

Presenter and Author: *Romana Mirza, Ryerson University*

Orientalist discourse continues to broaden the divide between Muslims and non-Muslims. Creating alternative ways of knowing using arts-based research methods can bridge this divide and contribute to understanding the embodied realities of the "Other". Under the theme of Modern Orientalism and Muslim Experience I am proposing a paper presentation that explores the intersectional identities of Muslim women's embodied experiences through modest fashion. This paper will build on a recent study where I used the arts-based method of digital storytelling as a tool to understand the experiences and fashion practices of Muslim women to break down growing resentment toward Muslims and provide a path towards curbing the resurgence of society's continued orientalist discourse and need to legislate women's bodies. The digital stories produced in my study challenge dominant orientalist narratives and stereotypes and give voice to this marginalized and misunderstood community that often stands in harm's way because their sartorial choices make them hyper-visibly Muslim. I will demonstrate how the complexities of intersectionality can be explored and communicated through these participant-created digestible multi-media narratives. These narratives also reveal that by prioritizing modesty as a sartorial practice Muslim women are diverting the Western gaze and challenging narrow Islamophobic stereotypes.

2. For a Revolutionary Feminist World-Systems Analysis: The Case of Ghadar

Presenter and Author: *Umaima Miraj, University of Toronto*

In revolutionary anti-colonial movements, women's involvement has been limited, and their contributions often marginalized or forgotten. This is not only an empirical puzzle in that anti-colonial movements have historically recruited women and furthered feminist discourse while also marginalizing female members, but also a political problem for movements that the lived reality for female movement participants diverges from the egalitarian philosophies of the movements themselves. In this article, I build on and further develop theories of feminist world-systems analysis, contending that feminist world-systems needs to rethink theories of anti-systemic movements to better include women's revolutionary' roles as active agents in the historical process of colonial independence and decolonization. In so doing, I contend that a revolutionary feminist world-systems analysis is increasingly important to analyze that women's active roles as revolutionary agents have been sidelined because the movements that they have been a part of have also found themselves co-opted by dominant liberal ideology. This theoretical position is illustrated through an analysis of the published periodicals of the anti-colonial Ghadar Party. Through this empirical case study, I show that Ghadar's revolutionary potential receded to the background because of its failures to fully include its female members. This case study is then levied to demonstrate how reviving a feminist world-systems analysis can help us better theorize women's important but under-analyzed role in revolutionary anti-colonial movements.

3. "100 Years of Progress:" Portage la Prairie Indian Student Residence Glee Club and Modern Canada, 1966-1970

Presenter and Author: *Alexandra Giancarlo, Western University*

In his annual letter to parents in 1966, Portage Indian Student Residence Administrator J.O. Harris wrote that the school's choir, the Portage Indian Student Residence Glee Club, was planning to perform the following year for Canada's Centennial celebrations. After their successful performance at EXPO '67, over the following three years the group travelled from Portage la Prairie, MB, to represent Canada or "Canada's Indians" at Disneyland (California), HEMISFair (Texas), EXPO 70 (Japan), and at smaller events nationwide. Despite the youth being costumed in "authentic" clothing (feathered headbands and tasselled dresses designed by Harris' wife), the choir's 'raison d'être' looked to the future rather than the past, as signalled by the title of their 1967 record: "100 Years of Progress." I argue that during a charged decade of rising Indigenous resistance to Canadian state control, the Glee Club sought to "[transform] Aboriginals into Canadians" (Bohaker and Iacovetta 2009). I use contemporary newspaper accounts, internal United Church of Canada documents, Department of Indian Affairs records, and other sources to examine how the Glee Club occupied a tenuous space both modern and antimodern, one that worked to assimilate Indigenous youth into modernizing Canada while also safely locating "Indians" in the past.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DISABILITY II

Session Code: DIS3B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

This session aims to contribute to current sociological analysis of disability both theoretically and methodologically. We feature papers that explore disability as a “shifting and dynamic concept,” rather than a merely “determined empirical fact” (Shuttleworth and Meekosha 2012:351).

Organizers: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University; Margaret Campbell, St. Thomas University*
Chair: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. "Men are from Mars and Women are from Venus": The Gender Habitus of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities

Presenter and Author: *Alan Santinele Martino, Carleton University*

This paper attends to how adults with intellectual disabilities make sense of their gender identities based on gender habitus acquired in their lives. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 46 adults with intellectual disabilities and building on the theoretical concept of “gender habitus,” I explore participants’ understandings of what it means to be a man or woman. Participants often reported a shared belief that men and women are entirely different and that their roles differ within intimate relationships. However, for participants, it is not just a matter of drawing on dominant stereotypes. Instead, they have been actively taught simplistic formulas for being a ‘good’ man or a woman, which did not prepare them for real-life situations, much less for exploring the richness of gender identities.

2. Online Discourses on Disability and Romantic Relationships

Presenters and Authors: *Bidushy Sadika, University of Saskatchewan; Sarah Knudson, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan*

This study analyzes online discourses surrounding the experiences of people with disabilities in romantic relationship formation across the life course. We conducted an online search using ten key terms to identify popular relationship-focused websites, and subsequently conducted thematic and discourse analysis to analyze the content of exported sources. Web sources include news and magazine articles, blogs, and Reddit webpages. Findings indicate that most popular Web sources focus on the relationship desires and experiences of people with visible disabilities who also occupy intersecting minority locations based on age, gender, queerness, and ethnicity/race. Further, mainstream apps designed to facilitate relationship formation are seen as catering to white, straight, cisgender, non-disabled people, and providing no accommodations for persons with disabilities. People with disabilities often use online means to seek hookups or dating relationships, but Web content highlights that online dating apps/sites are frequently deemed problematic because of potential risks of meeting people who creep, harass, and/or disrespect. Several Internet sources offer relationship advice for people with disabilities, such as being honest and authentic, feeling worthy of respectful relationships, and supporting able-bodied partners. People with disabilities seeking intimate relationships implement both positive and negative strategies to cope with relationship formation challenges.

3. Institutional remains/ the institution remains: The "Institutional Archipelago" of Ontario

Presenter and Author: *Megan Linton, Carleton University*

Despite the clever wording of deinstitutionalization in Ontario, institutions for disabled people never closed. Disability is no longer used to identify these institutions, an important tactic to obfuscate the reality of ongoing institutionalization (Abbas and Voronka, 2014). Transinstitutionalization is the neoliberalization of large-scale residential institutions; transferring persons from state-run institutions to smaller, often private forms of custodial care such as prisons, long term care facilities, and group homes (Chapman et al., 2014; Haley and James, 2020; Spagnuolo, 2016). Chapman et al. (2014) develop this further to consider what they call the "Archipelago of Institutionalization", which is "made up of diverse services and spaces that all trace back to undifferentiated confinement and its ongoing reform—in which penalty is no more or less central than medical care or the right to education" (p.14). In this paper, I operationalize the "Archipelago of Institutionalization" to identify and bring together the hundreds of public, private and non-profit actors that enforce this process in Ontario. Amidst COVID-19, the reliance on these congregate settings has placed disabled people in high-risk environments demonstrates an ongoing urgent need for true deinstitutionalization and community living.

4. Consent as a Relational Engagement with Children with Intellectual Disabilities-Ethical Conundrums and Possibilities

Presenter and Author: *Maria Karmiris, Ryerson University*

This paper offers a critical reflection of my experiences as researcher with the aim of foregrounding the persistent ethical conundrums within the process of engaging children with intellectual disabilities in the research process. This paper is composed of two parts. First, I outline an approach to consent that is relational rather than transactional in its orientation. Rather than treating consent as a formality of signing permission forms, I consider what happens when researchers are embedded within and committed to sustaining relationships with disabled peoples and children? I explore the possibilities of the enactment of consent as an ongoing negotiation between researcher and research participants. Second, I consider Snelgrove's (2005, p.314) provocation related to the importance of finding ways to "challenge accepted truths and engage with children 'with-out' trying to assimilate or acculturate the other." Snelgrove (2005) states rather unequivocally that: "In order to, include those that are most marginalized as effective participants in research we have to be prepared to be innovative in our methods" (Snelgrove, 2005 p. 319). I contend that a component part of pursuing and enacting innovative research methods, is to both resist and transform unbalanced relations of power within research through reconsidering what counts as consent.

"WE ARE DROPPING LIKE FLIES": THE PROFESSIONAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DOING EQUITY WORK

Session Code: EQS1

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 3

Patricia Monture (2009:26) correctly identified academia as a carceral space which is “exclusionary, silencing and perhaps even violent.” It has been long established that academia as a discursive and material space selectively recognizes particular forms of knowledge and knowledge holders/experts (Ahmed, 2012; Henry et al., 2017; Smith 2010). As “space invaders,” scholars who do not adhere to the universal/somatic norm are silenced and rendered invisible through the institutional failure to acknowledge the complex negotiations of their multiple lived experiences (Dei and Calliste, 2009:3). Space invaders in the white, male-dominated upper echelons of the academy are more likely to experience microaggressions, discrimination, and distrust of employees, and are less likely to be taken up and trusted as an expert (Puwar, 2004). Yet, it is these same bodies that are often assigned the task of transforming the academia through Indigenization and equity work. Accordingly, in this paper invited social justice scholars (with prioritization given to Indigenous and Racialized faculty members) will discuss the personal and professional costs of doing this equity work. Specifically, they will address the physical and mental health implications of Indigenization and equity work in an era of increasing hostility towards anti-colonialism and inclusion. Together, the panelists will identify the institutional support required in order to make this work meaningful and sustainable.

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association Equity Subcommittee and Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns Subcommittee.

Organizers: *Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University, Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University, Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan, Gülden Özcan, University of Lethbridge, Kristin Lozanski, King's University College, Western University*

Moderator: *Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University*

Panelists:

- Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia
- Vicki Bouvier, Mount Royal University
- Roselle Gonsalves, ATB Financial
- Lindsay Morcom, Queen's University

A STRUCTURE NOT AN EVENT II: SETTLER COLONIAL ANALYSES OF THE CANADIAN SCHOLASTIC APPARATUS

Session Code: IND1B

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 4

An Althusserian (2014) approach to education posits that the Scholastic Apparatus exists to replicate the ideologies and norms of the nation-state. Looking to Wolfe (1999, 2006, 2013), we know that the invasion of what is currently called Canada was a structure and not an event; thus, systems of education, as part of the overall settler colonial structure of the nation-state, are used to defend Indigenous removal, elimination, and assimilation (Tuck & Yang, 2012). In other words, education

in Canada serves to rationalize (a) the theft of Indigenous lands and (b) the right of settler occupation on Indigenous lands. Federal and provincial/territorial governments, school boards, as well as higher education institutions continue their attempts to engage with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada's Calls to Action (2015); however, structural concerns such as anti-Indigenous racism, as well as the ongoing nature of settler colonial processes (Carrillo Rowe & Tuck, 2017; Jafri, 2017; Kauanui, 2016; Lawrence 2004; Lawrence & Dua, 2005; Razack, 2002) are often ignored. As Tuck and Yang (2012) cautioned, "decolonization is not a metaphor," and yet how can state institutions claim to be engaging in reconciliatory and/or decolonial processes when settler colonialism facilitated the formation of the Canadian nation-state? This co-sponsored panel session with the Comparative and International Education Society of Canada —one of the Associations within the Canadian Society for Studies in Education—features proposals for papers that aim to confront the ways settler colonialism exists always-already within state governance structures and accordingly inside mainstream systems of education, both K-12 and post-secondary. More specifically, this panel aims to disrupt the ways education is viewed as "value neutral" and instead to interrogate the ways it is and has always been settler colonial.

Organizer and Chair: *Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Extractive Futurity in the University: Evaluating Institutional Responses to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Alberta

Presenter and Author: *Samantha Spady, University of Alberta*

In this paper I examine the idea of educational extractive futurity, i.e. how post-secondary education institutions support and create the conditions for extractive futures. I argue that this can be understood as a type of infrastructure that builds the conditions of possibility for some types of futures over others (Cowan 2018, Spice, 2018). Given the urgency facing our planet as the climate heats, there are serious implications for how we teach and train the future workforce of extractive industries like oil and gas, mining, and forestry. While some institutions may promote research being conducted to limit or reduce the impact of these industries, the assumption remains that we must continue extracting, and to extract, we must continue to train the people who will do this increasingly specialized labour. I use the term extractive futurity as an extension of Tuck and Yang's (2012) term, settler futurity - the conditions that make the future viable and possible for settlers (and the settler state) at the expense of Indigenous land and life. In questioning the continued investment and expansion of education that seeks to train professionals for extractive industry, I am also offering a critique of how post-secondary institutions uphold and reproduce relations of settler colonialism through these educational goals. I examine the University of Alberta as my case study, in particular how these investments in extractive education stand in relation to the UofA's ongoing commitments to enacting policies and initiatives in line with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.

2. Power Relations in Knowledge Production: Considering the Role of the Researcher in Fostering Sincere Solidarity

Presenter and Author: *Olivia Peters, University of Guelph*

The purpose of this paper is to examine power relations, solidarity and ethical scholarship in academic knowledge production. This research looks at the position of the institution and the academic in relation to research with historically marginalized communities, specifically reflecting on my experience working with Indigenous populations in Canada as a research assistant. In doing so, I address three key questions: 1) what power relations are present in knowledge production; 2) how power structure of knowledge production are created and recreated through the academic institution; and 3) to what extent the researcher can address these issues. I argue that the researcher plays a critical role in disrupting hierarchical power relations through centering community knowledge. In their position, researchers risk extending a "disingenuous solidarity" by way of the academy. I provide recommendations for how to address solidarity and ethical scholarship when working with diverse and vulnerable communities. Keywords: solidarity, ethical scholarship, power relations, decolonizing methodologies

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: APS-MT

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 4

The Applied Sociology Research Cluster invites you to join us for an informal cluster meeting. We welcome anyone who practices or is interested in applied sociology including academics, undergraduate/graduate 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 discuss the current state of the cluster, our goals and vision moving forward, and invite ideas on how to expand.

Chairs: *Kristyn Frank, Statistics Canada; Rachael Barton-Bridges, University of Victoria; Ashley Berard, University of Victoria*

CONFERENCE KEYNOTE: DR. MALINDA SMITH

Diversity Gap in Canadian Higher Education

Session Code: PLN2

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 4

Dr. Malinda S. Smith is Canada's foremost expert on race and diversity in Canadian higher education. This talk will feature Dr. Smith's recent research on racial diversity in leadership positions in Canadian higher education, barriers to inclusivity, and solutions to our existing racial and gender inequalities.

Dr. Malinda Sharon Smith is a Canadian political scientist. She is the inaugural Vice-Provost of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion at The University of Calgary. Previously, she was a professor of political science at the University of Alberta, where she was also a 2018 Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation Fellow in the Faculty of Arts and a Provost Fellow in Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) Policy in the Office of the Provost at the University of Alberta. She is also the President of the

International Studies Association (ISA)-Canada, and Chair of the Research Committee for the Academic Women's Association-University of Alberta.

Her research and engaged scholarship draws on critical theoretical perspectives in the social sciences and the humanities to explore questions of equity, human rights and social justice, African political economy and security studies, and diversity and decoloniality in higher education. Her recent published research traverses four main areas: first, diversity in theory and practice; second, critical African security studies including the temporality and spatiality of terrorism; third, global poverty and inequality, and, fourth, gender, critical race and intersectionality in higher education. Read Dr. Smith's Congress Guest Blog: *Beyond a Single Story: Black Lives and Hidden Figures in the Canadian Academy*

Financial support for this session was provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences and was co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association, Canadian Political Science Association and the Canadian Society for the Study of Education.

Chair: *Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University*

Keynote Speaker: Malinda Smith, University of Calgary

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ENV-MT

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 4

The CSA Environmental Sociology Research Cluster brings together a diverse network of sociologists whose research helps us better understand the social causes and consequences of environmental issues, and provides insight into transitions towards ecological and social sustainability. This research cluster will have its annual meeting via online at Congress 2021 to provide an overview of recent activities and next steps, and also provide space for open discussion. New and returning participants are welcome!

Chairs: *Ken Caine, University of Alberta; Mark Stoddart, Memorial University*

IDENTITY POLITICS NEED SOME CLASS I

Session Code: SPE5A

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 4

At some point, social class fell out of fashion. In Canada, class really never was in fashion save briefly for Porter's (1965) landmark "The Vertical Mosaic." Social stratification in Canada was consigned to fringes. The remnants are colonial class-based narratives: the myths of the classless society and American Dream, bootstrap dogmas, rags-to-riches fairytales and meritocracy-type tropes. The erasure of class led to the emergence of identity politics. Groups are homogenised irrespective of how social characteristics intersect to oppress, exclude and discriminate. This 'social characteristic

siloining' is most evident in the uptake of status quo equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) mandates. That is, EDI designs based on the Canadian Federal Employment Equity Act's four-pillar trend: Equity-seeking groups are categorised as Aboriginal peoples, women, members of visible minorities and people with disabilities. This is the case even though Canada is colonised based upon racism, sexism, ableism—and, classism. Colonial laws, legislation, policies and institutions are built on this intersecting —ism foundation. Yet, leaders continue to ignore classism when developing strategic plans to address systemic discrimination. However, masses lack the privilege to be able to ignore class (Sayer, 2002). The result? A swath is cut through the population: The underclass are disenfranchised, excluded and punished. This has always been the case; COVID-19 made this injustice more visible. This virtual roundtable session seeks to tackle class-based injustices. Presenters have lived experiences of class discrimination. They will share their academic, everyday and boots-on-the-ground work, use a range of methodologies and engage with diverse forms of knowledge mobilisation. This interactive session honours the mosaic of lived experiences, knowledges and ways of being. Participants will have the opportunity to learn why identity politics needs some class, so we can collectively address how class stratification tears at the fabric of families, communities and nations and EDI and decolonising efforts.

Organizers: *Elaine J Laberge, University of Victoria; Chelsea Thomas, University of Victoria; Charity Slobod, University of Alberta; Jes Annan, University of Victoria*

Chairs: *Elaine J Laberge, University of Victoria; Jes Annan, University of Victoria*

Presentations:

1. Social Justice Education has no Class (Analysis), but it should

Presenter and Author: *Emil Marmol, University of Toronto/OISE*

I am a US-born Latino, and self- identify as a racialized person. My scholarship is interdisciplinary and includes publications on race and critical race theory, this includes my recently submitted PhD thesis. Nevertheless, in all of my work, I place class as one of the central categories of analyses. I feel strongly that any analyses of oppression, exclusion, disenfranchisement, and marginalization are incomplete if class is not included in the discussion. This has been one of my major frustrations with my department, "Social Justice Education" at the University of Toronto. There is healthy, and more than ample, discussion around the topics of race, gender, disability and all of the other categories of intersectionality. However, there is no discussion of class. It is almost as if the word is taboo. I have to repeat this for emphasis, no one talks about class, not the faculty and not the students. This is highly problematic and a colossal oversight. Class closely tracks race, and as such, the crushing effects of belonging to an immiserated underclass is most severely felt by racialized people. Two particularly powerful examples of this are the devastating consequences for racialized people resulting from the 2007/8 financial and housing crisis, and at present, COVID-19. My own class background is very mixed. My family has been everywhere on the spectrum from bankrupt and using food stamps to survive, to owning profitable companies and living in relative opulence. This has given me a unique perspective from which I have witnessed, first-hand, the access to material benefits and social mobility conferred by being a member of the privileged economic class. For instance, my higher education degrees, and the access I have been granted to jobs and other opportunities because of the institutions where I have studied, would not have been possible if not

for the relative wealth that provided the initial access to these degrees. I would like the opportunity to discuss my experiences with class in general, as well as my frustration with the lack of attention paid to class at my educational institution. Moreover, I would like to propose ways that we can disrupt the current status quo by either subtly injecting class into the curriculum and conversation, or doing so by less subtle means if necessary.

2. Identity Politics in the Acting Profession

Presenter and Author: *Kara Flanagan, University of Victoria*

Identity politics come into play when you're playing an imaginary role. For example, it matters in film acting when the network is hiring you to play an American, but you speak with a certain Canadian dialect. Despite the acting industry hiring for diversity, actors with certain accents face discrimination and exclusion from the acting profession. Canadians from different classes must manage this issue to get hired. What I have found in my work is, "they want me to look diverse, but not in the way I talk." In an industry that relies on imaginary characters, actors are limited by language and national identities. In this presentation, I will be discussing, challenging, and investigating ways to address identity politics in acting through the performance of a play.

3. Are We All in This Together? COVID-19, Community, and Class in Canadian News Media

Presenter and Author: *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto Scarborough*

While there are numerous studies on framing of social inequality in North American mass media, none addresses the presence of categorical inequalities or class, respectively, in mass media content. We examine the relative importance of these axes of inequality in the mass media content as a possible indicator of the "fading away" of class-based research in North American sociology. In Canada, the decreasing interest in class may also be related to the policy of multiculturalism, which emphasizes collective identities based on race and ethnicity. Mass media content on the COVID-19 also includes large volume of governmental persuasion: statements accompanying introduction and changes in public health measures. All are characterized by the rhetoric of "community," free of inequality and conflict. We conduct a combined quantitative and qualitative content analysis of COVID-19 news reports in two large-circulation, national-scope Canadian newspapers. The quantitative aspect of the study addresses the relative importance of categorical and class inequalities in the reporting on COVID-19. The qualitative aspect looks into the framing of these two intersecting types of inequality in the news: their causes, effects on health of Canadians during a pandemic, and the intended and actual effects of governmental pandemic measures on various indicators of inequality. We find that the news coverage of the pandemic in Canada is dominated by invocations of an undifferentiated "Canadian" community, as well as racially and ethnically-based communities. Class inequality appears seldom, and then largely limited to reporting on the homeless. Reporting on effects of COVID-19 in racially and ethnically based communities is mostly descriptive and not analytical. Categorical inequalities are acknowledged as a significant social problem, but little is said about their causes and policies that might ameliorate them.

INTERROGATING FEMINIST INTERSECTIONALITY IN THEORY, RESEARCH, AND PRAXIS

Session Code: FEM4

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 4**

This session critically engages with the concept and practice of feminist intersectionality as both academic and political projects. The first presentation engages theoretically with the framework of intersectionality, discussing calls to integrate a social reproduction lens with the theory and praxis of intersectionality. The second paper offers an intersectional analysis of midwifery care provision in New Brunswick, challenging narrow policy framings that elide client experiences and foreclose its service potential. Taken together, these papers reflect on strengths, limitations, implications, and challenges of implementing intersectionality within contemporary EuroPatriarchal societies.

Chair: *Jolin Joseph, York University; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

1. Social Reproduction and Intersectionality

Presenter and Author: *Ashley Shalmoni, York University*

Ferguson and McNally in 'Intersectionality and Social Reproduction Feminisms' and 'Intersections and Dialectics: Critical Reconstructions in Social Reproduction' explore and critique intersectionality as a flawed framework that lacks historical understanding that a social reproduction approach offers. Although intersectionality like any framework has limitations, Collins suggests that intersectionality is never a done process but is rather an ongoing analytical tool. Ferguson and McNally both argue for an integration of social reproduction with intersectionality in order to overcome the supposed issues; a lack of historical contextualization and an absence of space for solidarity within its framework. Despite the value of a social reproduction perspective in conversation with intersectionality, Ferguson's and McNally's critique arguably reflects their parochial understanding of Crenshaw's conception of intersectionality based on the abstraction of her work from the larger context of Black feminist thought and epistemology. Intersectionality as understood by Crenshaw, Collins and other Black feminist thinkers necessarily advocates for coalition and solidarity as a product of utilizing the framework. However social reproduction theory's prioritization of historical contextualization offers a nuanced means of engagement with an intersectional framework to have a capacious understanding of oppression within a capitalist society.

2. Birth Care in New Brunswick: An Intersectional Analysis of the Provision of Midwifery Care

Presenters and Authors: *Christiana MacDougall, Mount Allison University; Krista Johnston, Mount Allison University*

Midwifery care in New Brunswick sits in a liminal space between mainstream healthcare and reproductive justice. New Brunswick's midwifery services were introduced in 2017 in response to community demand and backlogged obstetrical care. Since its inception, legislators and policy makers have positioned midwifery as a form of boutique care, an alternative to obstetrical

and hospital-based care. These framings serve to reinforce discourses and representations of homogeneity (racial, straight, able-bodied, local, rural), and also to disincentivize coalition building, inclusion, and local action for reproductive justice in the region. Others, including service users and potential service users, conceptualize midwifery as a crucial form of primary healthcare embedded within a larger commitment to bodily autonomy and reproductive justice. In this presentation, we share insights from our exploratory work with clients of midwifery services in New Brunswick and the strengths and challenges of applying an intersectional framework to this initial project and our ongoing work.

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION AWARD LECTURE: DR. ALEJANDRO HERNANDEZ

#Settler-colonialism, #racialization, and #(non-)belonging: The embracing of fascism and authoritarianism among some North American youth via Instagram

Session Code: OCL1

Date: Wednesday June 2

Timeslot 4

The resurgence of authoritarian and fascist trends in many countries is part and parcel of our current social landscape. Honouring Dr. Agnes Calliste's work, and making use of an interdisciplinary and intersectional analysis, I will address some of the ways in which settler-colonialism, racialization, and notions of (non-)belonging interrelate, (re)producing discourses on—and an allegiance to—authoritarianism and fascism among some youth in Canada and the United States who make use of Instagram.

Dr. Hernandez will be honouring the work of Dr. Agnes Calliste who received the 2019 Outstanding Contribution Award. Dr. Calliste passed away last year at the age of 74, after a long and rich career at St. Francis Xavier University. She was a faculty member there for 26 years, having retired in 2010.

Over those years, Dr. Calliste's work was foundational to establishing a tradition of critical, intersectional analyses of race in Canada. Focusing especially on Caribbean immigration, Agnes Calliste foregrounded the experiences of Black/Caribbean workers in Canada. Working from the political economy tradition, Dr. Calliste illuminated complex hierarchies of race, class and gender in structures of imperialism, colonialism, capitalism and patriarchy, and captured the agency and resistance of Black Caribbean and African Canadians. Her work on immigration policy revealed gendered and racist assumptions embedded within the immigration system, channeling Caribbean women to physically dangerous and servile work. Her research is an important counter to the narrative of Canada's self-awareness as a colour-blind, multicultural society.

The study of race, immigration and gender are now central concerns of sociology in Canada as elsewhere around the world. The insights that Agnes Calliste developed over her career contributed to setting this research agenda. It says something about how groundbreaking this work has been that we are only now recognizing her contributions nine years after her retirement and almost a year after her passing. I am delighted that we are doing so now, however.

Chair: *Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary*

Keynote Speaker: Alejandro Hernandez, Concordia University

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: PSM-MT

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 4**

Members and those interested in becoming members of the Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Cluster are encouraged to attend our annual business meeting, where we will discuss plans for the coming year, particularly surrounding the 2022 meeting.

Chairs: *Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University; Barry Eidlin, McGill University*

STRUGGLE AND AGENCY AT WORK

Session Code: WPO2D

Date: Wednesday June 2**Timeslot 4**

As workers continue to face various challenges in the workplaces, they develop different strategies to collectively resist the deterioration of their employment and working conditions. In their efforts to protect workers' rights, and also to remain relevant under present-day economic and political conditions, unions place a high priority on renewal and on the pursuit of equality for their members. Other groups of workers experiment with new forms of collective action to achieve these same goals. In addressing these dynamics, the papers in this session focus on: the barriers faced by women in the struggle for gender equality within the labour movement; the role of communications in union renewal strategies; and, strategies developed by workers to collectively resist worsening precariousness and struggle for more equitable workplaces. Together, the papers point to the complexity and multi-dimensional nature of collective agents of change in contemporary workplaces.

Organizers: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Nicole Denier, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. "Not There Yet": Gender Equality in the United Steelworkers Union in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Liz Cherry, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting Author: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*

Notwithstanding women's growing membership in unions, their demands for equal treatment over the past half century, and unions' formal language, policies and structures to counter gender inequality, women continue to face inequality within the labour movement. Over three decades ago, the United Steelworkers union (USW) created the Women of Steel initiative in Canada to address problems experienced by the increasing number of women joining the union, especially in light of its successful organizing drives in white-collar and service-sector workplaces. Despite positive changes under this initiative, problems persist. This paper examines gender (in)equality in

the USW in Canada, with a particular focus on barriers to the achievement of equality and on the implications of these barriers for women's access to leadership positions and their role in decision-making within the union. The study draws on in-depth interviews with women members of the USW. The analysis takes shape around three key themes: leadership and women's issues; affirmative action, women-only spaces, and women's voices; and, masculine culture. The paper uses insights from the literature on women and the labour movement in Canada and globally to better understand women's current reality within the USW. It engages with the socialist feminist framework that points out that, despite being progressive social agents, unions continue to be sites of power structures and relations that disadvantage women (Briskin, 1989, 2011, 2014; Fonow 2003). A feminist standpoint epistemology (Harding, 1983; Smith, 1997), which places women's experience as central, guided the research and analysis. The paper develops a critical analysis of the subordinate and marginalized position of women within unions.

2. Union Communication Practices: Defining Nurses and Unions

Presenter and Author: *Susan Cake, University of Alberta*

In response to declining membership density faced by unions in the last 30 years many studies have attempted to highlight union renewal strategies. One area that needs more attention is the role of union communication in union renewal and how this relates to union relevance for members. This presentation reviews communications of a nurses' union in Alberta from 2010 - 2015. It covers a number of union communications materials including union newsletter and social media accounts, and incorporates interviews with union staff, highly involved members, and general members. The various communications avenues the union uses highlights their dedication to communicating with members and how they define union relevance for members. The participant interviews provide key information including motivations behind different communication avenues and strategies, and how members interpret the union's communications. Approaching the data with a feminist political economy perspective combined with collective action frame highlights how union communications echo the kind of unionism practiced by the union and also demonstrates some of the struggles around how nurses and unions are represented and defined. Union communications offer a valuable site for unions to express their functions and relevance to members and the wider public, and a chance to showcase their activities beyond bargaining and servicing collective bargaining agreements.

3. Uproar at the Museum: Museum Workers and the Fight Against Precarious Employment

Presenter and Author: *Davina DesRoches, The University of Winnipeg*

This presentation investigates museums not merely as places of education or consumption, but as places of work. Though the museological field has rapidly professionalized, with employees in even the lowest ranking positions expected to obtain post-secondary education and continuously acquire new skills and competencies, workers are increasingly confronted with declining levels of compensation, insecure employment, and shrinking labour protections. How does this tension play out in museums, particularly in terms of worker autonomy and advancement? How are workers responding, both individually and collectively, to growing employment insecurity, privatization, and labour commodification in museums? And how do these actions intersect with workers' experiences of race, class, gender, and nationality to produce discourses of resistance, empowerment, and social

change? Here, I explore a key strategy enacted by museum workers as they confront an increasingly unpredictable world of work through a case study of the activist collective Museum Workers Speak, a largely informal network of labour activists who promote discourse and awareness through informal discussion sessions and social media. I argue MWS exemplifies an emerging politics of cultural labour in which workers are experimenting with new forms of collective action to agitate for improved livelihoods, greater social protections, and a more equitable workplace.

BEST PRACTICES IN TEACHING ABOUT RACISM AND COLONIALISM: PEDAGOGIES FOR PURSUING RACIAL JUSTICE AND DECOLONIZATION

Session Code: EQS3

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

This session examines best practices in teaching about racism and colonialism, primarily in a Canadian post-secondary context. How can universities become both sites of deep learning and critical reflection *and* sites for advancing racial justice and decolonization? Leading instructors in the field will discuss what they have learned about effective approaches to designing reading lists and assignments, creating inclusive and equitable classroom environments, incorporating Indigenous knowledges and perspectives, and facilitating meaningful discussions around such topics as whiteness, blackness, xenophobia, settler colonialism, antiracism, Indigenous resurgence, and reconciliation. Questions concerning academic freedom, instructor/student power dynamics, the management of conflicts and emotions, and the particular challenges facing Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) faculty and students in such courses also may be addressed.

This session is sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association Equity Subcommittee and Decolonization Subcommittee.

Organizers: Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University, Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University, Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan, Gülden Özcan, University of Lethbridge, Kristin Lozanski, King's University College, Western University

Chair: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University

Panelists

- Alana Butler, Queen's University
- Eloy Rivas Sanchez, Carleton University
- Vanessa Watts, McMaster University
- Jennifer Davis, Queen's University

CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON AND WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH: DIRECT ENGAGEMENT

Session Code: SCY3A

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 1**

In this session, presentations address a wide range of questions related to directly engaging children and youth in and with research. Presentations will explore the ways in which children and youth are invited into research processes; the ways that researchers negotiate with questions of voice and agency when working with young participants; how working with children and youth can influence and shape research design; and how research can be adjusted to invite and support social justice for the young people involved. Researchers working in a variety of contexts will share experience, insight, and questions regarding their research on and with children and youth.

Organizers: *Noah Kenneally, OISE, University of Toronto; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

Chair: *Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

Presentations:

1. Re-Girling the Girl: Amplifying Girls' Voices through Feminist Dance/Performance Ethnography

Presenter and Author: *Lisa Sandlos, York University*

Contemporary discursive constructions of pre-adolescent children tend to assume children lack the capacity to comprehend the material conditions of their lives, articulate their perspectives, or exert agency (Lenzer 2001; James 2009; Tisdall 2014; Woodhead 2009). Girls, in particular, are often categorized as passive recipients of education and culture or as innocent and in need of protection (Giroux 2000; Walkerdine 1997). In this paper, I argue that research studies should be designed to amplify the voices of "tween" girls through their active participation. 'Re-Girling the Girl', a project I facilitated in 2014 with fifteen pre-adolescent female dance students illustrates how participatory research is not only conducive to eliciting girls' diverse opinions but also how it can encourage them to engage in more active forms of citizenship. 'Re-Girling the Girl' utilized feminist dance/performance ethnography, a method of developing original, collaborative choreography to investigate a research topic. Initially, dance improvisation allowed participants in my study (ages 12 and 13) to explore the powerful, pervasive, and contradictory signals girls often receive about how they should look, behave, and interact in the world. Structured dance explorations encouraged the girls to discover their individual perspectives about issues of imposed femininity and sexualization and follow-up discussions identified shared and differing viewpoints within the group. Dance/performance ethnography allowed me to overcome some of the challenges researchers typically encounter when studying pre-adolescent girls (for example, the tentativeness of some girls in voicing their opinions, the influence of peer pressure, a desire for parental approval, or saying what they think the researcher wants to hear in an effort to be agreeable or "right"). Dissemination of the research was accomplished, in part, through culminating performances of the choreography, encouraging rich dialogue with audiences and demonstrating the value of embodied performance to empower girls as they forge a path for "re-girling" themselves.

2. Listening with our hands and eyes - materiality and embodied listening

Presenter and Author: *Noah Kenneally, OISE/University of Toronto*

Listening to children is a central tenet of social research in childhood studies. Originally understood as focusing on children's voices, attending to children's perspectives and stories brought profound insight to their lived experiences, and at the same time helped us methodologically trouble notions of authenticity and explore the constructed nature of voice in childhood research (James, 2007; Spyrou, 2007). New perspectives push us out of understanding listening as focusing on audible data and into a broader imagining of listening as an emergent, material, embodied, and multi-modal way of attending to and with others. Inspired by scholars working with this broader framework for listening (Clark, 2017; Davies, 2014; Lenz Taguchi, 2010; Myers, 2019; Rinaldi, 2004), I designed a 'listening methodology' for my dissertation research. This methodology engaged deeply with material tools used to listen with, as well as material aspects of listening, in generating the graphic and narrative data that were the backbone of my research. In this presentation, I outline insights that emerged from these material elements, and explore some ideas regarding its broader potential for researching with children –including implications for research during the global pandemic.

3. Countering Adulthood and Empowering Youth Through Research

Presenters and Authors: *Samantha McAleese, MediaSmarts; Kara Brisson-Boivin, MediaSmarts*

Based on 20 years of experience conducting qualitative and quantitative research with children and youth from across Canada, this presentation focuses on research as a vehicle for youth empowerment and activism. Projects on digital and media literacy allow us to meaningfully engage with young people regarding their attitudes, behaviours, and concerns about issues faced online such as online privacy and consent, online hate, online bullying, mis/disinformation, and sexting. Our research approach is to create safe spaces where youth can share their experiences and concerns about the online world, digital technology, digital citizenship, and digital and media literacy. Furthermore, the creative and interactive methods we employ generate important and impactful research findings and recommendations. Insights and outcomes are then mobilized and shared with decision and policy makers in government and the educational and technological sectors in Canada and internationally. These meaningful and impactful research projects and methods allow us to bridge the gap between youth and the spaces and places where their voices must be heard.

4. Young People Led Research--A Play-based Participatory Approach

Presenter and Author: *Laura Wright, University of Edinburgh*

Although a few studies exist on play-based research (e.g. Campo et al., 2018; Koller and San Juan, 2015) there is a dearth of literature on play-based research approaches and their effect on young people as researchers. This presentation will operate from a childhood studies and children's rights lens to explore a play based participatory research approach and its role in young researchers lives (ages 15-19). I employ the term 'play-based research' as intentional play-based research and spontaneous play that arises in the research process to gather and interpret data. This presentation will: (a) introduce the play-based participatory research approach with young researchers; (b) highlight findings on relationships in research (with methodology, peer researchers, adults, and

community) and findings on the role of play-based research in young researchers' dialogue on critical social issues. I will conclude with lessons learned and implications for future research with young researchers using play-based approaches.

COSMOPOLITANISMS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Session Code: SCL3

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

Academic discussions of cosmopolitanism have been reinvigorated in the context of contemporary processes of globalization, transnational mobilities, and multicultural urbanism. Cosmopolitanism can be understood as both: 1) a philosophy and political project of world citizenship; as well as 2) an intellectual or aesthetic disposition and set of practices premised on an openness to cultural diversity and global awareness (Binnie et al. 2006; Urry 2000). Within the broader academic literature, a growing sociology of cosmopolitanism is characterized by research that uses a grounded notion of cosmopolitanism to understand the ways in which cosmopolitanism is 'lived' and expressed in everyday life (e.g. Lamont and Aksartova 2002; Skrbis and Woodward 2007; Germann Molz 2011). For this session, we feature papers that advance sociological understandings of the various ways in which cosmopolitanism is manifest in everyday life. This includes research that focuses on urban cosmopolitanism, cosmopolitan consumption and markets, as well as cosmopolitan travel and education practices. The papers present work that considers the aesthetic dimensions of cosmopolitanism (openness to cultural diversity) and/or its moral dimensions (commitment to, and care for distant others and environments), elite and alternative cosmopolitanisms, as well as aspects of cosmopolitan socialization. Theoretically informed and grounded in empirical research, the papers are based on recent studies that consider how cosmopolitanism surfaces and is expressed in various, global contexts.

Organizers: Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba, Mark Hudson, University of Manitoba, Mara Fridell, University of Manitoba

Chair: Mara Fridell, University of Manitoba

Presentations:

1. Global Brands and Cosmopolitan Consumption: The Case of Ikea and the 'Stuff' of Everyday Cosmopolitan Practice

Presenters and Authors: Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba; Tiffany Hall, University of Manitoba

Although there is a growing scholarship on cosmopolitan consumption, little sustained attention has been paid to investigating how it is articulated and underpinned by market cultural forms such as brands. In this paper we consider how the global brand IKEA works as an agent of cosmopolitan socialization and shapes everyday practices of cosmopolitan consumption. Drawing on material from recent case study research conducted in Winnipeg (documentary study, textual and visual analysis of brand communications and environments, as well as qualitative interviews with IKEA

consumers), we consider the specific ways in which the brand supports cosmopolitan consumption through the implementation of its corporate social responsibility agenda, as well as consumer engagement with the brand's cosmopolitan affordances. We argue that Ikea activates a process of cosmopolitan socialization, promoting a cosmo-ethical orientation based on concern for others and their broader environments, via visual materials and communications, store environments, and products that manifest sustainable design. We also demonstrate that our skeptical, globally aware respondents do not so much reflexively engage with IKEA's moral marketing efforts, but rather participate in the brands' cosmopolitan material culture – the 'stuff' of everyday cosmopolitan practice. As such, we maintain, the IKEA brand functions less as a cultivator of cosmopolitan perspectives and more as a facilitator of material performances – ways of 'doing' cosmopolitanism in everyday life.

2. Future-proofing the Kids: Cultivating Cosmopolitan Children in an Age of Uncertainty

Presenter and Author: *Jennie Germann Molz, College of the Holy Cross*

This presentation draws on an ethnography of worldschoolers, families who take their children out of conventional schools and educate them while traveling the world. Sitting at the intersection of alternative education and lifestyle travel, worldschooling is infused with cosmopolitan aspirations. The parents in this study expressed a strong desire to cultivate their children's budding global citizenship, a subjectivity they imagined less as a political attitude and more as an affective way of being in the world. In this presentation, I interrogate this desire in light of the culture of "anxious parenting" that has emerged in recent decades (Nelson 2010; Cooper 2014). Like their middle-class counterparts, worldschooling parents feel a heavy responsibility to prepare their children for a future of social and economic uncertainty. Rather than enrolling their children in curricular or extracurricular activities to give them a competitive edge in a global economy, however, worldschoolers undertaking cosmopolitanism as a lifestyle project. In this paper, I detail the everyday, embodied, and emotional strategies worldschoolers use to cultivate their children's cosmopolitan sensibilities. By teaching children to be open to difference, culturally fluent, and tolerant toward others, worldschoolers hope to "future-proof" their kids for the uncertainty that awaits them.

3. Amazon's Aspirations: Does its Rhetoric Match its Reality?

Presenter and Author: *Chantel Nygaard, University of Manitoba*

In recent years, a growing literature on cosmopolitanism and consumer culture has emerged. As Emontspool and Woodward (2018) note, consumption opportunities and practices constitute a large part of peoples engagements and encounters with diversity and cultural difference (2018: 2). The marketplace, then, can be utilized by both brands and consumers to enact certain kinds of cosmopolitanisms. Global brands in particular, play an important role in shaping consumers cosmopolitan possibilities. The question this project seeks to answer is whether Amazons cosmopolitan aspirations and commitments to a sustainable future are truly so, or are they used to serve their own ends? Put simply, does Amazons rhetoric match its reality?

4. From Cosmopolitanism to Cosmopolitanisation: the limits of Venezuelan migration to Quito

Presenter and Author: *Cheryl Martens, Universidad San Francisco de Quito*

This paper presents a critical cosmopolitan account of Venezuelan migration and mobility in the city of Quito. Based on an ethnographical study of Venezuelan migration in Quito since 2017, this paper examines the waves of Venezuelan migration to the city and their relationship to cosmopolitanism and how it is entwined with multidimensional forms of exclusion and classed distinction. The paper begins by exploring the resilience of Venezuelans arriving in Quito in contesting relationships of domination and hierarchy through constructions of cosmopolitanism in the early waves of Venezuelan migration. The paper argues, however, that initial material constructions of cosmopolitanism in the city have given way to cosmopolitanisation, whereby boundaries between migrants and Quiteños are being erased through a range of mechanisms at state and international levels. Programs that are orientated toward local and migrant populations and "integration" and "inclusion" are being promoted, yet resources are not fully shared or available to migrants within the city, reifying, following Bauman, 'de facto' inequalities.

PANDEMIC, DEVELOPMENT, AND INEQUALITY

Session Code: DEV1

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, evidence shows strong states with transparency, accountability, strong political will guided by science, and quick-to-response approach performed much better. The question of the effectiveness of the "invisible hands" of the markets in dealing with crisis therefore resurfaced. The organization of work, a pivotal pillar of global capitalism, has also been shaken by the Covid-19 pandemic. This session assembles theoretical, empirical and analytical papers dealing with the question of pandemic and development, focusing on, for example, inequality, work, and labor.

Organizer and Chair: *Matt Husain, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. **Providing Culturally Sensitive Care During Pandemics and Beyond: A Pathway to Equality**

Presenter and Author: *Kevin Donald Willison, Lakehead University / University of Toronto*

COVID-19 has brought to greater light the reality of systemic racism within Canada. Be it found within such examples as negative stereotypes in textbooks; a lack of Black doctors; a lack of Black leadership in positions of power, or embedded in health care educational and other institutions in general, racism in Canada is a societal problem. Fueling this challenge, there are many who believe human nature to be the same everywhere. Consequently, forms of care provided to one is believed to be suitable for all. This way of thinking to a receiver of care, who comes from a very different cultural orientation, may deem such a service provided as being inappropriate, or even culturally offensive. Evidence points to such often leading to noncompliance of a prescribed medical regimen as well as avoidance of seeking care in the future. Doing so in a time of a pandemic like COVID-19, is no small matter. Here, drawing from a sociological approach known as intersectionality, this talk offers consideration of an alternative - use of transcultural health care (aka ethno-specific care).

This form of service delivery aims to be more culturally sensitive, thereby potentially enabling greater equality to the clients / patients being served.

2. Retiree Experiences during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Boroka Bo, UC Berkeley*

This article integrates literature from the sociology of the life course, sociology of emotions and the sociology of time to examine how SES influenced retiree community engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. I find that SES framed both the social experience of time and the prevalent emotions experienced by retirees while physically distancing during the early days of the pandemic. These individual-level experiences translated to markedly different blueprints for interaction with community members. High-SES retirees were more likely to 'go global', organizing to advocate for their interests. Conversely, low-SES retirees were more likely to 'turn in', minimizing their community engagement. My findings reveal how existing sociopolitical inequalities may become further entrenched in public health crises. Policies aimed at combating inequalities in later life also need to consider socioemotional and sociotemporal factors.

3. Long Term Macro-Social Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Samuel Cohn, Texas A and M University*

This paper applies the general model of adverse social change presented in Samuel Cohn's 'All Societies Die: How To Keep Hope Alive' (2021, Cornell) to the social changes that have occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Generally, only a small number of pandemics have produced significant change in macro-social structure. Before the advent of modern antibiotics, plague-induced crisis mortality incidents were a regular occurrence under capitalism. They changed little. The Black Death was an exception that produced such extreme labor scarcity that income was redistributed from the aristocracy to the working classes. This was the fiscal stimulus that ended the Middle Ages. COVID mortality has not produced Black-Death-like labor-scarcity that would lead to a change in class relations – even in high mortality settings such as Brazil. The All Societies Die model argues that societies decline as a result of state fiscal crises leading to an inability of governments to perform their functions in the reproduction of capitalism. Societies also decline as a result of a general delegitimation and social division. COVID has accelerated these processes. But they were well under way before the pandemic hit. COVID has had devastating effects on public finances - weakened the sustainability of educational institutions - increased skepticism about science and divided the political left from the political right. However these trends were occurring long before the advent of COVID-19. The pandemic merely accelerated long-term dangerous tendencies.

4. Institutions in a Time of Crisis

Presenter and Author: *Safina Azeem Qureashi, IBA, Karachi*

Non-presenting Author: *Shama Dossa, Habib University*

FACT Pakistan is concerned with understanding the role of institutions in the lives of individuals alongside exploring how families negotiate with the complexity of disaster settings through existing networks and resources. The data so far highlights themes of denialism, stigma, and philanthropy

in relation to dealing with the difficulties of a global pandemic. Qualitative analysis of the fortnightly responses by our participants focuses on a range of reactions to the pandemic, including the incomplete adoption of precautionary measures. We find that stigma plays a major role in the way the public navigates positive Covid test results. In such cases, the fear of ostracization impacts how families respond to quarantine. In addition to that, within the sample of 26 families from Karachi, intergenerational differences are salient and show older participants are hesitant to take necessary precautions that align with their inability to accept the risks of being infected. The disorganized spread of information is also affected by these factors, where younger participants trust independent sources and social media, in comparison to their older counterparts trusting televised news. Philanthropy emerges as a coping mechanism during this public health crisis. Participants engage in volunteer and relief work in place of formal institutions, due to a trust deficit, echoing literature on how the public understands the personal risks and responsibilities amidst a pandemic.

PANDEMICS & PATRIARCHY: FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON ISSUES OF VIOLENCE DURING COVID-19

Session Code: FEM8A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

This session explores the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of women and the patriarchal structures in which we all live. This pandemic has extended beyond individual health concerns and the health care system into the social, economic, cultural and political realms affecting women both locally and globally. COVID-19 has exposed patriarchy and revealed the existing structural inequalities. Intimate partner violence has increased during this pandemic, while support networks have decreased, creating challenges for both survivors and support workers involved. The following papers use a feminist lens to explore some of these challenges drawing attention to the existing patriarchal structures.

Organizers and Chairs: *Monnah Green, University of New Brunswick; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

1. Beyond Resilience: Feminist Anti-Violence Work, Trauma and Crisis

Presenter and Author: *Lisa Boucher, Trent University*

Feminist anti-violence work is difficult and complex. It involves direct service provision, education, advocacy, and community building. Despite the valuable roles anti-violence organizations play in their communities, their work is often invisible and undervalued. Feminist anti-violence organizations continue to see growing demand for their services, and COVID-19 has introduced new challenges that they must navigate. However, like the survivors and communities they support, feminist anti-violence organizations are expected to be resilient in the face of crisis. Based on qualitative interviews with anti-violence workers at two feminist organizations, this paper explores strategies individuals and agencies utilize to respond to these challenges. Additionally, it examines

the rhetoric of “resiliency”, arguing that this works to undermine demands for greater sustainability and support.

2. Rural Violence Against Women Shelters: Staff Perceptions of Their Workplace

Presenter and Author: *Annalise Kennedy, University of Guelph*

Intimate partner violence is a serious and prevalent social and political issue in Canada, especially in rural areas (Mantler and Wolfe 2017, 2; Biesenthal and Sproule 2000, 49; Riddell, Ford-Gilboe and Leipert 2008, 151; Wendt and Hornosty 2010, 51). Violence against women (VAW) shelters are an important support for those facing intimate partner violence and VAW shelters have been dealing with additional stress due to increased cases and decreased beds, as well as an overall lack of resources due to the pandemic (Campbell 2020, 1). Rural VAW shelters face a lack of resources, patriarchal attitudes and a lack of privacy in regular times and have been under additional stress during the pandemic (Ireton, 2020). Minimal research has been done on the experiences of rural VAW shelter staff and research has not yet considered how the pandemic is affecting them. This research explores how VAW shelter counsellors in rural Ontario perceive how rurality influences their work normally and during the pandemic using a feminist geography lens and community-based research principles.

3. Examining "Urgent" Family Law Cases in Ontario Family Courts and their identification and treatment of Intimate Partner Violence

Presenter and Author: *Mavis Morton, University of Guelph*

As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice suspended their regular operations in March of 2020, and heard family law cases via telephone, video conference, or in writing on an urgent matters basis (Ontario Superior Court of Justice [ONSC], 2020). The definition of “urgent matters” in family law and child protection include three issues: the safety of a child or parent, the well-being of a child, and dire financial issues (ONSC, 2020). Between March and July 2020, a triage judge identified the urgency of a case and if the case was deemed urgent, a family court judge reviewed it. This presentation will report on one phase of a larger ongoing feminist critical community engaged provincial family court research project undertaken between students, a faculty member at the University of Guelph, and community partner, Luke’s Place, an Ontario community based organization that provides family law support to abused women and their child(ren). In this phase of the research, our community-university partnership (CUP) reviewed all family law cases deemed to fit the ‘urgent matters’ criteria and that included evidence of intimate partner violence in the relationship. Our analysis examines ways in which violence against women is identified and addressed within this new, virtual family court format. We consider the extent to which intersecting legal issues (i.e. criminal law, child protection and immigration) are addressed in relation to family law issues and we examine outcomes related to child custody/access, exclusive possession of the matrimonial home and restraining orders. A review of these cases will be compared to 46 Ontario family law judicial decisions we reviewed in 2019 that were conducted in a regular family court context and pre-COVID.

PROFESSIONAL WORK AND WORKERS: CONTINUITY AND DISCONTINUITY

Session Code: WPO2C

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 1**

Professional workers in Canada face a wide range of challenges in a rapidly changing employment environment that are having significant impacts on the shape of professions and on professional identities. This session delves into the increasingly difficult realities experienced by different groups of professionals. Papers address issues such as: the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the work of professionals; the re-regulation of professionals and the reconstitution of professional boundaries; the division of professional labour, and collaboration and conflict in inter-professional relations; and, challenges in retaining and integrating professionals. Collectively, the papers highlight systemic issues that professionals encounter as they pursue what are typically deemed highly rewarding careers. The papers also point to strategies and policies that have the potential to foster better outcomes for professionals.

Organizers: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. Conflict or co-operation? Ontarian pharmacists battle for an increased scope of practice

Presenter and Author: *Kali Pieters, Western University*

Pharmacists across Ontario have recently had their scope of practice expanded. Among the new responsibilities are MedsCheck programs, vaccine administering, ordering lab tests, and the renewal of prescriptions before physicians' authorization. Further expansions such as prescribing for minor ailments are currently being explored. Both scope of practice changes (those implemented and those being discussed) re-structure healthcare divisions of labour. In doing so, they lead to a situation where pharmacists scope of practice increasingly overlaps with part of medical doctors and nurses' jurisdictions. Abbott (1988) has argued that in such cases, interprofessional conflict results. Indeed, there is evidence that historically medicine and other professions successfully limited pharmacists' scope of practice. Did pharmacists succeed in expanding their scope of practice despite opposition from other professions and inter-professional conflict, or was there evidence of inter-professional collaboration and agreement? This research will seek answers to this question through a content analysis of documents, including the Health Professions Regulatory Advisory Council (HPRAC) 2008 Interim Report, to identify the contexts and rationales shaping these scope of practice changes. Findings reveal that other professions are supportive but hesitant to expand pharmacists' scope of practice, highlighting the importance of considering both collaboration and conflict when examining interprofessional relations.

2. Professional Healthcare Workers and Regulation under COVID-19

Presenters and Authors: *Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Kaitlin Wannamaker, Western University*

As the COVID-19 pandemic arrived in Canada early in 2020, provincial governments and healthcare regulators and workers braced for the impact. Healthcare workers updated their wills and prepared for the long haul, while regulators and provincial governments implemented regulatory change to expand availability of healthcare practitioners (such as allowing for the retired to re-register), shift scopes of practice, and encourage workforce flexibility. The expectations on trainees as workers also shifted, and regulation surrounding telework was altered. While some of these policy changes may be temporary, others appear to portend broader shifts to professional work, divisions of labour in healthcare, and professional regulation. In this paper we first document changes to healthcare professionals' work and scope of practice during the pandemic. Then, we explore the implications of these changes for trends in professional work and regulation, and inter-professional relations, drawing on ecological, neo-Weberian, and other theories.

3. How can we make them stay: Exploring midwives' experiences in the workforce using an ecological model

Presenter and Author: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Authors: *Farimah HakemZadeh, York University; Isik Zeytinoglu, McMaster University; Johanna Geraci, College of Midwives of Ontario; Jennifer Plenderleith, McMaster University; Irina Oltean, Independent Researcher; Derek Lobb, McMaster University*

The profession of midwifery in Canada has grown in popularity since its legalization in the early 1990s, yet the retention of midwives in the workplace continues to pose a challenge. The goal of this paper is to examine factors that shape midwives' decision to stay in the profession and to offer suggestions to ameliorate retention of midwives in the workforce. Results are based on the qualitative analysis of 29 interviews with registered midwives conducted as part of a mixed-methods pan-Canadian study. Analysis of the interviews demonstrated that midwives' intention to leave the profession can be understood through an ecological lens as shaped by an inter-related factors situated at micro (e.g., personal and interpersonal circumstances), meso (e.g. institutional/clinical practice arrangements), and macro (e.g. government/policy) levels. In conclusion, we provide a list of recommendations that can be implemented at these three levels to improve retention among midwives in Canada.

4. Le livre numérique au Québec : quelles préoccupations des bibliothécaires ?

Presenter and Author: *Christelle Pelbois, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

Non-presenting Authors: *Marie-Claude Lapointe, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Jason Luckerhoff, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

Malgré des pratiques numériques répandues (MCCQ, 2016 ; CEFRIO, 2016 et 2019), le livre numérique occupe, autant du point de vue économique que du point de vue social, une place marginale au Québec (Labrousse et Lapointe, 2020). Toutefois, la fermeture « physique » plus ou moins prolongée des bibliothèques publiques, en lien avec la pandémie de COVID-19 en 2020, pourrait avoir favorisé non seulement l'utilisation accrue du livre numérique par les lecteurs l'utilisant déjà, mais aussi la conversion, opportuniste ou contrainte, de plusieurs lecteurs aux livres numériques, telles que perçues dans les bibliothèques. Cette nouvelle réalité quotidienne du phénomène du livre numérique en bibliothèque publique, du point de vue des bibliothécaires,

demeure cependant peu explorée. Une enquête menée dans une approche inductive auprès d'une cinquantaine de bibliothécaires à l'automne 2020 révèle qu'en bibliothèque publique, une offre de contenu francophone limitée, des modalités techniques d'accès ardues et des modalités d'usage contraignantes sont autant d'éléments contribuant au relatif insuccès perçu face au livre numérique au Québec. Mais si l'image des bibliothèques publiques y demeure historiquement fortement attachée à l'objet-livre, les préoccupations des bibliothécaires face au livre numérique sont davantage orientées vers leurs publics que vers des collections dont elles seraient le sanctuaire.

PROPERTY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Session Code: THE6

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

Property is central to the sociologies of Du Bois, Durkheim, Marx, and Weber. Each recognized property as a driver of inequality and social closure. Despite its early canonization, property as a key concept has become siloed, receding into the background, no longer a collective symbol of a common sociological heritage. This panel aims to open up the silo while inviting into the conversation theoretical and substantive areas which are not often included in the sociological study of property.

Organizers and Chairs: *Blu Buchanan, University of California, Davis; Dean Ray, York University*

Presentations:

1. The Shifting Sovereignty of Property: From Lords of the Land to Landlords (and back again?) in Three Short Steps

Presenter and Author: *Nathanael Lauster, University of British Columbia*

I draw from Vancouver history and the legal perspective of property as sovereignty to document shifts in the sovereignty afforded by urban property. Initially through colonial history the landed lords of Vancouver could improve, construct upon, regulate, subdivide, lease, and dispose of their properties with few constraints. Provincial law and municipal incorporation into the City of Vancouver bound lords to one another and a set of ever-growing regulations, stripping away key aspects of sovereignty. I work through three moments in this transformation, including early bylaws, zoning, and residential tenancy regulation. These moved lords of the land closer to landlords, standardizing housing while removing lordly powers to build, regulate, subdivide, and lease as they would. I briefly consider two implications: 1) Evidence suggests that limitations on lordly powers to build and subdivide have dramatically constrained housing options in Vancouver, though semi-illicit persistence of such powers has continued. 2) The stripping of landed sovereignty and municipal (as well as provincial) standardization of housing provides the basis for at least one understanding of the commodification of housing as a process. Finally I describe recent walking back of municipal (and provincial) constraints along with contestation of underlying sovereignty claims by local First Nations.

2. I Too Am A Man: Property, Stigma, and Conservative Gay Politics

Presenter and Author: *Blu Buchanan, University of California, Davis*

This paper explores the relationship between property, the management of stigma, and gay conservative politics. It examines two primary cases, that of the gay libertarians and the national socialist league in the United States - arguing that stigma management primarily occurs through the naturalizing of private property and its attendant social relations. I track down these relations through archival research into the digital and physical remains left behind by these political subjects. Taking these cases as a launching point, I argue that gay sexuality, and gay politics, are continuously inflected by their relationship to private property and its ability to dictate proper citizenship and nationalism. Far from a history that pits queer subjects against capital, I argue that this relationship has been incredibly intimate. Thus, property serves as an emotional and material touchstone for gay American politics, perhaps most prominently in its conservative iterations.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: THE PROBLEM WITH “DOING DIVERSITY” IN ORGANIZATIONS AND THE CONSEQUENT RACIALIZING EFFECTS

Session Code: RAE1A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

Today, one of the ways in which organizations have shown a commitment to inclusivity has been by “doing diversity”. This is similar to the term “doing difference” coined by West and Fernstenmaker in 1995. Doing difference – an expansion of “doing gender” (1987) – is used by the authors to understand how “difference” (race, class and gender) is reproduced at a micro-interactional level of analysis. A most recent example of ‘doing diversity’ can be seen within the university setting, as departments across North America are hiring Black faculty following the death of George Floyd and the increase of BLM protests. Using multiple methodologies, the papers in this session problematize how diversity is being taken up in organizational settings and demonstrate the racialization that occurs, regardless of such diversity policies.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Firrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Negotiating Whiteness in the Everyday Spaces of the University: Reflections of a Black Woman Graduate Student

Presenter and Author: *Tka Pinnock, York University*

Canadian universities have made notable interventions to disrupt and respond to anti-Black racism and settler colonialism, particularly in recent months with a spate of Black faculty hiring and the

creation of Equity, Diversity and Inclusion strategies and administrative positions. Yet, the presence of strategies, processes, and racialized people does not inherently redress anti-Black racism, contain White privilege, nor foster critical and safe spaces. While studies (Henry et al, 2017; CAUT, 2010) indicate the ongoing challenges faced by Indigenous scholars as well as scholars racialized as non-White, less scholarly attention has been paid to the experiences of graduate students. Drawing on autobiographical reflections of my experiences as an Afro-Caribbean Canadian doctoral student in a Canadian university, I use the prism of Black feminist thought, critical race theory, whiteness and neoliberalism to explore the intellectual and agential opportunities available to racialized graduate students in their universities. The paper focuses on the everyday spaces of the classroom and the department to interrogate the simultaneous and multiple relationships a doctoral student has with the university – that of student, instructor, and department member – and, the ways in which these relationships discipline and mediate the epistemological and political commitments of BIPOC emerging scholars.

2. Equity, Diversity and Inclusion in Cultural Industries: The Role of Cultural Organizations

Presenter and Author: *Julie Bérubé, Université du Québec en Outaouais*

Non-presenting Authors: *Vivek Venkatesh, Concordia; Jacques-Bernard Gauthier, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Maud Loranger, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Léah Snider, Concordia University*

According to Florida (2014), the creative and cultural industries should not be affected by equity, diversity and inclusion (EDI) issues. The competitive advantage of individuals lies in their talent and creativity and is not dependent on, for example, ethnicity, gender or social class. However, the results of scientific research point rather towards systemic discrimination within these industries, exacerbated by the policies put in place to promote them. Current research shows discrimination based on gender and ethnicity, but also on physical ability, age and location. Based on these observations, Eikhof (2017) proposes a theoretical approach in which she studies, on the one hand, individuals working in the creative and cultural industries and the decisions they make and, on the other hand, the decision makers and the context in which they make EDI-related decisions. Nevertheless, Eikhof (2017) does not take into account the role of cultural organizations. But, Acosta (2016) notes their importance in shaping policies specific to cultural industries. The objective of this research is therefore to identify the role of cultural organizations in EDI issues within the cultural industries. To this end, we are currently conducting semi-structured interviews with artists and cultural organizations in four Canadian cities (we are aiming for a total of 60 interviews). These results are analyzed using Boltanski and Thévenot (1991; 2006)'s theoretical framework on justification. Respondents' responses are associated with the different worlds of Boltanski and Thévenot (1991; 2006) in order to identify tensions and the formation of compromises. Based on the empirical data collected on the tensions and compromises, we will propose ways in which cultural organizations can work towards equity, diversity and inclusion in the cultural industries.

3. Doing Diversity in the Queer Mainstream: The Case of QTMuslims in Toronto, Canada

Presenter and Author: *Golshan Golriz, McGill University*

This article examines the function of diversity policies and practices in mainstream queer organizations. The research draws on interviews with leaders of Queer and Trans Muslim

Organizations (QTMOs), mainstream queer organizations, and one counter-to-mainstream queer organization in Toronto, Canada. Interview data are triangulated with archival and content analysis. Results show that diversity mandates are insufficient to address the needs of Queer and Trans Muslims (QTMuslims) within mainstream queer organizations. This is because diversity initiatives are based on an inclusion model that consolidates all minority differences under a master sexual identity. The assumption of queer universality in this model ignores the specific demands of minority groups, fails to account for QTMuslims' intersectional identities, and creates the assumption that queerness and Islam are irreconcilable. The positive appearance of diversity initiatives also conceals the unequal power relations and structural barriers encountered by marginalized groups, including QTMuslims, in mainstream organizations.

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE, HEALTH, AND ILLNESS I: INEQUALITIES AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Session Code: HEA2A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

The papers in this session will detail inequalities relating to screening, end of life care, reproductive care, pediatric care, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Organizers: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo; Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University*
Chair: *Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. Cervical Cancer Screening in Poland before and after COVID-19: An Implication for African Migrants' Access to Preventive HealthCare

Presenter and Author: *Omoye Akhagba, Polish Academy of Sciences*

COVID-19 has exposed the failing system of the health sector in most countries and the inability to accommodate patients with COVID and other non-related diseases in hospitals. However, the advent of vaccine brings hope to the end of the pandemic but this doesn't restore the damage from the pandemic to the failed health systems and health inequity across the world. Migration is one of the social determinants of health and it creates an avenue to discover the efficacy of public health actions. The study examined the organised cervical cancer screening conducted in where African migrant women were structurally excluded from the screening programme. An in-depth qualitative interview was conducted with twenty-five African women legally residing in Poland to find out their inclusion in this organised cervical cancer screening programme. Findings from this research study revealed that there is systemic discrimination within the Polish public health sector that deprived the participation of these women in the screening programme. This disparity continues to widening during the COVID pandemic as more migrant women are still unable to access the free cervical cancer in Poland due to restrictions and health priorities to bending the curve of the increased COVID cases in Poland. The question for further research is how would the public health sector pay attention to the inclusive participation of migrant women in the preventive programmes of non-communicable diseases after the pandemic?

2. Providing end-of-life care (EOLC) to persons experiencing homelessness (PEH) in Calgary, Alberta, Canada: discussing the challenges of delivering care under a philanthropic funding structure

Presenter and Author: *Courtney Petruik, University of Calgary*

Access to healthcare is difficult for PEH and current health systems do not meet this population's complex needs (Tanzian, et al., 2005). This is further complicated if one is experiencing a life-limiting illness or nearing death. Maintaining medical appointments, paying for and storing prescriptions, maintaining a medication regimen, or accessing social supports that are necessary for care and comfort at the EOL are incredibly challenging for persons without access to stable housing (Cipkar and Dosani, 2016). Furthermore, PEH often face discrimination by care professionals due to misconceptions about their lifestyle choices which can be worsened if the care professionals are unfamiliar with the common issues present for this population (McNeil and Guirguis-Younger, 2011; Klop et al., 2018). These unpleasant encounters discourage PEH from accessing services feeling as if the services are not "meant for them" (Nikouline and Dosani, 2014). In 2016, a palliative physician in Calgary, Canada along with devoted colleagues recognized this issue and took action. The group started the Calgary Allied Mobile Palliative Program (CAMPP) to address the gap in EOLC services for PEH with a life-limiting illness. With the contributions of grant funders, private donors, and in-kind support, the project grew from a pilot to a nationally recognized program in four years. However, program operations have been challenging as the team aims to deliver sound care, uphold program administration, maintain relationships with community supporters, and seek out funding year after year without reliable support from the larger healthcare system. Using an institutional ethnographic approach, this research explores how CAMPP operates via philanthropic accountability frameworks. These frameworks are in place to support grassroots programs, but also generate added labour perpetuating a cycle that, while intended to support, can restrain the program as they struggle to grow without the prospect of accessing the embedded infrastructures of the mainstream healthcare system.

3. Shades of Care: Understanding how BIPOC* mothers and children experience pediatric care in Ontario, Canada

Presenter and Author: *Raisa Ladha, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Author: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Race and ethnicity are determinants of health which play significant roles in shaping the quality of care and health outcomes for a child. Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) families disproportionately experience barriers in accessing and receiving paediatric care across Canada. The effects of these barriers may be further exacerbated when the child's mother is serving as a key point for communication with the health care provider due to ethnic and gender systems of inequalities that affect interactions of this nature. This study seeks to advance knowledge of how BIPOC mothers and children experience paediatric care in Ontario, as well as to clarify their needs to positively engage with and receive paediatric healthcare services. The participant sample consists of BIPOC mothers residing in Ontario who have required paediatric care for their children (birth to age 5). Semi-structured interviews via phone or video call are conducted to allow participants to openly and authentically share their experiences. Participants' stories are inductively coded and examined through narrative analysis to discern how BIPOC mothers represent their experiences of

acquiring paediatric care. Contributions of this research are 3-pronged: (1) enhancing cross-cultural understanding; (2) identifying the healthcare needs of paediatric patients and their families; (3) informing clinical practice. This study also provides direction as to what sorts of approaches must be taken in order to sustainably implement culturally safe paediatric care in Ontario.

4. Experiences of Lesbians Using Reproductive Healthcare Services in Ontario

Presenter and Author: *Kelly Gregory, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Author: *Elena Neitermann, University of Waterloo*

The use of assisted human reproduction (AHR) represents a meaningful and important life event for lesbians who wish to create biologically related families. Despite increasing numbers of lesbians utilizing AHR services, barriers to access continue to persist for this group who is uniquely dependent upon this service. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, this study applies Grounded Theory and situational analysis to examine the experiences of lesbians who have utilized or attempted to use reproductive services in Southern Ontario, Canada, since December 21, 2015. Findings reveal a range of experiences, with some very positive narratives. However, patients desired more support in navigating a complex and costly medical journey through a system that is largely not designed for their needs. Some mandatory provisional steps perceived as irrelevant or redundant were frustrating to lesbian patients, particularly when direct fees were incurred. Private fertility clinics as the environment for accessing publicly-funded services may contribute pressure to pay out-of-pocket for add-on medical procedures. Insufficient understanding of the full medical journey may reduce a patient's capacity for informed consent and participation in shared-care decision-making. Recommendations include a priori patient education on the medical journey and individualized approaches with lesbian patients which assume sufficient fertility until proven otherwise.

5. Public Perceptions of Prisoner Deservingness of Health Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Lauren Konikoff, University of Toronto*

Canadian Correctional Services healthcare policies guarantee that prisoners will receive healthcare services that are of equal quality to those that can be received in the community. However, prisoners in Canadian prisons continue to receive inadequate healthcare despite the well-established finding that there are high rates of illness and disease in the prison population. Research has shown that public perceptions of who is deserving of healthcare services has been a barrier to gaining political support for the allocation of funds to support the improvement of healthcare services in prison. This project then aims to answer the following questions: How does the media report on issues pertaining to prisoner health and prison health care? Does the public believe that prisoners deserve health care? To answer these questions, a thematic analysis will be conducted on public news stories that have reported on prisoner health care received during the COVID-19 pandemic. A content analysis of the comment sections of these news stories will be conducted to evaluate public response. This will allow for conclusions to be drawn about how information could be relayed to the public in a way that could increase public support of prisoner access to adequate healthcare.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: FAMILY AND GENDER IN MIGRATION RESEARCH

Session Code: SOM3B

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 1**

The prevalent focus on male labour migration prior to the 1980s now is tempered by the recognition that family, women and young girls are active participants in migration flows. Family ties can facilitate migration and assist in integration, but in turn, migration can alter and fragment family relationships. Greater attention now is paid to migrant women and young girls, both by researchers and by supra-organizations such as the UNHCR. However, women, children and adolescents often are not policy targets and little is paid to the importance of geographical place when discussing the experiences of women and young girls. The scholarship in this session helps remedy these gaps.

Organizer: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*Chair: *Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Is Settlement a 'Family affair'? Families as Sources of Support and Stress during Newcomer SettlementPresenters and Authors: *Janice Phonepraseuth, York University; Jana Borrás, York University*Non-presenting Authors: *Nancy Mandell, York University; Larry Lam, York University*

Migration alters family relationships yet the role of families and households as units of resilience for newcomers is often overlooked in settlement studies. Drawing on interview data with South Asian and Chinese youth, adults and seniors, we explore the different ways in which families both support and hinder individual newcomers as they struggle to meet the structural, economic, cultural, and social challenges they encounter. Specifically, we detail the ways in which families, both in Canada and abroad, act as sources of emotional, financial and instrumental support for differently aged family members. Conversely, we explore the negative impact of settlement on family relationships as family roles and processes are reconfigured. Settlement challenges particular to one family member affect all family members, revealing the multifaceted strategies activated by family units in response to addressing integration barriers. We conclude that settlement is a complicated and multidimensional family affair, impacting and altering family units and relationships among its members.

2. "Sitting the Month" in Canada: Bodily Practice and Immigrant ExperiencePresenter and Author: *Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia*Non-presenting Author: *Jing Zhao, York Centre for Asian Research*

How do immigrants reconstruct deeply embodied cultural practices in their new homes, locations that may lack to cultural scaffolding and material infrastructure to support valued cultural practices? The experiences of Chinese immigrant mothers performing "zuo yuezi" ("sitting the month"), a postpartum recovery period for new mothers, is an example of a deeply valued, embodied cultural practice that newcomers bring to Canada. Drawing upon interviews with

Chinese immigrant mothers in the Vancouver area, we demonstrate the complexities of performing "zuo yuezi" in Canada. Although characterized by great diversity, almost all women we interviewed practiced zuo yuezi in some form, mobilizing transnational caregiving relations, drawing upon transnational information sources and flows, and tapping into more local, ethnic-community based social networks to prepare for and carry out a satisfactory "zuo yuezi" experience. "Zuo yuezi" provides an example where the body—care for the body, ideas about the body, and bodily experiences—is a key element of immigrant settlement and experience.

3. Resettlement Experiences of Adolescent Refugee Girls in Quebec

Presenter and Author: *Nesa Bandarchian Rashti, McGill University*

In 2019, 70.8 million people had to leave their home and resettle as a result of war and violent conflicts, and among them 25.9 became refugees (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2019). According to the UNHCR, more than half of refugees in the world are women and adolescent girls (UNHCR, 2016). This is no different among refugees in Canada with over 50% being females under the age of 17 (IRCC, 2019). Resettlement in Canada can be beneficial to adolescent girls if it meets their basic needs including shelter, food and physical health (Marshall, Butler, Roche, Cumming, and Taknint, 2016). Beyond these basic needs, access to language classes, education, work and appropriate services are vital for their mental health and well-being (UNHCR, 2010). Moreover, with adequate support during resettlement, adolescent girls are capable of gaining skills, education, and work experiences that contribute to Canada's economy in the long run (El-Assal, 2015). Therefore, effective resettlement and integration can be beneficial for both refugees and their host countries (UNHCR, 2019). In some Canadian provinces humanitarian communities provide various resources to meet adolescent refugee girls vulnerabilities and needs. In contrast, Québec refugee programs are not targeting challenges faced by this specific population. The ultimate aim of this project is to amplify the voices of refugee adolescent girls in Québec through the use of Participatory Visual and Arts-based Methodology.

SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT I: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN HOCKEY-RELATED RESEARCH

Session Code: SOS1A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

This panel features research on the sport of ice hockey with specific topics touching on race, diversity, mental health, COVID-19, and Canadian culture. Panelists will discuss important questions around diversity in the National Hockey League and public opinions following the Winnipeg Jets' street party, which called into question the roots, symbolisms and culture of the event. Panelists will also discuss the many mental health challenges with playing elite-level hockey during COVID-19 and mental health struggles more broadly. Finally, this panel will address questions around how teaching hockey is a tool for helping students think about larger social problems.

Organizers: *Lee Hill, University of Cape Town; Martine Dennie, University of Calgary*

Chair: *Marty Clarke, Mount Royal University*

Presentations:

1. White Noise Never Dies: Institutional Influences in Public Opinion through Sport and Race in Canada.

Presenter and Author: *Alexa Joy, The New School for Social Research*

Public opinion represents the [social] thought of any given group of society at any given time toward a given object (Bernays, 1928, p. 959). This definition provided by Dr. Edward L. Bernays articulates the process of public opinion, but how is public opinion shaped? What's the relationship between public opinion and institutions? And, how can institutions inform public opinion? These questions hope to explore the relationship between public opinion and institutional influences through a discourse analysis of sport and race in Canada. When the Winnipeg Jets held their annual street party in 2019 called the Whiteout, a critical observation called into question the roots, symbolisms and culture of the event. This observation ignited a media frenzy that grew into an online debate exposing public sentiments that conveyed white fragility, anti-Blackness and hostile fan culture from online spectators. Through a constructivist interpretive approach and theoretical base in critical race theory, I intend to prove Canada's collective struggle to acknowledge the role of white supremacy in Canadian institutions and how this denial contributes to misinformed and uninformed public opinion.

2. The Rise of Big City Hockey Players and its Implication for Diversity in the National Hockey League

Presenter and Author: *Max Stick, McMaster University*

Non-presenting Author: *Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Peter Kitchen, McMaster University*

Canadian-raised players in the National Hockey League are increasingly coming from large cities with rising numbers of visible minority and immigrant youth. In this paper, we compare the demographic characteristics of recent big city NHL players with those of their hometowns. We also examine which city-level characteristics are associated with the number of NHL players from the same hometown. Our analysis of publicly available hockey player data and the Canadian Census data show the NHL players from big cities do not reflect the growing diversity in their hometowns, whether they are from established hockey hometowns (e.g., Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto) or emerging hockey hometowns (e.g., Mississauga, Oakville, Vaughan). Our city-level regression analysis also finds the size of male youth population and local socioeconomic characteristics are associated with the number of NHL players from a certain city. Finally, we discuss the implications of "super-diverse" Canadian cities in recent years for the diversity of NHL players in the near future.

3. The Mental Health Culture in Hockey: A Scoping Review

Presenter and Author: *Lauren Dormer, University of Alberta*

In any major Canadian city, one can find hockey arenas, outdoor rinks, or a 'Tim Horton' coffee shop on every corner. Between September and April, many Canadians will adorn their favourite players jersey or their favourite team's toque, exuding team pride, further strengthening the idea that Canadian culture is entangled within the world of hockey. Due to hockey's role within Canadian identity, this study conducted a scoping literature review in order to conceptualize what we know

of mental health within hockey literature. There were three overarching research questions that guided this study: 1) How is mental health defined, measured, or used within hockey literature?, (2) What does the literature tell us about Canadian cultural attitudes towards addressing mental health issues in hockey?, and (3) How is mental health discussed within scholarly literature pertaining to hockey? To answer these questions, 21 journal articles, that fit specific criteria were extracted from SCOPUS and SPORTDiscus. Not one article was the same, resulting in a very heterogeneous body of articles to analyze. As a result three themes were distinguished: (1) a gendered demographic, (2) the loss of the hockey identity, and (3) mental health as a main focus within the research design. All three themes highlight a greater understanding of what we know about mental health within hockey, as well as determine the potential expansion opportunities within academic research.

4. "Let them play": Parents, Elite Hockey Players and COVID-19

Presenter and Author: *Bryan Hogeveen, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Authors: *Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta; Albert Vette, University of Alberta*

Restrictions and lockdown measures put into effect to curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus have had many unintended consequences on social life. While successful at mitigating the spread of the virus, the restrictions on social gatherings have also had negative effects in many areas of social life. One area that has experienced severe restrictions is youth sports. While researchers are currently examining the social and psychological consequences of sport restrictions on children and youth in general, less is known about how parents of elite children athletes are coping with the restrictions, and are potentially trying to innovate new strategies to circumvent the restrictions to get their child "ahead" regardless of the restrictions in place. Based on 30 qualitative interviews, this paper examines how parents of elite hockey players navigate this time and are trying to find ways for their children to still progress while being officially shut out of the arenas. We also consider how parents are perceiving the state of their children's mental health.

5. Lit the lamp: Teaching Hockey and Canadian Culture

Presenter and Author: *Lynda Harling Stalker, St. Francis Xavier University*

Hockey, it is often argued, is the great unifier of Canadians. Our favourite coffee shop was started by a hockey player, our politicians use hockey metaphors when fighting a pandemic, and our language is rife with hockey metaphors. For these reasons, hockey offers a window into the essence of Canadian culture and society not only in descriptive terms but also critically and theoretically. This paper explores how a reluctant hockey mom ends up designing and teaching one of MacLean's magazine's "coolest courses." By discussing the design, implementation, and student complement for "Hockey and Canadian Culture", a third-year course in Sociology at St. Francis Xavier University, I set out to show how hockey, and sport more widely, gives opportunities for students to think about larger sociological issues (e.g., racism, sexism, class, nationalism and state) and how these issues impact Canadians both on and off the rink.

SUSTAINABLE HOUSING: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYNERGIES AND CONFLICTS

Session Code: ENV3

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 1**

Housing sustainability locates environmental, social and economic capability in the home (Horne 2017). It is this intersection between social policy and climate policy that puts housing centre-stage: housing and energy are both basic human need satisfiers, yet adequately responding to both in socially sustainable ways is increasingly challenging, especially amidst inequality, precarity, and social disparity. Increasingly, sociology and other disciplines are exploring the urgency to decarbonize domestic life in ways that respond to affordability and socio-economic security. This session explores the synergies and conflicts that arise in attempts to accommodate environmental, social and economic capabilities in housing and communities. As a growing number of scholars and participants in the housing industry point out, such attempts both open up generative alternatives and produce new contradictions and losses (Adabre and Chan 2019; Horne 2017; Rice et al. 2020).

Organizers: *Arlene Oak, University of Alberta; Sara Dorow, University of Alberta; Rezvaneh Erfani, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Arlene Oak, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. How Many Faces Can Degrowth Have?: Exploring a Housing Project in Edmonton

Presenters and Authors: *Arlene Oak, University of Alberta; Sara Dorow, University of Alberta; Rezvaneh Erfani, University of Alberta*

The non-profit North Glenora (NG) housing development, comprised of 16 three- and five- bedroom townhomes, is one of Canada's first and largest net zero multi-family residential developments. The project is a multi-faceted story of social and environmental sustainability. The families that rent this housing are all recent refugee families, identified through a partnership with a local non-profit organization. With 35 new children in the neighbourhood, the elementary school across the street has been able to remain open. The church that tore down its large, underused building to lease the land for the project re-built a smaller, net zero church building next door. For the builder, the townhome complex was a test case for affordably scaling up net zero housing projects. Such a project raises a number of questions about the possibilities of degrowth housing in urban areas. When a housing project is expected to meet the multi-pronged test of affordability, inclusivity, community relevance, low footprint, and energy savings, what are the tradeoffs and limits? Of particular interest here are the obstacles and opportunities—both material and discursive—encountered as a project tries to “be” so many things at once. Interviews with the NG project institutional actors (church, builder, nonprofit partners) and the renters are combined with a document analysis to explore the contradictory (and sometimes serendipitous) storylines of degrowth housing.

2. Reframing stakeholder decision-making using a relational, systems approach to advance wellbeing and building performance in community housing

Presenter and Author: *Robbi Humble, Royal Roads University*

Canada's community housing sector is vulnerable to fragmented decision-making, having evolved through a patchwork of inter-jurisdictional responsibilities and programs responding to gaps between social needs and market housing. The scale and urgency of Canada's housing challenges - aging and energy-inefficient buildings, climate mitigation and adaptation, and increasing Canadians in housing need - call for more integrated approaches to building performance decisions to bridge multidimensional social and environmental needs. Research in the UK demonstrates that participatory, systems approaches to understanding relationships between housing, energy, and wellbeing can support stakeholders in more integrated decision-making (Eker et al., 2018; Macmillan et al., 2016). This participatory action research will work with community housing networks in BC and SK to improve integrated decision-making for environmental building performance by moving beyond cost-benefits and reframing decision-making using a relational, systems approach that centers wellbeing. I will undertake interviews with various community housing network actors in BC and SK with diverse relationships to the built environment (i.e. operators, funders, service providers, inhabitants, building maintenance personnel, builders, engineers, and architects), in order to better understand how human and environmental dimensions of wellbeing and sustainability are related to building performance decisions. This paper will present an early methodological framework for this research.

3. Reimagining Community Housing - Lessons from Quebec and Indigenous Experiences

Presenter and Author: *Rob Shields, University of Alberta*

This paper contributes to understanding social imaginaries of home, housing and households. It considers social aspects of sustainability and reports on a review of the Francophone literature produced by academics, policy advisors and community institutions. It is specifically interested in the Quebecois and Eeyou Ischee Indigenous experience in Northwestern Quebec and in urban centres. This paper is part of a larger SSHRC and CMHC-funded project on reimagining community housing.

4. Identifying sustainability synergies in current Canadian community housing literature

Presenter and Author: *Runa Das, Royal Roads University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Esther de Vos, Capital Region Housing; Robbi Humble, Royal Roads University; Russell Richman, Ryerson University; Marianne Touchie, University of Toronto*

This study seeks to examine sustainability synergies by determining if human-centered topics, such as health, wellbeing, and equity are being integrated with physical and environmental topics in Canadian housing literature. A scoping search of multidisciplinary databases, including Scopus, ProQuest, EBSCOhost, and Google Scholar was used to identify peer-reviewed academic literature on building performance relating to Canada's community housing sector. The first three databases were searched to find instances of these concepts across fields of title, abstract, or keywords/subject headings using a Boolean search phrase ("community housing" OR "social housing" OR "affordable housing" OR "public housing" OR "council housing" OR "council flat*")

AND ("building performance" OR energy). A modified search protocol was developed for Google Scholar due to the databases search field limitations and inclusion of non-peer-reviewed literature. Total results (n=110) were screened. Duplicates (n=15), non-peer reviewed results (n=19), and irrelevant titles (n=36) were excluded; remaining titles (n=40) formed the sample. Analysis will include a bottom-up inductive assessment of key themes present across this sample. Our aim is to identify key topics present in the combined community housing and building performance literature. Review findings will be used to assess the state of integration (as well as the gaps) of sustainability concepts to inform future research agendas. This research is part of the larger Community Housing Canada project, jointly funded by SSHRC and CMHC.

VIOLENCE AS A CULTURAL PROCESS I: INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS, LEGITIMACY AND INTERVENTIONS

Session Code: VLS1A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 1

These session aims to advance sociological theories, methods, and empirical explorations of how people come to see various experiences as violent – whether lived, observed or distant. Part I of this session focuses on the role of institutions in creating meanings of violence.

Organizer and Chair: *Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Connecting Southern Theory to the Sociological Study of Violence: Theory, Methods, and Application

Presenter and Author: *Pedrom Nasiri, University of Calgary*

Academic scholarship has increasingly brought attention to the structural imbalance in the global production of knowledge. Some researchers, such as Banerjee and Connell (2018) and Banerjee and Nasiri (2021), assert that this imbalance is partly the result of an academic compulsion forced upon scholars in the global south to study, cite, and reproduce research from the global north. A compulsion that is rarely reciprocated. The point here is not that there is a loss of social context but an epistemological and ontological silencing. If theories and concepts guide our interpretive schemas, informing our particular ways of knowing and being in the world, then the imperative to reproduce knowledge from the metropole works to silence alternative forms of knowing and being. Silencing is a particular form of violence that scholars from the global north often unintendingly reproduce in their classrooms, especially in their discursive engagement with gender violence and gender justice. We affirm that a greater understanding of the multivarious ways in which gender violence is lived and experienced is necessary to ensure educators and students are well-positioned to halt its reproduction. In this paper, we emphasise that fundamental concepts such as "gender," "violence," and "justice," are themselves laden with meaning derived from the sociohistorical experiences of the metropole. Further, we lay out concrete examples of how pedagogy, theory, and methods around gender violence and gender justice can be reoriented

towards transnationality to demarginalize the global south. We explore the concepts of silencing, coloniality, and transnational feminist analysis of gender violence and justice to do this reorientation.

2. The Social Construction of 'Victim' and 'Crime' in Genocide: Who Does It Leave Behind?

Presenter and Author: *Irina Levit, Ontario Tech University*

Becker's (1963) interactionist theory of deviance proposes that values inform both rule creation and rule enforcement. This paper is the first to utilize the aforementioned theory to identify values and examine their comparative influence on the creation and enforcement of the UN Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide (OHCHR, 1948). "Some harms are worse than others" and "the ideal victim" inform the evolution of the concept of genocide as a process encompassing lethal and non-lethal deviant acts aimed at the physical, biological, and cultural destruction of a target group into a narrow legal definition that privileges the act of killing, consequently denying victim status to many who suffer genocidal harms. A conflict between the values is identified and addressed, proposing a return to Lemkin.

3. Violence is where the Heart Isn't: A Multi-Disciplinary Analysis of the Evolution of Violence, Liberalism, and the New Age of Subjectification

Presenter and Author: *Matty Peters, Carleton University*

Is the same act violent throughout all historical contexts? At what point is an act violent, acceptable, necessary, or validated? And, finally, where does violence come from? Is it an act, or a social momentum? Current theoretical and scientific research on violence has become, or presents itself as, increasingly narrow in both ontological and epistemological spheres. While popular media have continued to perpetuate a hyper-focused view of specific kinds of violence, academia has also not been immune to 'fad violence'. However, it seems that the questions asked have largely been left unchanged; there are merely new answers. In this paper, I draw upon my current research on Ideology, which utilizes Discourse Theory, Psychoanalytical Methodologies, and Post-Structuralist theories and methods to look at violence through a semiotic model of Ideology, which conceptualizes Ideology as a process of subjectification rather than a symbolic object. In doing so, I will challenge traditional interpretations of what violence is and how it is consumed, and how the popular focus and interpretation of violence is a marker for larger processes of subjectification. By approaching the shifts in systems of power, I will show how violence has remained fluid, and that the shift in violence is symptomatic of new processes and mechanisms of subjectification. Remaining mainly theoretical, I will utilize a multi-media analysis of fiction, non-fiction, academic, and non-academic literature, as well as television and news clips, to present a transformation of violence throughout the twentieth and twenty-first century. In doing so, I will trouble structuralist notions of power and present a new set of questions rather than produce a set of solutions. In short, this piece will disorient the traditional social theorist, and produce new theoretical lines of inquiry into violence and power.

4. Toward a Trauma- and Violence-Informed Research Ethics Training Module

Presenter and Author: *Robert Nonomura, Western University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Linda Baker, Western University; Anna-Lee Straatman, Western University*

Over the past two decades, there has been growing national and international interest in developing ethical research protocols and guidelines for the study of violence against women and children; however, within the prevailing guidelines published by research councils and university ethics boards, there remains a lack of material designed to address the unique kinds of experiences, situations, and ethical decisions confronted by researchers involved in gender-based violence (GBV) interventions. Because GBV intervention research requires an awareness of both psychological “triggers” and social intersections of systemic oppression, front-line researchers face unique challenges in navigating the situations they encounter in their everyday practice. Additionally, conventional ethical norms take on increased complexity when study participants face precarious circumstances relating to their safety, housing, child custody, etc. A client- and service provider-oriented program for training in trauma- and violence -informed (TVI) intervention research ethics is therefore needed. Based on the discussions of a Working Group representing 17 GBV and family violence intervention projects in Canada, this paper explores three themes that shape the ethical situations faced by GBV intervention researchers: (1) tensions between the protection versus empowerment of participants, (2) tensions in the boundary between an individual’s research and/or intervention/ support roles, and (3) tensions in the boundaries between service providers and research teams. The central argument of the paper is that ethics training specifically designed for GBV intervention research, and specifically developed from a TVI lens, is warranted on both methodological and moral grounds. Using a series of example scenarios, the paper illustrates ways that a TVI approach might be incorporated into the theory and methods applied by researchers and support workers. It concludes with a summary of key recommendations from the Working Group for the development of a TVI ethics training program for intervention researchers.

CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON AND WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH: REFLECTING ON PRACTICE

Session Code: SCY3B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

In this session, presentations reflect on methodological approaches and studies conducted with children and youth in order to address a wide range of research-related questions. Presentations explore: the ethical ramifications and therapeutic dimensions of conducting research with children and youth; critical reflections regarding research design and significant choices made during the research processes; the constant negotiations of adult-youth dynamics that influence participation; and the methodological strengths of re-examining data traditionally considered extraneous to research. Researchers working in a variety of contexts will share experience, insight, and questions in reflecting on their research on and with children and youth.

Organizers: *Noah Kenneally, OISE, University of Toronto; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

Chair: *Noah Kenneally, OISE, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. **Off track or on point? Side comments in focus groups with teens**

Presenters and Authors: *Lindsay C. Sheppard, York University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

Although side comments and conversations by participants in focus groups can pose challenges for facilitators, we argue that when transcribed, they can add to and deepen analyses. Drawing on focus group data with grade nine students from a study on early work, we reflect on three patterns. First, side conversations and asides have offered us insight into where participants required clarification, as well as providing information about participants' views and questions about the research process. Second, asides added to our analysis by providing new data, including personal reflections, connections to others' comments, and indicating participants' uncertainties about the topics of the focus group discussion. Third, aside comments offered valuable insight into peer relations and dynamics, including how participants deployed gender and age in relation to the focus group topics. Further, we noticed in asides that participants' attempts to debate, jockey for participation, and offer silly and sarcastic comments were connected to broader constructions of gender and early work. We conclude by reflecting on the ethics of analyzing asides in focus groups. Overall, we argue that asides should not be overlooked, as adult-teen hierarchies and peer dynamics in focus groups might make teens more willing to engage with peers, rather than directly responding to researchers' questions.

2. **"I want to show you this TikTok": Doing post qualitative inquiry with my daughter**

Presenter and Author: *Shauna Pomerantz, Brock University*

My talk will explore how I learned what post qualitative inquiry can look and feel like by doing research with my eleven-year-old daughter on our enmeshment in a TikTok assemblage. Drawing on immanent theorizing, I describe how finding myself in the middle of the unexpected created a fruitful dis-comfort when I accepted my lack of control as researcher and parent. To acknowledge a shifting assemblage, to follow TikTok tendrils and see where they might go, and to feel sensations as they flowed among TikTok, my daughter, and me, I had to give up any preconceptions of what I thought research was. Given my social science training, I had no clue what that would look or feel like until I found myself in the middle of Marlo's 'For You' page, where I was decentered as the researcher 'in charge'. As we talked about, watched, and made TikToks together, lines of flight emerged that enabled empathy and insight, opening space for thinking differently about what research – and parenting – can be. Without direction, planning, or a pre-conceived outcome, our encounters were an 'orchestration of crashing brick' that generated conversation as becoming. The risky, surprising experimentation of post qualitative inquiry thus created space for immersive collaboration enabled by the openness of research without method.

3. **"I've Never Told This to Anybody": Qualitative Interviewing as a Cathartic Experience for Victims of Bullying**

Presenter and Author: *Ryan Broll, University of Guelph*

An important body of qualitative literature has developed that uses bullying victims' words to draw attention to and better understand their experiences (Patton, Hong, Patel, and Kral, 2017). Unlike qualitative research on other sensitive topics, however, little is known about the experiences of research participants who share their deeply personal and often traumatic accounts. Quantitative

research has found that few youth who are bullied or cyberbullied tell anybody about their victimization (e.g., Smith, Mahdavi, Carvalho, Fisher, Russell, and Tippett, 2008); therefore, it is possible that a considerable number of participants first disclose bullying victimization in research contexts. In this paper, we draw upon findings from in-depth retrospective qualitative interviews with a sample of 129 youth who have experienced bullying or cyberbullying. During these interviews, participants regularly offered unprompted remarks that they had told few people, or even nobody before the researchers, that they were bullied or cyberbullied, they reported being relieved to tell somebody their story, and many described the interview process as “therapeutic.” We contend that participation in sensitive interviews can function as a cathartic experience and form of approach coping for bullied youth, but that such disclosures raise unique ethical issues, particularly when participants perceive in-depth interviews as therapeutic but when the researchers are not trained therapists.

CULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CULTURE CONSUMPTION

Session Code: SCL2

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

The papers on this panel address themes central to the sociological study of production and consumption practices, and pursue questions around taste, value, status and materiality.

Chair: *Allyson Stokes, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. Spatial Fusion: Material Consumption and Space

Presenter and Author: *Lisa-Jo van den Scott, Memorial University*

This paper introduces the concept of spatial fusion. Spatial fusion occurs when two or more spaces, physically distant from one another, become symbolically connected and conceived of as components of the same place. I examine an instance of this among Inuit of Nunavut, Canada. Inuit apply the value of interpersonal relationships through use of their walls. Small gifts displayed on the walls help to create symbolically connected interior spaces, achieving what I call spatial fusion, which further reinforces interpersonal relationships as a dominant Inuit value. Public areas of a house, such as the living room and kitchen, become symbolically linked with public areas of other houses, usually the houses of close relatives. Residents of these houses then consider the public areas of each house as components of the same home. Culture perseveres through agentic use of the walls. Inuit accomplish spatial fusion by using gifts to construct multiple, distinct spaces as part of the same place, meaning families are living in extended families in one “home” spread across several houses. Spatial fusion is, in part, a result of negotiating homes built for nuclear families while they traditionally lived within extended families. They accomplish spatial fusion through family photography, extensive gift-giving practices, and visiting practices.

2. Professional artists located outside the Canadian poles of creativity: a study of their practices under the lens of the pragmatic sociology of critique

Presenter and Author: *Julie Bérubé, Université du Québec en Outaouais*

Non-presenting Author: *Jacques-Bernard Gauthier, Université du Québec en Outaouais*

Over the past decade, the creative and cultural industries have grown very rapidly (Bridgstock, 2013) and researchers identified that professional artists are struggling with a tension between the artistic and commercial imperatives (Hausmann and Heinze, 2016). Research studying this tension focuses on poles of creativity (e.g. New York, Montréal, Toronto) and shows the presence of politics to create, with the artists, a structure composed of investment formulas to ease this tension. For example, the city of Toronto's governance system implements a structure constituted of cultural municipal policies, social and cultural programs and cultural institutions (Goldberg-Miller, 2015). This research focuses on the case of professional artists located outside the Canadian poles of creativity. The tension between the artistic and commercial imperatives is described as a tension between the inspired and market worlds of Boltanski and Thévenot's (1991; 2006) On Justification theory. In the Canadian poles of creativity, like the case of the city of Toronto, politics represented by the civic world of Boltanski and Thévenot help manage this tension. The results of 50 semi-structured interviews with professional artists outside of the Canadian poles of creativity, point to a lower implication of politics in the cultural industries. In order to manage the tension between artistic and commercial imperatives, these artists are developing individual practices (development of new skills and adaptation art forms) and collective practices (professional and personal networking). These individual and collective investment formulas compensate for the low level involvement of politics in creating a structure in the cultural industries. Versatility, adaptability and networking relate to Boltanski and Chiappelo (2007; 2011)s projective world. Thus, to manage the tension between the inspired and market worlds, we identify the presence of the projective world in the case of professional artists outside the Canadian poles of creativity.

3. What's your daily driver? The Evaluation of Material Affordances by Fountain Pen Enthusiasts

Presenter and Author: *Lance Stewart, University of Toronto*

As research on the relationship between symbolic culture and the materiality of objects continues to grow, addressing the precise role and impact of the perception of material qualities has led to the expansion of affordance theory. Investigating the relationship between the material composition of objects and the formation and maintenance of consumption behaviour, affordance theory grounds the perception of material qualities by connecting materiality directly to social action. Affordance theorists have long argued for an improved understanding of how material qualities are perceived, yet restrict the model of perception to the 'identification' of affordances, preventing a thorough examination of how objects are 'evaluated' in relation to preferences of use. This paper uses a netnographic analysis of fountain pen enthusiasts to expand the cognitive model of perception to include the evaluation of what fountain pens afford in action, providing a richer understanding of how the perceptual judgment of material qualities impacts consumption behavior. This paper reveals how enthusiast preferences are reflected in the evaluation of the material qualities of fountain pens, demonstrating the necessity of including the evaluation of affordances in understanding the relationship between materiality and social action.

DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT, LABOR, AND CONFLICT

Session Code: DEV2

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 2**

Development as a central concept has been shaping the world. Since the WW-II, we have witnessed barrages of ideas and initiatives by the industrialized countries in Europe and North America to develop the newly independent countries in former colonized world. Despite the stated promise in development discourses and practices of promoting economic growth and development through industrializing the poor countries, we can see instead a myriad of developmental consequences such as conflict, labor exploitation, and environmental catastrophes. This session explores central contradiction of the neoliberal developmental regime focusing on, among other things, the meaning and consequence of development as experienced in the developing countries.

Organizers: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Matt Husain, University of British Columbia, Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern, Qatar*
 Chair: *Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern, Qatar*

Presentations:

1. Climate Change Regime: Towards a Neoliberal Green GovernmentalityPresenter and Author: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University Singapore*

This paper draws on the theoretical framework, “Governmentality”, delineated by Michel Foucault to investigate methods of power exertion, and the formation of subject behaviors and identities, within the climate change regime. For close to 30 years, we have been informed that climate change is a serious problem caused by us humans, which, if left unresolved, would threaten many aspects of our lives. We have witnessed over the decades, many different scientific facts on the climate have been produced, many international organizations and actors have stepped forward to help resolve this issue, and many programs have been implemented across multiple levels of the global society. Thus, this illustrates the increasing interest by many to want to “govern” climate change. Using Foucauldian lenses, this paper argues that the climate change regime is a global and neoliberal green governmentality that—through claiming stewardship of the environment, applying scientific and economic rationalities, and distributing “knowledge”—seeks to preserve the existing global social order and economic practices. This argument is backed up by an interpretive discourse analysis on 22 documents, published by the United Nations and its transnational affiliates.

2. Solidarismo: the effectiveness of solidarity in labour representation within the Costa Rican pineapple industryPresenter and Author: *Afshan Golriz, Concordia University*

This paper contributes to debates about the effectiveness of trade unions in the representation of workers within global supply chains. Through a case study of labour representation within the Pineapple Development Corporation (Pindeco) in Volcán de Buenos Aires, Costa Rica, the author analyzes the ability of worker-management participation committees, as alternatives to external

trade unions. The paper draws on 10 years of ethnographic fieldwork and 20 semi-structured interviews with current and former employees of Pinedeco. The author analyzes community response to Pinedeco's internal worker-management committee, the 'Comité Permanente', and the external grassroots organization, the Asociación Solidarista de los Trabajadores de Pinedeco (ADEPSA), which is governed and funded by Pinedeco employees themselves. In so doing, the paper addresses the question of whether companies and employees in developing countries can work in solidarity to effectively represent workers' rights through worker-management committees and solidarity associations. The existence of an external labour union (formerly SITRAP, now ANEP) makes the case of Volcán particularly interesting, as affiliation with internal representation is not necessarily the only option. Findings show that employees generally favour the Comité Permanente and ADEPSA as alternatives to external trade unions. While the Comité Pemanente addresses workers' rights and representation, ADEPSA effectively provides financial and familial emergency support to employees.

3. Frontiers and Land Conflicts: The Racist Violence of Neoliberal Development

Presenter and Author: *Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia*

This paper focuses on the racist and neo-colonial overtones of neoliberal development projects in Mexico and Honduras. I argue that discourses underpinned by ideologies of racism and modernity are employed to legitimate large-scale land acquisition that causes the dispossession of small-scale agricultural producers and communities with collective land-titles from their land. By drawing examples from the agribusiness, mining, and tourism sectors, the paper traces discourses that justify both, the dispossession itself as well as the violence inflicted upon the rural poor who organize to resist the destruction of their livelihoods and environment. At the same time, ethnic/racial identity has, in some cases, become a pillar for the formation of social movements. Based on data collected through interviews and focus-groups, academic and non-academic literature, I trace key patterns that emerged in the ways racial/ethnic identity and racist and neocolonial ideologies are intertwined with modes of dispossession and resistance.

MIGRATION AND SETTLER COLONIALISM: CONTEXT, CHANGES, RESISTANCE

Session Code: SOM2

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

There is a burgeoning recognition in global migration studies of the need to account for colonialism and settler colonialism in theoretical and empirical work (e.g. Villegas et al. 2019; Thobani 2007; Madokoro 2019; Bhatia 2013). Migration has become one of the most pressing issues of our time and given the urgency of racial and colonial violence around the world, understanding the relationships between im/migrants and Indigenous people and lands, and migration processes in the context of colonial hierarchies lends to CSA 2021's theme "Resisting Racism and Colonialism". Papers in this section will address pressing questions and themes including: How discursive constructions of asylum seekers as 'Others' reinforces settler colonial power and undermines Indigenous claims for rights and sovereignty; How Indigenous and immigrant employment is mediated through non-profit organizations; and how lifestyle migration of privileged North-South migrants is positioned in relation to colonial histories and inheritance.

Organizers: *Yukiko Tanaka, University of Toronto; Paul Pritchard, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Paul Pritchard, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. A Global Sociology of Lifestyle Migration

Presenter and Author: *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University*

This paper explores lifestyle migration from the vantage point of a global sociology of migration. Drawing on the transnational approach to migration studies, as well as emerging scholarship on global field theory, it explores migration from the vantage point of scholars of the migration of relatively privileged global migrants. This vantage point draws attention to concepts that understand the self-projects, identities, emotions and imaginaries of relatively privileged North-South migrants in relation to colonial histories and inheritance. It is a fruitful empirical site for thinking through the emergence of global fields, and their relations to colonial hierarchies. The paper explores how this vantage point helps develop our understanding of global society.

2. We will decide who comes to this country: Anti-asylum seeker discourse and its implications with settler colonialism

Presenter and Author: *Catherine Martin, University of Western Australia*

Despite Australia's complicated history as a White settler colonial nation, the ending of the White Australia policy and the official shift towards multiculturalism was accompanied by greater recognition of Australia's First Nations Peoples and widespread support for reconciliation, which peaked in 2000. Yet after this period, the focus on reconciliation waned with the onset of populist anti-asylum seeker rhetoric, which dominated public discourse and received widespread domestic support. This presentation argues that anti-asylum seeker discourse was mobilised as a means to neutralise settler colonial anxieties about legitimacy and sovereignty occasioned by increasing pressure for Indigenous rights. An examination of the framing of asylum seekers within the press from this period demonstrates that asylum seekers were (and still are) overwhelmingly constructed through metaphors of 'illegitimacy' articulated in direct relation to 'national sovereignty'. I further argue that the potency of this discourse is that it allows even opponents of the government's policies to debate the issue from a position of governmental belonging (Hage, 2000). Thus, despite an ostensibly diverse and inclusive national ethos, the construction of asylum-seekers as deviant immigrant Others transgressing against 'our' nation (re)establishes the nation as a white possession, reinforcing settler colonial power and undermining Indigenous claims.

3. Layers of Connectedness: Skills, Interdependency, and Resistance Through Immigrant and Indigenous Employment Training

Presenter and Author: *Yukiko Tanaka, University of Toronto*

This article examines an employment program run by an immigrant settlement agency in Saskatoon, Canada, that brings Indigenous and immigrant youth together to build their employment skills and learn about each other's cultures. While the blending of immigrant and Indigenous participants in the program is unique, the program is run by a government-funded immigrant settlement agency,

placing it well within the mainstream immigrant settlement infrastructure. The program demonstrates how state-funded agencies can negotiate between government and employer expectations and the structural realities of immigrant and Indigenous lives. In this way, settlement agencies can begin to engage with settler colonialism and resist assimilation for both immigrants and Indigenous people. I conceptualize the employment lessons that the program promotes as layers of connectedness, where participants are encouraged toward independence not through self-reliance, but through connecting with themselves and others, including their own and other non-white cultures, and with other community resources.

OCCUPATIONAL COMPLEXITIES AND CONTRADICTIONS

Session Code: WPO2E

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

Central to the experiences of workers in all types of occupations are complexities and contradictions that make work both challenging and rewarding. These complexities and contradictions stem not only from the organizational context, but also from broader societal influences and expectations. This session delves into these issues, examining the impact of structures and relations at the micro, meso, and macro levels. Papers address topics such as: barriers to casualization in academia; variations and tensions in academic grading practices; crowdfunding success and identity among women entrepreneurs; and, straddling the complex reality of disaster and disaster simulation. Collectively, the papers provide a better understanding of how work is constantly being transformed through dynamic processes that give rise to both uncertainties and new possibilities.

Organizers: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Chair: Tracey L. Adams, Western University

Presentations:

1. The limits of casualization in academia? The development of full-time tenured positions at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Presenters and Authors: Brian Campbell, Ontario Tech University

Non-presenting Authors: Alyson King, Ontario Tech University; Shirley Van Nuland, Ontario Tech University

In this paper we examine the forces that support the establishment of full-time tenured faculty positions as against the more commonly recognized pressures leading to casualization. We examine the case of the development of tenure at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT), a new public university in Ontario, Canada, that opened its doors to students in 2003. UOIT was imagined as an institution with a high degree of casualization and no tenure. The original vision was to create a radically different university to the Ontario norm with many novel elements including a special mission to facilitate degree completion for college graduates, industry linked curricula, shared services and organizational structures with a college partner, strong managerial governance,

limited research, no tenure, and a high degree of casualization with many part-time instructors from industry. The components of this radical founding model were either totally abandoned or transformed quickly in the university's early development. The normalization of UOIT as a university is a critical case that reveals the social pressures around universities and colleges in higher education. UOIT's need to establish its credibility with the general public, potential student populations, academic regulatory bodies, and within academic culture pushed it to conform to university norms, and to establish a tenure system with conventional faculty responsibilities and workloads. We consider the implications of this example for the limitation of casualization in academia.

2. Tensions in faculty grading practice

Presenter and Author: *Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, MacEwan University*

Although they are expected to assign grades, post-secondary receive little, if any, formal instruction in, or preparation to do so. Their experiences of grading are also not well studied in the literature. Drawing on in-depth qualitative interviews with psychology faculty, this paper explores tensions in how faculty discuss and explain their grading practices, both those faculty identify and those they elide. Faculty's grading practice employs implicit definitions of ideas like "rigor," "fairness," and what it means to support student learning. The tensions between such ideas mean that, within the same interview, faculty frequently make conflicting statements, but participants do not seem aware of, or troubled by these tensions. Rather, they deploy a number of contextual explanations (e.g. differences between what works for high-achieving and low-achieving students) for variations in practice. Participants almost universally say they grade essentially the same way as everyone else, they also find very different ways of navigating the tensions in their work, and state that they know very little about how their colleagues assign grades. Tensions and contradictions in the discussion of grading are very real, but faculty do not seem to recognise and discuss them.

3. Evaluating rewards-based crowdfunding "success" for female entrepreneurs in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Amanda Williams, Mount Royal University*

This paper explores the democratization of access to capital for female entrepreneurs using a "successful" cohort rewards-based crowdfunding program in a Canadian financial institution as a case study. Semi-structured qualitative interviews conducted with entrepreneurs and program providers (N=20), are investigated to interrogate: how do female participants conceptualize their occupational identity as entrepreneurs and identify crowdfunding as a tool for "enacting" innovation (generating news ideas, products, or processes); moreover, where and how do their views differ from those who facilitate such programs? Results demonstrate that rewards-based crowdfunding is a complex space. While it creates new ideas, skills and stronger social ties for female participants, it also reproduces limiting discourses around access and equity. In doing so it potentially prevents the financial industry from reflecting on where and how broader structural forces remain a barrier for women in their quest for capital within a neo-liberal, post-feminist context. Consideration is given to what these findings reveal about the challenges required to dismantle the positioning of entrepreneurship as an occupation being articulated and reinscribed in almost exclusive economic terms, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic where intersecting

systems of racial, gender, and class marginalization are becoming increasingly pronounced and exposed.

4. "In real life it might be different": how disaster and emergency management professionals create and confront ontological disharmonies in simulation exercises

Presenters and Authors: *Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto; Steve G. Hoffman, University of Toronto*

Disaster and Emergency Management (DEM) professionals invest significant time and resources in the development of imagined, simulated disaster scenarios. These exercises help organizations prepare for and respond effectively to environmental and organizational hazards such as extreme weather, pipeline leaks, and toxic spills. Drawing on interviews and ethnography conducted across multiple sites where DEM professionals work in the Greater Toronto Area, we show how this imaginative practice asks actors to straddle two worlds – the real and the simulated – and how this leads to 'ontological disharmonies' for those involved. We find that disharmony is triggered when exercise “artificialities” are designed to simplify simulation complexity but do not accurately represent the conditions that actors will face during real-life emergencies or disasters. One evacuation simulation, for example, excluded actors with mobility limitations due to categories of insurance liability. This trade-off suggests that DEM professionals must prioritize who or what is essential to planning a successful response and raises questions about how vulnerable groups are (or are not) factored into the scenario, and what normalcy means for those who try to restore it. We suggest that in order for disaster impact to be taken seriously, it is the pre-disaster status quo itself that needs to be re-imagined, rather than simply recovered.

PANDEMICS & PATRIARCHY: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN FEMINIST RESPONSES TO COVID-19

Session Code: FEM8B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

This session explores the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of women and the patriarchal structures in which we all live. This pandemic has extended beyond individual health concerns and the health care system into the social, economic, cultural and political realms affecting women both locally and globally. COVID-19 has exposed patriarchy and revealed the existing structural inequalities. Gender gaps and gender disparities are widening during this pandemic raising cause for concern. The following papers explore the impact of COVID-19 on women unveiling gender differences while focusing on some of the challenges that women experience under different circumstances and conditions.

Organizers and Chairs: *Monnah Green, University of New Brunswick; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

1. COVID in captivity: Supporting an incarcerated loved one during a global pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Melissa McLetchie, York University*

Extensive research has already been conducted on the unprecedented ways that COVID-19 has affected Canadians. However, little is known about the impact of the virus on the families of incarcerated populations and how they have navigated providing support under conditions that have restricted interpersonal interactions. This study focuses on Black prisoners given the racialized dimension of Canada's carceral population. Although Black people make up only 3.5% of the general population of Canada, Black inmates comprise 8% of the federal prison population. Additionally, Black inmates spend more time in provincial jails awaiting trial than their white counterparts. Given this context, COVID-19 controls in carceral environments present particular challenges for Black inmates and their supportive loved ones. In this study, I conducted semi-structured qualitative interviews with women in a relationship with an incarcerated man who identifies as Black/Afro-Canadian. Preliminary findings have uncovered themes related to managing social stigma, financial constraints that impede support, navigating temporary single-parenthood, and the impact of institutional restrictions on interpersonal connections. This paper explores the various challenges experienced by the wives, girlfriends, and other female family members of Black inmates in Ontario as the result of institutional COVID-19 restrictions.

2. How Men & Women's Spent their Days During Covid-19

Presenter and Author: *Cinthyia Guzman, University of Toronto*

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced millions of Canadians to change their daily routines and limit their in-person social contacts. Though necessary for limiting the spread of the disease, these measures are also likely to have deep-seated and potentially long-lasting impacts on the social and psychological well-being of Canadians. My aim is to understand the impact of the pandemic on the daily routines and emotional lives. The specific research objectives are: • To learn the impact of the pandemic on individuals' daily routines and emotional states • To identify effective coping resources and strategies • To discover variation across Ontario, across household type and genders in order to map out key points of vulnerability and resilience in the population Societal distancing measures of this scale have rarely been experienced – and they are absolutely necessary for public health (Anderson et al. 2020; Chen et al. 2020). But the measures come at the price of increased social isolation and economic hardship. The measures also demand that Canadians change their habits and reorganize their daily lives: for instance, drastically altering typical time-use and travel patterns (such as regular trajectories through work, school, shopping, entertainment, visiting friends and family) and interaction patterns (severe reduction of time spent with some friends, family, colleagues and acquaintances and dramatic increase in time spent with living partners). These changes can be especially disruptive for those who live in dense urban settings, in which dwelling size is typically small and much of social life and support takes place outside the home (Kytta et al. 2016). Similarly, depending on a person's household situation, spending time isolated with immediate family can be emotionally gratifying but also a source of strain and conflict (Thoits 2011; Fuller-Iglesias et al. 2015). Social isolation, unemployment, and routine disruption are all known to cause important social, psychological, and mental health impacts (de Jong Gierveld et al. 2006; Folkman 2008; Pearlin 1999), which only further burden our already-taxed health care systems. To support a population dealing with unprecedented circumstances, we need fine-grained information

on how exactly the social distancing measures are impacting people's daily lives, thoughts, and emotions. My innovative research design allows us to capture both disruption to daily lives and emotional states. In particular, I will use it to discover how experiences of distancing create key emotional states such as anger, frustration, sadness, boredom, and anxiety, but perhaps also new forms of meaning or joy – and how these vary in socially patterned ways, including by household structure, geographic location and gender (Barrett et al. 2016; Stets and Turner 2007).

3. COVID-19 Alarm on Gender Disparity in the Scientific Participation on the Effort Against the Deadly Virus

Presenters and Authors: *Francois Lachapelle, University of British Columbia; Elizabeth Hirsh, University of British Columbia*

As COVID-19 upends the institutions that parents rely on to care for their kids while they work, families are struggling to manage work obligations while having kids on the loose. The emerging evidence suggests that women are taking the brunt of the career hit. Female academics and scientists are no exception. As caregiving demands explode, women's productivity is down. Women are working fewer hours, delaying new research projects, and submitting fewer articles for review. This will negatively impact individual women's careers but also exacerbate an already stubborn gender gap in science. In this article, we contribute to the research on the pandemic-induced gender gap in scientific productivity by examining authorship patterns among COVID-19 related articles in 28 top science journals, compared to publication patterns in those same journals last year. Though gender gaps are becoming evident in many fields, the lack of women scientists' voice in the research on COVID-19 is dire, as our best chance of understanding and treating the disease requires leveraging all scientific and medical expertise. Female scientists' reduced capacity to conduct research will delay knowledge production and, ultimately, efforts to curb COVID-19 infection and death rates. COVID-19 requires all hands-on deck, including those of female scientists.

4. Entanglements of gender in Canadian information about vaccination in pregnancy

Presenter and Author: *Terra Manca, Dalhousie University*

In many high-income countries, public health recommendations for care during pregnancy include immunization with tetanus-diphtheria-acellular-pertussis (Tdap) and inactivated-influenza vaccines (IIV). Robust evidence that these vaccines prevent severe disease and related complications among pregnant women, fetuses, and infants emerged after they were recommended in many countries. This delay in evidence contributed to contradictions between information sources that described vaccination in pregnancy. Similar contradictions are notable with available information about COVID-19 vaccination. As such, pregnant women and healthcare providers traditionally navigated contradictory information about the safety and effectiveness of vaccination in pregnancy. As part of an ongoing study, I am conducting a content analysis about IIV and Tdap vaccination in pregnancy and qualitative interviews with pregnant women and healthcare providers. Texts (N≤300) included in the content analysis describe vaccination during pregnancy in Canada (e.g., webpages, printouts, posters, videos) and were developed by institutions that provide information about vaccination in pregnancy (e.g., public health services, professional organizations, vaccine manufacturers). To date, interview participants include 5 pregnant women and 5 healthcare providers (N≤10). Interviews target understandings of vaccination in pregnancy and responses to informational

materials. Feminist literature informs my analysis of texts about vaccination in pregnancy and interview transcripts. In this paper, I discuss how gender is entangled into representations of the evidence supporting vaccination in pregnancy. For instance, many images included in texts present women as what one interview participant called, "supermodel types with a belly popped on them," or they display baby bumps by blurring or cropping of extraneous body parts. Furthermore, I found that informational materials draw on culturally dominant narratives about vaccine success to responsibilize pregnant women accept IIV and Tdap vaccines. I will discuss how texts about vaccination incorporate discourses about mothering in ways that exert moral pressure on eligible pregnant women to receive recommended vaccines.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: ALTERNATIVE PEDAGOGIES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Session Code: RAE1B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

Educational institutions in Canada host a diverse community of students from intersecting racial and ethnic cultural backgrounds, yet Eurocentric epistemologies remain their default model of instruction. Students who are members of racial and ethnic minority communities in Canada report a daily struggle with ongoing racism, xenophobia, and the continuing effects of attempted cultural genocide. During the COVID 19 pandemic, racial and ethnic minority students have had unequal access to Canadian institutions' resources and rewards. Such inequities reinforce the urgency for a close examination of how education philosophies, policies and practices manifest life chances for racial and ethnic minority youth and their communities. The presentations in this session examine the ways that cultural engagement and alternative pedagogies cultivate spaces of shared learning, community empowerment, social change, and new knowledge.

Organizers: Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Firrisaa Abdulkarim, York University

Chair: Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia

Presentations:

1. Black Popular Culture: Re-Imagining Pedagogical Possibilities

Presenter and Author: *Hyacinth Campbell, Brock University*

Understanding and addressing Black youth's complex systemic anti-Black racism experiences is vital to realize how Black youth resist and respond to exclusionary conditions within their schools. In this paper, I explore hip hop as an example of Black popular culture as one approach that offers Black youth opportunities to resist and refuse racism through self-expression. As a form of pedagogy, I consider how Black popular culture reframes and reimagines learning and actively addresses the various forms of systemic racism and anti-Black oppression. Research has explored the impact of

Black popular culture on youth's identity construction. There is less that explores Black popular culture as a form of pedagogy. I draw on participatory methods to inquire into how Black youth can radically imagine a culturally sustaining and empowered Black education vision. My use of participatory methods such as Youth Participatory Action Research will allow the participants to actively engage in co-creating the documentation of video or photo images to recollect memories and engage in discourse about their educational or school experiences. These visual, popular, and digital methods in their hands will create opportunities to access youths different stories of schooling and generate new knowledge on how to reimagine a culturally sustaining pedagogy for Black youth. Participatory methods promote the inclusion of youth voices and ideas that offers Black youth the means of self-expression. As pedagogy, Black popular culture can become the texts and curriculum for revolutionary and transformative opportunity to interrogate intersecting forms of systemic racism while opening spaces for new generative learning by and for Black youth.

2. Squaw-Bitches and wagon burners: Alumni of the Plains Indians Cultural Survival School (PICSS) reflect on the impact of overt racism in mainstream schooling and how a cultural survival school helped them eventually find "Success"

Presenters and Authors: *Cynthia Gallop, Mount Royal University; David Turner, Alberta Health Services; Marlena Bullee, Mount Royal University*

This qualitative, hermeneutic research explored the experiences of alumni who attended the Plains Indians Cultural Survival School (PICSS) in the 1980's and 90's. PICSS was an initiative of the PICSS Society and the Calgary Board of Education (CBE). It was among the first schools run by, and for, Indigenous people in an urban area in Canada. Many of the alumni described experiences of overt and covert racism from teachers, school administrators, and fellow students while attending mainstream schools. Participants described themselves as "floating", "a ghost", "invisible", and "lost". "Lost" is a particularly interesting word choice; the etymology dates to 14th Century Old English, and means to be "wasted, ruined, spent in vain". This word captures the overall impact of their time in school prior to attending PICSS. They discussed how they lacked the ability to find the words and physical energy to fight the negative impacts of racism. A majority dropped out of school, and then eventually found their way to PICSS. Once attending PICSS, alumni described their experiences as feeling "proud" and having "dignity". "Dignity" comes from the Latin word "dignitatem", which means "worthiness". This sense of pride and worth legitimizes students as active participants in the learning process and validates the knowledge they bring to the classroom and world. Many alumni of PICSS went on to become successful lawyers, professors, teachers, nurses, actors, and community activists. The recent killings of, and violence toward, Black Americans and Canadians has given rise to global protests and discussion about anti-Black violence, specifically, and the problem of racism more generally. The research into this innovative schooling program may provide some insight on how to turn an important corner in the education system.

3. Ecological Education with Culturally Relevant Pedagogy: Reconceptualizing and Indigenizing Early Childhood Education

Presenter and Author: *Farzana Balapatel, Ryerson University*

Culturally relevant pedagogy assimilates students background knowledge, prior experiences, and cultural values into daily teaching practices. Our school communities in Canada consists of a diverse

group of children, families, and educators. Educators who advocate for social justice and equity in their instructional philosophies can incorporate culturally relevant pedagogy. This paper explores and investigates the influence of culturally relevant pedagogy in the ecological curriculum. Whenever i think of my childhood, i automatically think of nature. Our connection to our land shapes our relationship with the environment. An ecological curriculum infused with a culturally relevant pedagogical approach can motivate our young learners to build a profound connection with the land. This paper narrates stories of researchers who integrated culturally relevant pedagogy and traditional ecological knowledge in environmental education. Indigenous learning and teaching are deeply rooted in land-based education. Their traditional and heritage knowledge about the environment can be influential in environmental education. The indigenous traditional ecological knowledge is derived from their direct correlation with the natural environment for hundreds of years. While narrating these stories, i have situated my lived experiences to reflect and understand the relationship between nature and culture. This paper attempts to reconceptualize and indigenize early childhood education.

4. Academic Performance & Residential School Legacy: The Moderating Effect of Cultural Attachment in Residential School Attendees and their Descendants

Presenters and Authors: *Storm Jeffers, University of Toronto; Mitchell Mclvor, University of West Georgia*

Using the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, this paper explores the negative effect of residential schools on the educational attainment of attendees and their families. While adverse effects are well-documented in the literature (Barnes et al., 2006; Chissell and Wotherspoon, 2002), we are primarily concerned with how Indigenous cultural attachment and engagement may moderate academic performance, and the likelihood of failing a grade or dropping out of school. More specifically, we assess the moderating role of five variables: (1) attending a school with an Indigenous language or cultural program, (2) frequency of participation in Indigenous cultural activities, (3) speaking an Indigenous language, (4) respondent's views on the importance of speaking an Indigenous language, and (5) exposure to an Indigenous language. Our findings vary widely. Cultural attachment and engagement at times serves a protective effect associated with better school performance, and in other contexts amplifies the consequences of residential school attendance as evidenced in poorer school performance. We also find clear evidence that harm caused by residential schooling is intergenerational. We discuss the theoretical and policy implications of these findings within the framework of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report, attending to the calls for action and the lived experiences of residential school survivors.

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE, HEALTH, AND ILLNESS II: TECHNOLOGIES

Session Code: HEA2B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

The session features papers examining the role of communication technologies, surveillance, digital devices, medications, immunizations and biomedical advancements, and the politics of the body as they pertain to the broader area of the sociology of health, illness, and health care.

Organizers: *Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Chair: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. The New Canadian Maskscape: Preliminary Remarks on an Emerging Technology of Health

Presenter and Author: *Mickey Vallee, Athabasca University*

This presentation is concerned with the facemask as an intersection between the sociology of the body and critical data studies. Communication technologies have played a predominant role in restructuring of communication under the COVID-19 pandemic, from endless Zoom meetings to fitness apps. While digital technological devices have played an important role in these new mediations, no other technology has been quite so pervasive and visible as the cloth facemask. This presentation evaluates Canadians attitudes towards cloth facemask, based on two surveys conducted in November 2020 (N=1550) and December 2020 (N=1515). Preliminary findings from the surveys are that the process of gaining a compliance rate is not a medical process but a sociological one, involving the kinds of attitudes that are absorbed into the device under question. The facemask, it is argued, is successfully integrated into Canadian society insofar as the mask "speaks for itself" on the level of a community-protective discourse. I call this community-protective discourse the "I/Thou" genesis of facemask integration, and consider it in light of Roberto Esposito's remarks on the origins of biopower, and Gilbert Simondon's metaphysics of technological individuation.

2. Epidural Use at a Rural Hospital: An Historical Sociological Analysis

Presenter and Author: *Robyn Allen, Brandon University*

Epidurals are key interventions in medicalized birth. Although epidurals produce iatrogenic harms and cause negative outcomes from hospital policies, they are continually used and avoid scrutiny of clinicians. Provincial rates of epidural use (73.1%) combine with this rural hospital site maintaining a cesarean section average (30.5%), found above both the provincial average (25.5%) and Canada's average (28.8%). Through socio-historical analysis, using an original suturing of Michel Foucault's concept of power and Gilles Deleuze's concept of the folded force, I explain how epidurals become a technique of medical authority subjectifying the unruly birthing body. Epidurals arise historically from 1) solutions to parturient mortality rates through pain management, and become, 2) the dominant form of pain management despite its iatrogenic outcomes. Epidurals continue to be used 3) outside of the EBM paradigm with a coercive effect, and, 4) towards the goal of the painless birth where policies warp protecting epidurals from critique and towards refinement. This analysis then explores health inequities through evidences derived from ill-explained technologies of knowledge which justify decisions superseding consent and coercing parturients into further medical interventions, like cesarean sections.

SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT II: PUBLIC SPACES AND ACCESS TO SPORTS

Session Code: SOS1B

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 2**

This session will discuss the ways in which these intersections and the dominant discourses of race and gender limit access to sport. Panelists will also discuss the difficulties associated with accessing sport during the COVID-19 pandemic, the organization of sport for incarcerated youth, and the struggles that women face with the misogynistic stigma around menstruation.

Organizers: *Lee Hill, University of Cape Town; Martine Dennie, University of Calgary*

Chair: *Martine Dennie, University of Calgary*

Presentations:

1. Balling all the way to university: Black Canadian female athletes, U.S. athletic scholarships, and accessing higher education

Presenter and Author: *Rhonda George, York University*

This paper explores the ways in which competitive sport participation can be used to create pathways to post-secondary education for Black female basketball athletes in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Drawing on a qualitative study using 20 in-depth interviews with Black female U.S. athletic scholarship recipients from the GTA, I argue that some Black athletes may participate heavily in competitive sport as a more affordable pathway to accessing university. Using Critical Race Theory, I explore the climate of GTA schools for Black students and the barriers to accessing university study. I then explore how despite this climate, the participants in this study leveraged athletic opportunities to successfully complete their secondary school education and pursue both educational and athletic opportunities in the U.S. Lastly, I explore the challenges and limitations of pursuing U.S. athletic scholarships including injuries, team mismatches, and institutional transfers. This research contributes to a body of knowledge that currently neglects the specific experiences of Black Canadian female athletes. In this work, I elucidate the ways in which the axis of gender, intersecting with class and race, creates social and athletic experiences and opportunities that are distinct from the dominant Black male-centered discourses in sport and research on student-athletes.

2. Critical menstruation studies: un nouveau paradigme en recherche sportive

Presenter and Author: *A Keyser-Verreault, Concordia University*

Dans la recherche portant sur le sport, le sujet des menstruations a principalement été exploré du point de vue de l'impact des menstruations sur la performance sportive. Maintes recherches ont montré que le fait d'avoir des menstruations amenait un déclin de la performance sportive chez les personnes qui ont un utérus. Plus récemment, de nouvelles études ont proposé qu'en faisant une gestion des menstruations des athlètes il était possible d'arriver à de bons résultats de performance sportive. Nous sommes donc passés d'un discours négatif sur les menstruations à un discours de gestion. Il existe finalement peu d'études qui portent sur d'autres aspects du phénomène des

menstruations dans le sport. Si peu de savoirs scientifiques sur un sujet pourtant fondamental à un moment ou un autre de la vie de la moitié de la population sont une bonne illustration du pouvoir misogyne et de la stigmatisation des menstruations comme quelque chose d'abject dans nos sociétés. Les personnes qui ont un utérus vivent différentes expériences en lien avec les menstruations dans le monde sportif et nous proposons, dans cette présentation, différentes avenues de recherches prometteuses pour analyser le phénomène dans une perspective intersectionnelle. Nous posons la question de savoir quels savoirs peuvent émerger lorsque les menstruations émergent comme une catégorie d'analyse dynamique.

3. Climbing 'Well': Critical Opportunities in Contested Access

Presenter and Author: *William Kent Hall, Carleton University*

Conflict and negotiation of access to public lands is increasingly a defining aspect of the outdoor rock-climbing experience. A surge in popularity has raised the impact of climbers on the land and on nearby communities – intensifying concerns of 'how' this growing user group recreates. This concern has peaked as pandemic travel restrictions, environmental degradation, and a widespread interrogation of the privilege to recreate has cast doubt on many climbers' expectations about freedom of mobility and access to public space. Climbing 'well' in this context is thus a problematized experience; who belongs in contested places is established through the ethical stylization of conduct. By exploring this dynamic realization of climbing ethics, I discuss how dominating norms entangle with critical possibilities in practice, complicating straightforward narratives of the relationship between sport and place. This position will be supported through consideration of Foucault's genealogical account of ethics in conversation with feminist, anti-racist, and critical sport approaches. To illustrate this discussion, I draw on fieldwork undertaken in the contested public spaces of Hueco Tanks State Park, Texas, and Bruce Peninsula National Park, Ontario, as well as ongoing observations of climbers' experiences of recreation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Recreation or Rehabilitation? Staff Perspectives on Sport Programs for Incarcerated Youth in Ontario

Presenter and Author: *Mark Norman, McMaster University*

Non-presenting Author: *Tavis Smith, University of Toronto*

This paper examines the provision of sport and physical recreation in Ontario secure custody youth facilities. Drawing on qualitative and quantitative survey responses from staff (n=12) at secure transfer-payment facilities (i.e., operated by organizations with funding from the province), this paper analyzes the type, frequency and organization of physical recreation activities for incarcerated youth; staff perceptions of recreation's social value; and the role of sport and physical recreation within the broader goals of the youth justice system. Theoretically, the paper explores tensions between discourses of rehabilitation and punishment, and the simultaneous possibilities for sport programs to provide youth with socially meaningful and pleasurable experiences while also acting as vehicles for surveillance or social control.

TEACHING IN A PANDEMIC I: STRATEGIES FOR IN-PERSON AND ONLINE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

Session Code: TEA2A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

This session features presentations designed to highlight a teaching strategy or assignment design that engages students in learning sociological content and was created or adapted in response to the broad impacts of COVID-19 on faculty and students in postsecondary institutions. 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, discuss engagement with a sociological perspective in online or face-to-face teaching and learning spaces, and explore how sociologists adapt their teaching practice based on current events and classroom constraints.

Organizers and Chairs: *Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Presentations:

1. Students, Self-Care, and the Sociological Imagination: A Pandemic-Era Introductory Sociology Exercise

Presenter and Author: *Dana Sawchuk, Wilfrid Laurier University*

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the already-high rates of anxiety and stress among university students. Remote learning, social distancing protocols, and campus shutdowns have made the delivery of campus-based programs addressing these mental health concerns difficult, if not impossible. This presentation describes an end-of-term Introduction to Sociology tutorial activity that acknowledges students evident need to practice self-care and provides them with an opportunity to exercise their sociological imaginations. As such, I describe how I use Zoom breakout rooms with groups of 60-100 students to discuss self-care in a sociological manner. I comment on the sociological themes evoked as students are first prompted to reflect upon their own self-care practices (or lack thereof) and then asked to consider what is both promising and problematic about common self-care suggestions in relation to social injustice and social change. Since one of the learning outcomes of the course involves "demonstrating an awareness of how social inequality is generated, sustained, and potentially overcome," the exercise can serve as an informal yet valuable capstone reflection for the class.

2. Physically Apart and a Pedagogical Restart: Pandemic Podcasting for Children's Rights

Presenters and Authors: *Christine Goodwin De Faria, Trent University Durham; Daniella Bendo, Kings College at Western University*

The use of podcasts provides a platform for faculty to share research and experience and have immense potential as a creative and unique teaching tool (Spinelle 2019). Podcasts provide an accessible and enjoyable way for students to learn, while facilitating engagement with current

issues and events as they unfold (Prince 2020). Listening to speakers can also promote student involvement, active learning and critical thinking, while adding value to the curriculum (Merle and Craig 2016). As faculty who both teach on issues of child rights and policy, we sought to provide a meaningful way to engage undergraduate students as they navigate online learning during COVID-19. To do so, we created a podcast series Child Rights Right Now which we co-host together. Our podcast guests have included a range of unique speakers both domestically and internationally who specialize in children's rights at theoretical and practical levels. By listening to our podcasts, students are provided with an opportunity to engage with contemporary issues and learn from scholars and professionals in their field, many of whom would be unable to speak in our classes in person. As co-hosts, we also have the opportunity to ask questions and engage in dialogue directly relevant to the learning objectives of our courses and the interests of our students. This presentation will discuss our experiences using our podcast within our classrooms and how podcasts may be leveraged as a creative tool for academic teaching.

3. The Duplicitous and the Diligent: Preserving Academic Integrity in Online Courses

Presenters and Authors: *Lindsay Hudson, University of Toronto; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Author: *James Lannigan, University of Toronto*

The COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented and sudden shift to online teaching and learning, forcing many instructors to adapt their courses, and their assessments, to an online environment. With the shift to online courses, students expressed concerns about fairness and about their grades, while instructors scrambled to convert their assessments to online versions. One of the central concerns amidst this transition is online cheating and academic integrity. In this presentation, we provide a series of empirically derived tips for maintaining academic integrity in courses. Our research - derived from student perceptions, institutional best practices, and the extant literature - takes a pragmatic approach to mitigate opportunities for cheating while preserving a culture of academic integrity in online courses. We outline several strategies that course instructors can adopt to better facilitate this challenging adjustment in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

THEORY AND METHOD IN HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY

Session Code: THE2

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

Historical research was foundational to the discipline of sociology. From Marx's materialist theory of history, to Weber's comprehensive analyses of the origins of eastern and western institutions, to Durkheim's inductive comparative historical method, "how we got to now" was intended to be part and parcel of sociology's analysis of society. Yet the contemporary practice of sociology often treats history as empirically factual; that which came before provides context to our engagements with the world 'here and now' as opposed to being an integral element of the present deserving of theoretical and methodological elaboration. With the exception of Foucault's archaeology, historical researchers in sociology have found few resources available for informing our historical methods and methodologies. Many working in the critical, historical tradition in sociology have been

sidebarred by dominant methods foci in quantitative and qualitative procedures of collecting research. This panel aims to affirm the place of history in the theory and method of sociology in Canada and beyond. It responds to two perceived needs: to provide a forum for historical research and to engage in discussion about historical research methodology in sociology.

Organizers and Chairs: *Ariane Hanemaayer, Cambridge University and Brandon University; Kathryn Barber, Brandon University and York University*

Presentations:

1. A Theory of History Beyond Structure and Agency

Presenter and Author: *Jean-Sebastien Guy, Dalhousie University*

This presentation gathers up the elements developed in 'Theory Beyond Structure and Agency' (Guy, 2019) that amount to a theory of history. Using the ideas of Max Weber for demonstrative purposes, the book shows how we can understand the history of capitalism as the development of distinct social forms riding on each other: the entrepreneurial organization of capital finds support on calculable law, which itself finds support on the bureaucratic state, etc. These forms can interact because they arise in the same medium: the crowd made out of an infinite number of individuals. We can recapitulate this basic sketch by highlighting the following assumptions. First: the model rests on the idea that all social interactions depend on the difference between communication and metacommunication (Bateson, 1972). Put differently, each social activity creates its own context. It is as though social activities are self-contextualising. Even though social activities exist in a wider environment and remain exposed to it, they introduce rules of organization that are nowhere to be found in their environment. Thus social activities mark a new emerging level above that of their environment. Second: sociological analysis cannot start with a single individual as agent (with his/her beliefs, interests, goals, etc.), nor can it start with a fully formed system or structure (that would be like putting the cart before the horse). Rather sociological analysis begins by foregrounding the space of possibilities that exists between many individuals. I call this space the "socoscape." The many social behaviors that we observe in reality must be envisioned as born in the socioscape. Third, history gets off the ground when different social activities mesh together to produce longer and longer chains of behaviors.

2. Continuities and Divergences Between the Austrian School of Economics and Comprehensive Sociology

Presenter and Author: *Christian Robitaille, University of Ottawa*

During the second half of the 19th century, Carl Menger, the founder of the Austrian School of economics, was involved in a debate with members of the German Historical School on the role of theory in social inquiries as opposed to that of history. This debate, named the 'Methodenstreit', had a profound impact on the future development of economics and sociology. For instance, Georg Simmel and Max Weber, while initiating their own versions of a comprehensive sociology, have positioned their work in light of Menger's discussion of theory and of its role in social investigations. Later on, Alfred Schutz, who inspired the work of Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, attempted to integrate Weber's comprehensive sociology with Austrian School economist Ludwig von Mises's

method for the study of the social sciences. Although this clearly indicates that there are links between comprehensive sociology and the epistemological framework of the Austrian School of economics, few studies have sought to delineate their similarities and divergences. This communication aims at contributing to the history of sociological thought by showing how comprehensive sociology has evolved as an extension of the Austrian School's fundamental principles for the study of the social world. In particular, it will show that there exists a complementarity between their respective objects of analyses although their respective understanding of what theory is diverges.

3. Comte, his critics, and the question of positivism

Presenter and Author: *Kathryn Barber, University of Toronto*

The second 'methodenstreit' included a strong critique of Auguste Comte's positivism as an epistemological paradigm for the social sciences by Frankfurt school theorists, Theodor Adorno and Jürgen Habermas. Yet the Frankfurt school's depiction is in many ways incongruent with the secondary literature on Comte – his most well-known biographer, for instance, describes him and his positivism as “proto-postmodernist” (Pickering, 2007, 449). In this presentation, I develop the Frankfurt school's understanding of Comte's positivism presented in the second 'methodenstreit'. I then use Comte's 'Opuscules de la philosophie sociale' as well as the secondary literature on his theory and life in order to reconstruct key elements of his positivist theory. Specifically, I evaluate 1) the method of positivism and its relation to the natural sciences; 2) the relation of positivism to history and context and its view of the “people”. I argue that the Frankfurt school's critique of Comte's positivism is inconsistent with the tenets of Comte's theory and suggest that their critique is best suited for the logical positivist movement.

VIOLENCE AS A CULTURAL PROCESS II: LIVED EXPERIENCES AND MEANINGS OF VIOLENCE

Session Code: VLS1B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

This session aims to advance sociological theories, methods, and empirical explorations of how people come to see various experiences as violent – whether lived, observed or distant. Part II of this session focuses on how lived experiences shape meanings of violence.

Organizer and Chair: *Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Economic abuse among Ghanaian women.

Presenter and Author: *Jessica Boateng, Memorial University*

Economic abuse occurs when an intimate partner deprives or threatens to deny their partner access and control of financial and economic resources. Emerging evidence indicates that women in sub-Saharan Africa, including Ghana, experience higher levels and various types of economic abuse.

Notwithstanding, academic research on this topic remains scant, and very few studies document the lived experiences of women with economic abuse. Using qualitative data collected in 2019 from 16 women in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, and upper east regions of Ghana, this paper explored the causes, consequences, and coping strategies of female survivors of economic abuse. Results indicate that economic abuse is common among Ghanaian women, although they were often oblivious about these types of abuse. Women narrated experiences of exploitation, deprivation, and sabotage to control various aspects of their lives. While some women indicated experiences of men hindering their employment, others complained about financial extortion from their partners. Husband's unemployment, controlling behaviors, drunkenness, jealousy, and cultural factors were major causes of these abuse types. Economic abuse negatively affected female survivors' jobs and businesses, food security and often led to physical violence. Women coped with these types of violence by relying on external family networks for economic survival. Findings suggest the need for policymakers to include programmes that educate women on economic abuse and a call for programs that empower them to be economically and financially self-sufficient.

2. Rethinking Power and Control: How Men Understand Why Violence Erupts in their Intimate Relationships

Presenter and Author: *Marie Laperriere, Northwestern University*

In this paper, I examine how perpetrators of domestic violence understand why conflict emerges in their intimate relationships and make sense of their trajectories with violence. This research draws on a series of life interviews (n=50) conducted with men convicted of domestic violence as well as over two years of ethnographic fieldwork at two agencies providing partner abuse intervention programs. First, I analyze how perpetrators understand the eruption of specific incidents during which they used violence against their intimate partner. Second, I explore the connections that they make between these incidents, the broader context of their relationship, and other important events in their lives. Finally, I examine how their narratives about their experiences with violence evolve as they go through a treatment program for domestic violence perpetrators. I conclude by discussing implications for how sociologists understand why and how individuals use power and control in their relationships.

3. Beyond the Physical: Legal, Social and Symbolic Violence in Police-Citizen Encounters

Presenter and Author: *Holly Campeau, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Author: *Ron Levi, University of Toronto*

In this paper, we examine how people who have been arrested make sense of the violence they experience and/or witness in the course of their interactions with police officers. Drawing on interviews with people who are detained in city jails (150 in Cleveland, 100 in Baltimore, and 90 in a large Canadian city), we find variation in how these individuals make sense of state violence, and capture important distinctions they draw across a range of experiences. We build on previous conceptualizations, including symbolic violence (Bourdieu 1997), structural violence (Bourgois 2001), and legal violence (Menjivar and Abrego 2012), to demonstrate the complexity and scope of what constitutes violence in the eyes of people who are directly impacted by police practices (in contrast to "use of force" in 'official' terms). We outline several categories, including not only physical violence, but also legal, social and symbolic forms, as well as threat and malign neglect.

4. Accounting for cultural scripts in narratives of harm: the 'house' and the 'street' in narratives of criminalized teenage girls in Brazil

Presenter and Author: *Natália Bittencourt Otto, University of Toronto*

Narrative criminologists have urged scholars of crime to consider the power of narratives and storytelling in shaping social understandings of violence and giving meaning to individual and social practices of harm. More recent approaches have pointed to the important role that localized cultural scripts play in narratives of harm. In this vein, this paper analyses how narratives of harm are shaped by localized understandings of the public and private spheres in Brazil. The meanings of the 'house' and the 'street' in Brazilian culture have been thoroughly theorized. Anthropologist Roberto DaMatta famously argued that the house and the street are separate moral domains in Brazilian society, where the house remains under the morality of the patriarchal family, and the street represents the opportunities of an egalitarian space that belongs to everyone and no one in particular. This paper investigates the meanings attributed to the house and the street in 21 biographical narratives of incarcerated teenage girls in Brazil. We ask: how do criminalized teenage girls in Brazil narratively construct the place of interpersonal violence in the public and private sphere in their biographical narratives? We found that girls perceive violence to be a legitimate tool to solve interpersonal conflicts in the street but abhor and actively resist the use of violence in the home. In their narratives, the home appears as an egalitarian matriarchy and the street as a hierarchical dystopia.

WHY DON'T CANADIAN SOCIOLOGISTS CONDUCT MORE ETHNOGRAPHIES AND HOW SHOULD THEY GO ABOUT IT?

Session Code: REM5

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 2

Ethnographies have resulted in ground-breaking, controversial, and frequently cited books in the field of sociology. Following an immersion of at least a year, several scholars have offered thick descriptions and novel theoretical and empirical insights about a specific social environment, including in predominantly racialized neighborhoods. We can cite well-known American books from Mitchell Duneier (*Sidewalk*, 2000), Elijah Anderson (*Code of the Street*, 1999), Jay MacLeod (*Ain't no makin' it*, 2008), or Alice Goffman (*On the Run*, 2014). There is a rich ethnographic tradition in Canadian sociology, from Hughes (1946) to Seeley (1956) to Luxton (1980) alongside a significant symbolic interactionist tradition. But has the ethnographic tradition in Canada stalled? How can we expand this tradition's theoretical and methodological underpinnings to conduct ethically ethnographic work with Indigenous and racialized communities? This panel will seek to explore whether and, if so why, doctoral students and faculty in Canadian departments of sociology are less often engaged in extensive and prolonged ethnographic research compared to their American counterparts. We aim to unpack the epistemological, theoretical, methodological, pedagogical, and institutional factors that may be putting up barriers to the undertaking of ethnography in Canada. It will also examine how racism and colonialism can be contended with during ethnographic fieldwork.

This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association's Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns and Research Advisory Subcommittees.

Organizers and Moderators: *Johanne Jean-Pierre, Ryerson University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University*

Panelists:

- Jerry Flores, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto
- Robert Henry, Indigenous Studies, University of Saskatchewan
- Shamus Khan, Princeton University
- Jacqueline Low, Department of Sociology, University of New Brunswick

BRINGING EQUITY TO WICKED PROBLEMS II

Session Code: THE1B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

Wicked problems are problems for which there is no one single solution, and often no apparent solution, because they involve complex feedback among heterogeneous interdependent actors, communities, and forces (both individual and collective, grassroots and institutional, human and other-than human). Wicked problems appear across many domains, and include: climate change, poverty and growing economic inequality, food security, colonialism, systemic racism, patriarchy, heteronormativity, and obstacles to bottom-up democratic decision-making. When it comes to wicked problems, both the social and the physical sciences are implicated in questions of equity and justice. Conventional approaches tend to frame "social problems" in such a way as to pursue solutions that leave structural inequities intact. For wicked problems, no intervention is value-neutral; relations of power, identity, and equity permeate all aspects of any sufficiently complex problem. Addressing wicked problems and helping equity groups who are traditionally overlooked requires scholarship and working in tandem with affected communities that goes beyond disciplinary silos: a deterritorialized, networked, transdisciplinary, and collaborative scholarship, to create new approaches to conceptualizing, modeling, observing, and engaging in social relations. For this session we invited papers that pursue equitable solutions to wicked problems from a broad range of approaches, including but not limited to: systems thinking, complex systems theory, ecological systems theory, computational modeling, game theory, social network analysis, new materialism, posthumanism, and Indigenous theory.

Organizers and Chairs: *Christopher Powell, Ryerson University; Cheryl Teelucksingh, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. "All of the bits that actually make a difference": Examining the voluntary sector's capacity for social problem solving in criminal justice

Presenter and Author: *Kaitlyn Quinn, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Authors: *Philippa Tomczak, University of Nottingham; Gillian Buck, University of Chester*

The increasing reliance on the voluntary sector in the amelioration of some of society's most "wicked problems" is well-rehearsed in the sociological and social policy literatures. The voluntary sector is positioned as the last line of defense for some of society's most marginalized, yet it suffers from chronic resource shortages and political obstacles that significantly reduce its capacities. The existing literature, however, has scarcely examined 'what it is like' for voluntary sector practitioners trying to create social change amidst these challenging conditions. In this paper, we explore how voluntary sector practitioners across England and Scotland seek to pursue more equitable solutions to the social problems associated with, and implicated in, criminalization whilst also navigating significant barriers in their work. Criminalization and punishment are complex social problems intersecting with inequalities such as poverty, homelessness, race/racism, public health, victimization, (un)employment, family/partner violence, and immigration. As a result, voluntary sector practitioners seeking to intervene in the criminal justice domain are faced with some of the most urgent human needs at the confluence of structural and social inequalities. Our analysis explores how these practitioners understand, interpret, attribute meaning to, and, ultimately, take action to tackle the human suffering with which they are confronted. Following the broader 'emotional turn' in sociology and cognate disciplines, we position practitioners' emotions and the meaning made thereof as integral to understanding the voluntary sector's 'capacity' for social problem solving. Whilst the realization of social change will inevitably require linkages with and modifications to macro-level systems, cultivating justice and the conditions of human flourishing begin as the kinds of intrapersonal pursuits that we examine in this paper.

2. Learning and Growth in Research on Wicked Problems

Presenter and Author: *Kris Erickson, Ryerson University*

This paper will consider the skills, capacities, and expertise of actors involved in engaging wicked problems (Williams and Hummelbrunner, 2011; Williams and van 't Hof, 2016). I will consider my own recent experiences in community-engaged and social innovation research, focusing on youth livelihood development (YLD) as an exemplary wicked problem. YLD demands actors develop a range of expertise (Epstein, 2019) through an imperative to build and sustain partnerships across intersecting educational, employment, or health and well-being contexts (Betcherman et al. 2007; Hempel and Fiala 2012), but also because such partnership development must utilize inclusive strategies and practices capable of building authentic understanding of youth experiences. I will explore how actors involved in YLD do and can continue to learn from and with one another, particularly youth, and will consider partnership and developmental strategies that are commonly used to help formalize already existing expertise, clarify and delineate interrelated priorities, and decentre learning and growth from perceived individual deficits to instead focus on building the collective capacity of institutional, organizational, or partnership "actors."

3. Trafficking at the Intersections: Racism, Colonialism, Sexism, and Exploitation in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Robert Nonomura, Western University*

Over the past several years, efforts from activist organizations, service providers, scholars, and survivors has brought an increasing and much deserved intensity to the issue of “human trafficking” in Canada, especially as it relates to sexual exploitation. This issue has in turn generated significant points of conflict among advocates over the policing of sex work, the restriction of migration, and the politics of neoliberal humanitarianism, exposing rifts in the ways that contemporary feminists conceptualize the target and objective of anti-oppression struggle. Conflicts between anti-trafficking and “anti-”anti-trafficking perspectives therefore appear as a “wicked problem” for feminist solidarity and for effective social policy in Canada. However, this may be less so if human trafficking were more widely addressed in terms of the intersections of sexual violence with racial and colonial violence in Canada. Drawing upon the work of Indigenous, Black, and intersectional feminists, this paper analyzes the connections between the social phenomenon of “human trafficking” and the ongoing legacy of racialized and colonial oppression within the Canadian colonial project. The paper argues that meaningful and effective solutions to trafficking must confront the ways that heteropatriarchy, racism, and settler colonialism are systemically inscribed in human trafficking—not only in the patterns of the crimes themselves but also in the ways this violence is imagined, discussed, (de)valued, and prosecuted in Canadian society. Although a focus on the intersections of sexual, racial, and colonial violence does not itself resolve the “wicked problem” of human trafficking for contemporary feminism, I propose that such a focus stands to generate renewed bases for mutual recognition, allyship, and cultural humility. Not only can it open possibilities for antiracist and decolonizing approaches to human trafficking, it can foreground the voices of Indigenous and racialized survivors whose insights are too frequently marginalized from the current discourse.

4. Controversies, contestations, and collaborations: A posthuman turn in natural resource governance

Presenter and Author: *Nathan Badry, McGill University*

Non-presenting Author: *Gordon Hickey, McGill University*

Natural resource governance is already characterized by numerous wicked problems, but the bringing together of Indigenous and Western knowledge systems is an especially intractable challenge, often hampering efforts towards Indigenous sovereignty and Reconciliation. Indigenous knowledge is frequently incommensurable with dominant scientific frameworks, particularly in how many Indigenous Peoples conceptualize the social roles of the more-than-human. Nonetheless, Indigenous and scientific knowledges are increasingly being brought together in contexts ranging from wildlife co-management to global environmental assessments, and this can involve Indigenous knowledge being translated, integrated, or ignored to fit within those frameworks. We argue that Actor-Network Theory—a way of accounting for the webs of relations constituting and generating social and natural worlds—has the potential to challenge the boundaries that make this work difficult. One way this could be done is by applying Actor-Network Theory itself as a boundary object, helping to facilitate collaboration and reciprocal learning among Indigenous and non-Indigenous governance actors, without necessarily requiring agreement on or the imposition of a single worldview. This would fit within and complement broader frameworks and approaches like

Two-Eyed Seeing which strive to address entrenched power dynamics in work involving Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples. Actor-Network Theory, as well as other approaches loosely grouped under Posthumanism, could potentially offer insights into how many wicked problems in natural resource governance like this one can be addressed.

EXPLORING THE COMPLEXITIES OF CHILD AND YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Session Code: SCY2

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

Research has analyzed young people's experiences with collective participation in governance, youth councils, youth parliaments, advocacy initiatives, service delivery systems and policy consultations (Gal & Duramy, 2015; Jans, 2004; Lansdown 2014; Lundy, 2018; Percy-Smith & Thomas, 2009; Tisdall, 2019, 2016a). Although some researchers encourage child-led participation models, others advocate for adult-child participation approaches, where adults and children work collaboratively to create effective change that enables young people to thrive (e.g. Chawla & Driskell, 2006). Research shows that young people excel when they have opportunities to engage in leadership, responsibility, initiative, and agency through quality participation (e.g. Wood, Larson & Brown, 2009). It is therefore increasingly important for decision-makers to collaborate with young people whose feedback should inform practice, legislation, policies and initiatives that relate to children and youth. However, difficulties in achieving effective quality child and youth participation exist, including negative conceptualizations of childhood, misunderstandings about competency and youth interest, power imbalances, and poor implementation (Collins, 2017; Lansdown, 2001). It is important to explore ways to enhance successful participation models, in order to address some of these barriers; but this research is still in its infancy. We therefore present theoretical, empirical and practice-based papers that consider the complexities of child and youth participation in policy, service-delivery, social movements, and child participation models both in the North American and global context.

Organizers and Chairs *Daniella Bendo, King's University College, Western University; Christine Goodwin-De Faria, Trent University*

Presentations:

1. Youth-Driven Participatory Research: Ensuring Just Participatory Research Ethics with Youth Experiencing Homelessness

Presenters and Authors: *Jayne Malenfant, McGill University; Charlotte Smith, Carleton University*

In research and advocacy surrounding youth homelessness, narratives around youth leadership, participation, engagement and voice are at the forefront of how lived experiences are becoming increasingly recognized as important knowledges for grounding socially just and urgent change. However, there is little to no research providing youth-led assessments of the impacts when young people with lived or living experiences of housing instability are implicated as peer researchers, members of youth councils, or are recruited to share stories. Drawing from two youth

participatory action research projects based in Ottawa (Anishnaabek/Omàmiwinìwag territory) and Montréal (Kanien'kehá:ka territory), we bring important questions about the ways that participation is mediated by adults, and how power is conceptualized within dynamics between researchers and youth who have, and continue, to face violence from public systems, unstable housing, and a lack of institutional access. How can researchers ensure they are not perpetuating the same barriers and harm homeless youth experience in institutions broadly? In particular, we suggest a methodology, stemming from our experiences as former youth and current supervisors of youth co-researchers, for youth-led assessment of participatory projects that addresses these power imbalances, resources and supports youth, and grounds our work within equity and a dedication to social justice.

2. Building Intergenerational Partnerships: Reflections from Case Studies of Child and Youth Participatory Research Projects

Presenters and Authors: *Kathleen Manion, Royal Roads University; Laura Wright, International Institute for Child Rights and Development*

The world is slowly starting to acknowledge the critical insight offered by child and youth voices in articulating their realities, highlighting systemic challenges, and offering alternative innovations to programs, research, and policies impacting them. While meaningful participation, is still a long way off from being met and examples of poor participation persist, there are increasing examples of effective child and youth-led and meaningful participation processes that illustrate both paradigmatic and more nuanced advances in child and youth participation. This has been amplified by youth leaders pushing for social and environmental justice across a range of disparate issues around the world, including forced displacement, climate change and challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, there are many examples that encourage adults to recognize that participation itself is not always enough, and what is required are meaningful partnerships with young people. As individuals we each bring different strengths and needs to every relationship, and in through meaningful partnerships we discover these strengths and needs and are able to better respond. Drawing on four case examples, this paper provides insights into the ways that adults can effectively listen, step back, and engage in intergenerational partnerships were invited in order to be better allies to children and youth and agents of change. In collaboration with the International Institute for Child Rights and Development (IICRD), the authors share their reflections on the challenges, successes, and wise practices learned of several arts, sport, and play-based participatory research projects focused on surfacing the innate wisdom of children and youth to effect change in their local environments in Canada, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

3. Precarious Participation Amid an Intimidating Institution: The Participatory Impact of Unaccompanied Minors on the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

Presenter and Author: *Dustin Ciufo, Trent University Durham*

The inextricable interconnection between children's rights and children's participation is essential for advancing child participation models. It is the conceptualization of the child as a rights-bearing rather than needs-bearing individual, entrenched in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, that affirms among many essential rights, a child's right to be heard (UNCRC, 1989). Guided by this coalesced conceptualization of children's rights and children's participation, this

paper aims to conduct a critical examination into the participatory impact of unaccompanied minors upon the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. While a multitude of studies have offered important analysis for the refugee determination process in Canada, (Zambelli, 2018; Aberman, 2014; Rousseau and Foxen, 2010), they remain by and large confined to the experiences of adults. Therefore, a significant gap in the academic literature exists particularly when one considers the fact that as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Canada is responsible for mainstreaming international human rights obligations into national legal obligations. Therefore, it begs the question, to what extent is Canada both upholding the right to participation and acting upon the perspectives shared by unaccompanied minors in Canada's refugee determination process?

4. Using Photovoice to Build Emotional Literacy Skills In Young Children: Benefits and Barriers

Presenter and Author: *Madison Moore, Trent University*

This presentation explores the use of photovoice based programming in a classroom environment to address mental health stigma and build emotional literacy skills. Photovoice is a community-based research method that promotes self-advocacy and participatory action (Becker et al., 2014; Makin and Gask, 2011; Wang and Burris, 1997). There are three goals of photovoice: to empower participants, engage individuals in critical conversations about issues, as well as educate and influence policymakers through the photographs taken by the participants (Wang and Burris, 1997). This approach can be used to develop social-emotional competencies in early childhood to help children better identify their own emotions, support their peer's feelings, and express their experiences to adult leaders and policymakers (Denham et al., 2003; Gordon, 2005). Classrooms can be an ideal space to engage in conversations about mental wellness as it increases the likelihood of access and engagement with the programming because of the pre-existing bond between teacher and student (Cooke et al., 2016). However, while a teacher's role in this type of participatory project is essential, their personal stigmas, lack of education, and individual interest in the subject matter can play a part in the program's outcome. It is necessary to explore how the facilitator in participatory action programming can act both as an asset and barrier in order to work towards solutions that address these concerns and better the experience of youth participants.

5. A Human Capability Approach for the Participation of Immigrant Youth in Settlement Service Delivery: A Case Study of Services Providers in Ottawa, Windsor, and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA).

Presenter and Author: *Omar Lujan, Trent University*

Immigrant youth have been the focus of numerous studies in the area of settlement which vary from educational and health services to studies on marginalization and criminality. Less frequently however does academic research focus on the capacity of immigrant youth to overcome systemic and personal barriers by influencing the type of services they receive. This presentation aims to shed light and provide examples of the inclusion of immigrant youth voices and perspectives in the delivery of settlement services. Specifically, this presentation aims to highlight the capacity of immigrant youth and settlement workers to participate and overcome barriers in the context of economic and social adversity. This presentation concludes by proposing a human capability approach for the development and implementation of settlement services to immigrant youth.

6. The becoming and being of children's participation

Presenter and Author: *Abneet Kaur Atwal, Brock University*

Children's participation has been largely theorized within sociological literature. However, other disciplinary frameworks, such as those allied with socioculturally oriented developmental perspectives, can build on the sociological framing, moving us towards a more complex, transdisciplinary understanding of children's participation. This understanding helps especially to foreground the notion that participation is both a process and an outcome. Accordingly, following a review of relevant sociological literature, I will introduce the work of Barbara Rogoff (2003) on children's participation to show the ways in which socioculturally oriented developmental literature can build on sociological perspectives. The intersection of these literatures will be discussed in terms of three continua for understanding children's participation: interdependence-autonomy; everyday- exceptional contexts; and ways of being-intent.

MEET THE AUTHOR: KRISTIN PLYS, BREWING RESISTANCE INDIAN COFFEE HOUSE AND THE EMERGENCY IN POSTCOLONIAL INDIA

Session Code: CHS4

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

In 1947, decolonization promised a better life for India's peasants, workers, students, Dalits, and religious minorities. By the 1970s, however, this promise had not yet been realized. Various groups fought for the social justice but in response, Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi suspended the constitution, and with it, civil liberties. The hope of decolonization that had turned to disillusion in the postcolonial period quickly descended into a nightmare. In this book, Kristin Plys recounts the little known story of the movement against the Emergency as seen through New Delhi's Indian Coffee House based on newly uncovered evidence and oral histories with the men who led the movement against the Emergency. Panelists will provide critical commentary on Professor Kristin Plys' book, *Brewing Resistance Indian Coffee House and the Emergency in Postcolonial India* (Cambridge University Press, 2020)

Organizer and Chair: Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta

Panelists

- Kristin Plys, University of Toronto
- Atef Said, University of Illinois at Chicago
- Lesley Wood, York University

NEW THEORY IN ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Session Code: ECS2

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

This session focuses on new theoretical developments in economic sociology and political economy.

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

Presentations:

1. Social Closure

Presenter and Author: *Raymond Murphy, University of Ottawa*

Social closure is a concept introduced by Weber and developed into a coherent theoretical framework of economic and political sociology by Parkin. I contributed to it in my book entitled 'Social Closure: The Theory of Monopolisation and Exclusion', published by Oxford University Press in 1988. Since then it has been used to study monopolisation and exclusion between races, linguistic and ethnic groups, religious groups, and genders. But it was intended to be used also for closure between property classes. My research shifted to environmental issues, and I did not use the social closure framework for that, and neither has anyone else. In the last four decades, market and political power has become more concentrated and the impact of human activities on the planet more pronounced, resulting in grave environmental problems like the 'Fossil-Fuelled Climate Crisis' the title of my 2021 book just published by Palgrave. My objectives in this paper are to use the closure perspective to examine i) recent monopolisation of economic power, and ii) monopolisation of the atmospheric carbon sink by fossil-fuelled practices of risk makers to the detriment of latecomers, namely poor countries and future generations.

2. Campus Recruitment and Financialization in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Zhen Wang, University of Toronto*

Literature on financialization has been scarce in Canadian sociology, but other disciplines such as economics and political science have produced considerable empirical research to depict the increasing trend of financialization in Canada, especially in farming industries, housing markets, and de-unionization, verifying that such a phenomenon does not only persist south of the boarder, but is becoming a direr issue in our own country, and financialization deserves more attention in Canadian economic sociology. One keyway to measure financialization is employment in finance as a percentage of total employment, and Canada has shown a sharp increase in this regard since the 1980s. My research aims to explore the underlying mechanisms of this upward trend by measuring the longitudinal and cross-sectional changes of college campus recruiting from the finance sector in Canadian universities. The rich sociological literature on the ties between investment banks and top universities in the US has shown that graduates from the most prestigious schools increasingly choose careers in finance, creating a "brain drain" from other creative industries, and finance firms' strong campus presences play a crucial role in luring students into joining their ranks. My research will delineate a two-mode network between Canadian universities and employers to show whether there exists a similar process of "brain drain" compared to our southern neighbor, and how this process has changed overtime. Ties are measured by different types of campus recruiting activities conducted by employers. By measuring the centrality scores of different types of firms within this two-mood network, we can decipher how the financial sector uniquely contributes to the network cohesion among universities with different rankings and geographic locations. The study will help

uncover the mechanisms that contribute to Canada's increasing employments in finance at an entry level.

3. The Enigma of an Emerging Pink Economy in China: Consumer Demand, Market Opportunities, and Organizational Legitimacy

Presenter and Author: *Xingshu Liu, University of British Columbia*

In the Anglo-American experience, an aboveground pink economy is predicated upon enhanced gay legal rights or social acceptance. This research examines why a pink economy has emerged in China, where gay rights are repressed and public attitudes toward homosexuality are overwhelmingly negative. My findings indicate that in China there was a pre-existing group of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and other nonbinary (LGBT+) people eager to fulfill needs that mainstream businesses disregard and that such consumer demand is a cornerstone of China's pink economy. More importantly, government policies set the stage for the nascent sector to emerge, and new technologies and funding resources laid the material foundations for pink entrepreneurship. Despite legitimacy barriers, pink ventures employed legitimizing strategies to hedge against risk and uncertainty, thereby stabilizing this new market. The study departs from yet complements Anglo-American scholarship that views the pink economy/market as either the product of the gay movement or a catalyst for it.

4. Précarisation du travail : le secteur coopératif à l'épreuve de l'économie de plateforme

Presenter and Author: *Olivier Rafélis de Broves, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Nous proposons pour cette communication de porter un regard sociologique sur le coopérativisme de plateforme, un mouvement qui vise la réappropriation de l'économie de plateforme numérique par des coopératives. Selon le chercheur Trebor Scholz, les entreprises de plateforme auraient réalisé un hold-up sémantique en construisant le narratif de l'économie du partage ou de l'économie collaborative (Scholz, 2013). Les travaux documentant le rapport au travail associé à cette nouvelle forme du capitalisme abondent (Casilli, 2019; Jamil and Noiseux, 2018; Méda and Abdelnour, 2019; Scholz, 2013). Ils décrivent la précarisation des travailleur-ses des applications (Srnicek, 2018). C'est dans ce contexte de dégradation de l'emploi faisant suite à la crise de 2008 qu'a émergé le coopérativisme de plateforme (Scholz, 2016, 2017; Scholz and Schneider, 2016). Notre étude empirique documente le rapport de travail dans une coopérative de plateforme à travers l'étude des cas de Eva Coop, proposant des services de transport en concurrence directe avec Uber. Nos résultats mettent en lumière le potentiel et les limites de la forme coopérative pour enrayer la précarisation des travailleur-ses. Surtout, ils permettent d'imaginer des stratégies contre-hégémoniques pour que l'économie sociale s'oppose frontalement à l'économie capitaliste.

5. Investigating long-term change in employment stability across the life course, 1968-2017

Presenter and Author: *Vesna Pajovic, Western University*

Various theory from the sociology of risk suggests that structural forces such as globalization have increased competition and heightened economic uncertainty, in response to which employers may be incentivized to redistribute economic risks onto workers. Risk redistribution may be achieved through flexibilization in the provision and duration of employment, decreasing the availability of

secure, permanent, and stable employment. However, few studies have examined whether there have been substantial changes across time in the year-to-year stability within—or movement out of—employment positions across individuals' working life course. This study uses 40 cycles of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and social sequence analysis (SA) to follow the employment trajectories of 6,170 men and women in the U.S. from early to middle adulthood (ages 24 to 45), observing change across the period 1968-2017. Employment trajectories are constructed using three indicators of yearly employment status: full-time employment, part-time employment, or unemployment/labour force disengagement. Preliminary findings reveal at least five distinct employment trajectories common across this period, of which roughly 50% suggest unstable and potentially insecure employment. Subsequent analyses will investigate whether younger cohorts are more likely to experience more unstable employment trajectories than older cohorts by examining how cohort membership relates to the probability of experiencing particular types of employment trajectories. This study will also explore whether and how unstable employment trajectory types are stratified along lines of inequality such as race/ethnicity, education, occupation, and income.

PANDEMICS & PATRIARCHY: FEMINIST RESPONSES TO COVID-19 IN CANADA, PAKISTAN AND CHINA

Session Code: FEM8C

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

This session explores the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of women and the patriarchal structures in which we all live. This pandemic has extended beyond individual health concerns and the health care system into the social, economic, cultural and political realms affecting women both locally and globally. COVID-19 has exposed patriarchy and revealed the existing structural inequalities. Social inequalities and health inequities are a growing concern for women, their families and their communities during this tumultuous time. The following papers use a feminist analysis to explore the effects of COVID-19 on women in different social and geographic locations.

Organizers and Chairs: *Monnah Green, University of New Brunswick; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

Presentations:

1. Pregnancy Under Quarantine: The Experiences of Women in Wuhan, China During the COVID-10 Lockdown

Presenters and Authors: *Amy Hanser, University of British Columbia; Yue Qian, University of British Columbia*

Western, feminist research on pregnant women's subjection to medical authority, along with scholarship emphasizing the biopolitical aspects of maternal healthcare and the disciplinary effects upon pregnant women, offers potent critiques of women's encounters with medical knowledge and authority while pregnant. Scholarship on China similarly reveals how women there navigate an

increasingly medicalized understanding of “risky” pregnancy. All these accounts stress how women’s agency and control over their bodies are curtailed by medical frameworks that represent pregnancy as requiring expert oversight and intervention. We suggest that this scholarship may underestimate women’s desire for medical oversight while pregnant. We show how under extreme uncertain conditions—as was the case in Wuhan, China during its 76-day COVID-19 lockdown—pregnant women not only actively worked to maintain access to medical monitoring and care, but they experienced their pregnancies as involving a set of relatively predictable, manageable risks, in contrast to the fear and upheavals associated with COVID-19 and ever-changing response measures. While often a source of anxiety given uncertain access to healthcare, transportation, and even daily necessities, women also experienced caring for themselves during pregnancy, and especially their access to medical advice and monitoring, as a point of stable focus during a tumultuous time.

2. Feminist Visual Analysis - Insights for COVID19 Pakistan

Presenter and Author: *Shama Dossa, Habib University*

Non-presenting Author: *Mahnoor Mehar, FACT Pakistan*

Studying the effects of the pandemic amidst a changing, uncertain climate with incomplete information and on-going research is an opportunity for innovation in the approach. Feminist visual analysis is a method we understand as image-based research through an intersectional feminist lens. We believe this method to be of value in our study ‘Family and Community in the time of COVID-19 in Pakistan’ (FACT - Pakistan) as we aim to understand the experiences of individuals living through the pandemic. Image-based research provides insight and information that may not be otherwise communicated through traditional methods of research, through this approach we aim to fully understand the effects of COVID-19 on families and communities. Our use of feminist visual analysis as an approach to studying the pandemic puts forth several advantages and limitations in producing research. For example, photographs can document information that the participant may have deemed unimportant and otherwise not shared with the researcher. In addition to this, other information can be made clearer through visual representation for the researcher. However, challenges may arise due to concerns about privacy or accessibility to cameras etc. Participants may also be hesitant or uncomfortable (particularly in conservative societies) to share photographs. The data collected through this method has given insight into participant’s personal spaces, gendered family dynamics, social inequities and support mechanisms. This paper aims to explore the use of feminist visual analysis as an approach to studying the pandemic in Pakistan.

3. Speech from the Throne: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Government of Canada's Response to a Pandemic

Presenter and Author: *Lindsay Ostridge, University of Ottawa*

Canada’s Governor General Julie Payette delivered the "Speech from the Throne" during an unprecedented pandemic in September 2020. Opening the 43rd parliament, she articulated the government’s plan to address Canadians’ concerns in the face of a pandemic, focusing on poverty and inequality. In this paper, I conducted a critical discourse analysis on this speech, paying close attention to how the government discusses women’s issues at the intersections of race, class, and

sexuality. Findings reveal that there are many gaps and absences within the discourse, which may lead to the erasure of specific political concerns at a moment of great unrest.

4. A Feminist Perspective on the Impact of COVID-19 on Seniors

Presenter and Author: *Monnah Green, University of New Brunswick*

The unexpected and abrupt invasion of a global pandemic has revealed many of the structural issues and concerns of vulnerable populations that were previously hidden or invisible. COVID-19 has exposed ageism and how undervalued care work is. While this pandemic impacts all populations, we can see its deep impacts on seniors. Senior women are more vulnerable to the impacts of COVID-19, and women are impacted differently than men since women tend to live longer than men, and women frequently have a lower income than men. Many seniors are dying from COVID-19, and many of those who remain may be experiencing heightened anxiety, loneliness and social isolation. Poverty, loneliness and social isolation are linked to negative health influences and premature death. There has also been a rise in the risk of elder abuse with quarantines and lockdowns. These are issues that warrant our attention. This paper uses a feminist analysis to explore the ways in which seniors, especially senior women, are impacted by this pandemic. This paper will draw attention to the ways in which feminist values such as empathy, caring, compassion, nurturing and people centred paradigm could support recovery and healing from the pandemic and move us forward in a more holistic and inclusive approach.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: RACIAL FORMATION AND IDENTITY MAKING IN CANADA AND BEYOND

Session Code: RAE1D

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

This session examines how experiences of racialization affect processes of identity formation for racialized minorities in Canada. Racialization refers to the process of manufacturing and utilizing “race” to designate others to differential treatment. The papers explore, from various perspectives, how processes connected to social, economic, and political forces shape how racial categories and hierarchies are formed and reproduced.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Firrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. Racialized Surveillance in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Diana Cave, Carleton University*

This article discusses how Black bodies have endured techniques of surveillance for generations. Undermining narratives of multiculturalism, this article exposes the various surveillance methods used to control Black bodies. This analysis proposes that white hegemony and white supremacy target Black communities through racialized surveillance because Blackness is a characteristic of the other. Although many Canadians identify as tolerant and welcoming of diversity, micro-aggressions such as “where are you 'really' from?” continue to be commonplace. With the culture of surveillance, critical race theory, and conceptions of multiculturalism in Canada, a theoretical framework is developed to understand hyper-surveillance patterns affecting the Black community. Discourse analysis has contributed to a preliminary conclusion that Canadian society and government continue to promote narratives of multiculturalism despite profound systemic racism embedded in all social institutions, and due to the othering of Black communities, they are perceived as non-belonging. The association between their race and criminality contributes to fear and reinforces hyper-surveillance. This article aims to expose the realities of racialized surveillance in Canada and identify the current barriers to change.

2. Navigating & Negotiating Racial Identity in Thunder Bay

Presenter and Author: *Kristen Kowlessar, Carleton University*

How does place shape the lived experiences of racialized peoples in or nearby Thunder Bay, Northwestern Ontario? As northwestern Ontario’s “commercial, medical, and industrial hub” (Macdonald, 2017), this small city is in stark contrast to the typical metropolises used to examine racism in Canada. Thunder Bay is largely white-dominated in proximity to 49 First Nations. There has been some work on Indigenous experiences (Sanders and Burnett, 2019; Tuesday, 2019) in Thunder Bay, but almost no research on racialized peoples. Through 8 in-depth semi-structured interviews, I investigate the realities of racialized people’s lives in Thunder Bay, focusing on how microaggressions (Wing et al., 2007) impact people’s sense of safety and the overall quality of life for racialized peoples in Thunder Bay. I present the following findings in this paper: First, racialized individuals experience microaggressions most commonly in their day-to-day lives, resulting in a sense of self as inherently inferior. Second, lateral violence (Bombay, Matheson, and Anisman, 2014) occurs in Thunder Bay as a function of settler-colonialism; racialized and Indigenous peoples are the ones who face continuous resistance to their existence. The paper concludes with a discussion about implications to resisting racism and colonialism in places like Thunder Bay and Canada more broadly.

3. Hemispheric racial formation: Central and South American people's ethnoracialization in Toronto, Canada.

Presenter and Author: *Giovanni Carranza-Hernández, York University*

This paper explores how migration shapes Central and South American (CSAs) variegated experiences of race and influences their political incorporation and their community formation in Toronto, Canada. To accomplish this goal, I gather and interrogate literature from across the Americas that speak to CSAs experience of race and ethnicity. My analysis of race and ethnicity is rooted in the triadic Settler-Savage-Slave frame. Using this frame, I show how the western hemispheres two dominant racial projects, 'mestizaje' and multiculturalism, share racialization goals but accomplish them in divergent ways. I reconceptualize how we understand CSAs'

experience of race and ethnicity by theorizing how migration causes CSAs to strategically draw on both 'mestizaje' and multiculturalism, resulting in their experience of ethnoracialization when living in Toronto. I end by discussing how CSAs' intragroup racial dynamics shape the contours, cleavages, and sutures of their community formation and their ethnoracial identity in Toronto.

4. Anti-Muslim Surveillance: Canadians Muslims' Experiences with CSIS

Presenter and Author: *Baljit Nagra, University of Ottawa*

The surveillance of Muslim communities in Western nations has become a cornerstone in “the War on Terror”. To better understand these lived experiences of surveillance, this study coins and develops the term anti-Muslim surveillance. Drawing on 95 in-depth interviews in which Canadian Muslim community leaders living in five Canadian cities described their communities' experience with surveillance by Canadian Secret Intelligence Services (CSIS), this study maps out three components of 'anti-Muslim surveillance': the conflation of Islam with terrorism, extensive surveillance, and coercion. It then explores the impact of 'anti-Muslim surveillance' on Muslim communities, including self-surveillance, the disruption to community building, and the loss of a sense of national belonging.

SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

Session Code: SON1

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

This session features papers related to social networks and / or social capital.

Organizer and Chair: *Rochelle Côté, Memorial University*

Presentations:

1. Bridging and Bonding: A Case for Prioritizing Social Capital Cultivation in Non-Profit Literacy Programming

Presenters and Authors: *Kevin Gosine, Brock University; Darlene Ciuffetelli Parker, Brock University; Tiffany Gallagher, Brock University*

We report selected qualitative results from a large, multi-phase evaluation of an anti-poverty initiative funded by the Local Poverty Reduction Fund of the Province of Ontario. In the evaluation research phase undertaken by the presenters, non-profit literacy programs in a region of southern Ontario were studied with the following objectives: To learn about Service Users' specific needs, the benefits Service Users accrued from their participation in programs, how agencies (Administrators and Staff) might better meet Service Users' needs, and the ongoing challenges that agencies and Service Users face. Qualitative findings from individual interviews and focus groups were triangulated across all participants. This research illuminated the mechanisms and outcomes of social capital production within literacy programs. In addition to supporting literacy, programs presented participants with opportunities to cultivate bridging and bonding forms of social capital.

That is, social and organizational ties that encompass resources, information, connections, mutual aid, and various opportunities. By way of the conditions created and programmatic measures employed within programs, bridging social capital often strengthened into deeper bonding ties between and amongst Service Users and, in many cases, Staff and Volunteers. The social capital generated provided Service Users with a sense of community, belonging, acceptance and ongoing opportunities for bridging social capital outcomes, all previously lacking in the lives of many. This countered the isolation, marginalization, and demonization Service Users endured in other settings and, for many, instilled a sense of optimism and hope. Administrators and Staff described efforts to create program cultures conducive to the development of social capital and mutual support. The study contributes to the existing literature by highlighting how non-profit community entities can benefit individual Service Users and their communities beyond their stated missions by fostering social and organizational connectedness, promoting communal cohesion and social trust, and cultivating unacknowledged talents, strengths and assets within marginalized communities and populations.

2. The Intersectionality of Social Capital

Presenter and Author: *Bonnie Erickson, University of Toronto*

This paper works within the most productive approach to personal social capital, that is, the use of the position generator. The original tool asked whether respondents knew anyone in each of a set of occupations varying in status. Since occupations vary in their incumbents' amount and type of resources, the more different occupations a person has a contact in, the more resources the person has potential access to. This measure has proven to be related to many important consequences of social capital, including getting a good job, income, sense of control over one's own life, and forms of cultural capital. But it is limited to class inequality and recent work has shown that inequality works in fundamentally intersectional ways. I review recent intersectional measurement approaches asking whether people know a man or a woman in an occupation and whether they know people of different ethnic groups. Results so far indicate that returns to social capital vary with combinations of inequalities, with returns to knowing people in occupations being greater if these people are from dominant fractions of other kinds of inequality such as gender or ethnicity. This is because occupations are internally stratified such that members of dominated categories of inequalities other than class get to have different and usually less powerful locations within an occupation. This enables a powerful network contribution to the key facts of intersectional inequality and to theory to account for this. I review key findings and suggest revisions to theories of social capital and of inequality.

3. What does social capital bring to the study of personal networks and health? A bi-focal stocktaking

Presenter and Author: *Valerie Haines, University of Calgary*

The turn to social capital has taken hold in the study of personal networks and health. To assess how and with what consequences I take a sociology of social research approach and use as data state of scholarship reviews on social networks and health, state of scholarship reviews on social capital and health, and results of a search of major journals in medical social and public health for articles on the personal network-health connection. I find that research on personal networks and

health has developed and been reviewed in two largely separate literatures—a social networks literature tracing back to the social support strand of social network analysis and a younger network social capital literature. I reconnect these literatures by adapting Camic's notion of bi-focality to take my stocktaking in two directions—inward to research within the network social capital literature and outward to the social networks literature. Juxtaposing the inward-looking and outward-looking sides of my assessment reveals that the network social capital literature is curiously silent about takings and leavings from the social networks literature and that these silences help explain what bringing social capital into the study of personal networks and health has done and left undone.

4. Studying Abroad: Experiences and Challenges of South Asian and Chinese International Students

Presenters and Authors: *Jana Borrás, York University; Janice Phonepraseuth, York University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Nancy Mandell, York University; Larry Lam, York University*

When coming to Canada to pursue secondary or post-secondary education, international students experience a disruption to their social networks, and they work hard to establish new connections upon arrival in Canada. Through in-depth interviews, we examine the country of origin to school transitions of South Asian and Chinese international students. In particular, we examine the financial, employment, instrumental, and belonging challenges they face. Additionally, we explore the strategies international students use to overcome these barriers. Specifically, international students discuss the value that their social networks have for their country of origin to school transitions. Individuals within their social networks, namely family and friends, assisted international students with financial difficulties and employment barriers. International students also relied on their social networks for advice on system navigation and emotional support. We conclude that the social networks of international students are key to helping them overcome the challenges they encounter in order to begin building their futures.

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE, HEALTH, AND ILLNESS III: STIGMA AND MENTAL HEALTH

Session Code: HEA2C

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

The papers in this session address mental health and well-being, disclosure of health status, as well as the gendered aspects of stigma.

Organizers: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo; Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University*

Chair: *Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University*

Presentations:

1. "It was just an uncomfortable conversation": Examining the role of stigma in women in larger bodies' experiences with contraceptive care

Presenter and Author: *Tierney Boyce, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Authors: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo; Samantha Meyer, University of Waterloo; Sharon Kirkpatrick, University of Waterloo*

Since the introduction of the first oral contraceptive pill, contraception has long been recognized as a symbol of women's sexual liberation and reproductive autonomy. Nonetheless, the stigma surrounding female sexuality lingers. Guided by Goffman's (1963) conceptualization of stigma, this paper explores how intersecting forms of stigma, such as weight stigma, reproductive health stigma, and sex stigma, shape women's experiences with contraceptive care. This study draws on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with women in larger bodies who have accessed and used routine or emergency contraception in Ontario in the last five years. Approaching our data through a feminist lens, we use interpretive phenomenological analysis to examine how perceptions and internalization of stigma contribute to feelings of (dis)empowerment, and the compounding effect that this has on how women in larger bodies engage with contraceptive care.

2. Impact of COVID-19 on Canadians' Mental Health: A Scoping Review with Directions for Research

Presenters and Authors: *Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University; Michelle Goonertne, Saint Mary's University; Meylin Zink Yi, Saint Mary's University*

COVID-19 has been significantly impacting Canadians' mental health. Since last year, major shifts have been reported in the way individuals perceive and cope with their mental health. Using Arksey and O'Malley framework (2005), the purpose of this review is to provide a broad scope of academic literature on the impact of COVID-19 on Canadians' mental health, but also identify knowledge gaps, and outline areas of priority for future research. COVID-19 has caused a significant rise in need for mental health resources and support due to an increase in anxiety, depression, mood disorders, substance use and other associated mental health disorders. In addition, realistic economic and health related concerns about self and family well-being in the future are being reported. As COVID-19 continues to unravel, the speed and success of the immunization campaigns are being doubted, as many Canadians continue to struggle with financial security, coping with exponentially increased and conflicting work and care demands and living in compromised safety situations because of domestic or IP violence. Furthermore, certain populations are more affected than others as a result of experiencing multiple disadvantages based on gender, race, class, immigration status, LGBTQ2 identities and more. As struggling individuals continue to face increased jeopardy while accessing services in a timely manner, the importance of a reliable and up-to-date mental health system in Canada becomes paramount. This paper takes into consideration multiple key themes and population groups when assessing the impact of COVID-19 on the mental health of Canadians.

3. Differences in health and well-being: comparing Canadian caregivers and non-caregivers

Presenter and Author: *Samantha Skinner, Western University*

Informal caregiving is often thought to be a burdensome task for those who provide help to individuals with disabilities, chronic conditions or problems related to aging; therefore, negatively impacting caregiver health and well-being. Many studies have found informal caregiving to be associated with higher rates of psychological distress and poorer physical health. In contrast, research has emerged demonstrating that some forms of caregiving may be beneficial to caregiver

health and well-being (see Roth et al. 2015 for overview of literature). The majority of this research is done outside of Canada and less is known about the association between caregiving and health within a Canadian context. Using the Cycle 32 (2018) General Social Survey – Caregiving and Care-Receiving module (Statistics Canada 2018), multivariate logistic regression models examine if Canadian caregivers as a single group differ in self-rated mental health and likelihood of disability compared to non-caregivers. I then distinguish caregivers by relationship status and hours of care to explore whether particular caregiving circumstances give rise to differing mental health and disability outcomes. The results of this research are intended to contribute population-based findings to the complicated relationship between caregiving and health/well-being in Canada.

4. Disclosure of People Living with HIV/AIDS: To Whom, Why and Why Not?

Presenter and Author: *Sifat E Sultana, University of Saskatchewan*

Though improvements have been made in detecting HIV/AIDS over the last decade, the disclosure of HIV status still remains a complicated task for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) due to the sensitive nature of the disease. This study sought to understand the dilemma of PLWHAs regarding whether or not to disclose their health status, whom to disclose it to, and to what extent. Through qualitative interviews with 30 PLWHAs in Bangladesh, this study shows that HIV/AIDS is a restricting experience due to various factors including social and economic conditions for PLWHAs, culturally sensitive point of view, unbalanced gender roles and power differentials. This study found that PLWHAs selectively disclosed their identity to their family members, friends and relatives but all were disclosed to health professionals for getting treatment. The findings indicate that the decisions regarding their disease identity were motivated by several factors, e.g., question to authenticity, stigma, cultural taboo, religious morality and social exclusion. The research participants also indicated that HIV/AIDS disclosure has consequences for their personal identities, and the fatigue and stigma that they often experience can cause disruption to their normal life activities and social life. The findings of this research should be of benefit in ascertaining better understanding of the disclosure pattern of PLWHAs and to provide a more culturally appropriate disclosure strategy for prevention and treatment services and de-stigmatizing HIV in Bangladesh.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: NEW RESEARCH INITIATIVES IN MIGRANT TRANSNATIONALISM

Session Code: SOM3A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

Transnationalism, defined as the state of being simultaneously embedded in two different national societies (Levitt and Glick Schiller 2004), is integral to the migrant experience. Transnational engagements occur at macro, meso and micro levels. They shape identities and influence decisions about if, when and how to migrate. Transnationalism also affects socioeconomic integration in the destination country, and stimulates on-going connections with origin countries, including remittances, visits and return migration. This session highlights recent research that contributes to the burgeoning field of transnationalism and international migration.

Organizers: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Maureen Kihika, Simon Fraser University*

Presentations:

1. Citizen Brokers of Immigrant Transnationalism: Private Refugee Sponsors in Neoliberal Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Emine Fidan Elcioglu, University of Toronto; Tahseen Shams, University of Toronto*

Migrant transnationalism depends on myriad actors and institutions, from states to hometown associations. However, scholars have largely overlooked the role that private, non-immigrant civilians in the receiving country play in forging immigrants' homeland-hostland connections. We address this gap by showing how the Canadian private refugee sponsorship program allows civilians to broker refugees' transnational practices. Based on 25 in-depth interviews with sponsors and other stakeholders in Canada, this article shows how private refugee sponsors both facilitate and discourage refugees' transnationalism. Specifically, we find that private sponsors enable transnationalism by helping their sponsored parties begin family reunification. At the same time, however, by discouraging remittances—often the refugees' primary way of material contact with family left behind—private refugee sponsors can inhibit transnationalism. Their lack of awareness that family reunification and remittances are part of the same process reveals how private sponsors may not understand refugees' experiences in the transnational social field. By examining the dynamics of refugee resettlement with the lens of transnationalism, this article answers the call for more cross-fertilization between the sociology of international migration and refugee studies, two fields that have evolved separately, but which stand to gain from more mutual engagement (FitzGerald and Arar 2018). First, this article stretches transnationalism theory (a key framework in the sociology of migration) by troubling the assumption that cross-border linkages are an inherently immigrant-led phenomenon. We show, instead, how non-immigrant civilians can sometimes broker transnationalism. Second, this article suggests a way to critically analyze Canada's private refugee sponsorship program, which remains sorely undertheorized. By examining how sponsors understand cross-border linkages and manage common transnational practices, we show how neoliberal conditions (such as, the retraction of the social safety net and the responsabilization of the civil society for immigrant welfare) heighten the power that civilians in the hostland may wield over refugees.

2. Haitian migrants in Venezuela: A transnational social field in action

Presenter and Author: *Carlo Charles, McMaster University*

Since the beginning of Haitian migration in the 1950s, the United States, Canada, and France have been the top receiving countries for Haitian migrants in the Americas. However, in the past two decades, several other countries in South America, such as Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and Ecuador have become major destinations for Haitians. While the socio-economic, political, and spatial integration of Haitians in U.S., Canadian, and French contexts of reception as well as their transnational engagements with Haiti have been well documented, little is known about how Haitians intercorporate into their host societies in South America. With the exception of Brazil that has been documented lately, there is a paucity of research on the migration and integration

processes of Haitians in other South American nations. To fill this gap, this paper focuses on the experience of Haitian migrants in Venezuela. Drawing on 16 in-depth interviews with Haitian migrants, I examine how the sociopolitical conjuncture in Venezuela and global economic forces have shaped the integration of Haitians in the Venezuelan context of reception from 2008 to 2020. The findings suggest that, given the political instability and humanitarian crisis that Venezuela has faced in the past twelve years, Haitians have used Venezuela as a transit space in their South-South migration to Brazil, Chile, and French Guiana, among other destinations. Using the concepts of 'migration field' and "transnational social field", I discuss Venezuela's role and geographic location as a transit space for Haitian migrants in South America.

3. Transnational Identity Development and Everyday Food Practices: A Case Study of Chinese Immigrants in Quebec City

Presenter and Author: *Yenan Liang, Université Laval*

This research aims to examine the construction of Chinese immigrants' transnational identity in Quebec City, Canada, and to explore the role of everyday food practices in the national identification process. The qualitative data is derived from 20 semi-structured interviews with first and 1.5 generation Chinese immigrants living in Quebec City. The paper firstly presents the identity markers used by participants to support their identity claims. The analysis confirms that primordialist markers carry strong constructivist traits and their significance becomes crucial in social interaction. Furthermore, this paper records 4 types of transnational identities, which can evolve and transform into one another according to the social situation encountered. In order to explain those identity changes, the research proposes a conceptual model. This model demonstrates that identity changes are responses to the distinction between two social systems, notably to the different sets of social norms; those changes are influenced by 'push-and-pull' factors involved in the resocialization process. Based on this model, the research examines in depth the role of immigrants' food practices. The analysis shows that those practices can reinforce or weaken individuals' national identities depending on how they are intertwined with the 'push-and-pull' factors.

4. 'Leaving Everything Behind': Power and Agency in the Migration Trajectories of Iranian refugees in the British Columbia

Presenter and Author: *Sanam Vaghefi, University of Victoria*

While the Iranian diaspora is among the largest migrant communities in Canada, the experiences of those who came here as refugees have not been studied enough. This paper aims to examine the narratives of Iranian refugees about their power and agency during their migration trajectory, to question the media and academic portrayal of refugees as powerless victims. How do Iranian refugees perform agency in the constrained frames of their migration trajectories? How do these performances of agency converge or differ based on social locations and intersecting identities, including gender, sexuality, and age? Twelve Iranian Refugees in British Columbia participated in in-depth, semi-structured qualitative interviews to explore these questions in the context of their own lived experiences. The results show that although refugee migration implies forced displacement, the Iranian refugees perform agency in various stages of their migration trajectory. These include the decision-making process, as well as the use of coping skills against trauma, isolation, loneliness, and other outcomes of displacement. Agency is therefore present during the migration trajectory,

despite the involuntary character of refugee migration. Thus, this research contributes to the literature by showing the diversity of refugee experience from a strength-based perspective, challenging the victim narrative.

5. 'Contingent' Return Migration: Social Class, Family Dynamics, and Iranian Homecomings

Presenter and Author: *Sara Hormozinejad, University of Toronto*

Return migration is often assumed when the living conditions in a home country are improving or at least not deteriorating. This assumption, however, does not hold in the unique case of Iran, whose living standards have declined over the past several decades. Despite the destabilized and declining situation in their home country, there are Iranians who, after going through the often long and costly process of emigration and after living in countries with stable economic and sociopolitical conditions, return to Iran. This paper draws on in-depth interviews with eleven Iranian returnees, to explore the reasons that motivated their decisions to first emigrate from and then eventually return to Iran. This research challenges the assumption that migration occurs through a linear process of exit, transit, and arrival and urges us to rethink how migration works. My findings highlight that the migration process does not end with arrival in a destination country even under conditions of a declining situation in a home country; return is a fundamental dimension of their narratives about migration for these Iranian returnees. Moreover, this case study of Iranian returnees illuminates the decisive role of the socio-economic status and family dynamics in motivating and facilitating return. As this type of return migration is contingent on the social class and family relations of returnees, I refer to it as 'contingent' return migration.

TEACHING IN A PANDEMIC II: STRATEGIES FOR IN-PERSON AND ONLINE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

Session Code: TEA2B

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

This session features presentations designed to highlight a teaching strategy or assignment design that engages students in learning sociological content and was created or adapted in response to the broad impacts of COVID-19 on faculty and students in postsecondary institutions. 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, discuss engagement with a sociological perspective in online or face-to-face teaching and learning spaces, and explore how sociologists adapt their teaching practice based on current events and classroom constraints.

Organizers and Chairs: *Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Presentations:

1. Indigenizing the Internet: Reflections on Using Wikipedia as a Social Justice Project

Presenters and Authors: *Nicole Patrie, University of Alberta; Nicole Lugosi-Schimpf, University of Alberta*

The COVID-19 crisis has presented academia with unforeseen challenges, namely the need to deliver content online. However, the primacy of the pandemic does not absolve academics from commitments to reconciliation and including meaningful Indigenous content within course syllabi. In this paper, we illustrate how engaging students in Wikipedia, using the WikiEdu platform, is a novel way to address both challenges. Despite discouraging its academic use, many student inquiries start with Wikipedia. In fact, Wikipedia consistently ranks within Google's top 10 searches. Despite its ubiquity, Wikipedia has a diversity problem as the overwhelming majority of editors are cis-gendered, White males from highly industrialized countries. Equipping students, especially those who identify as Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC), with the tools to contribute to this space empowers them to diversify this widely-read content. From a professorial and a student perspective, we reflect on the experiences of incorporating WikiEdu into a mixed undergrad/graduate course in a Canadian university classroom in Fall of 2020. The course covered topics in colonialism and the criminal justice system, focusing on Indigenous experiences and theories. We highlight how the WikiEdu platform can be used for meaningful knowledge translation activities and incorporating critical analysis into an online class.

2. Active Learning in the Online Classroom: Structuring and Evaluating Group Discussions

Presenter and Author: *Zach Richer, University of Toronto*

A significant challenge to learning in an online environment is promoting student engagement and interaction. Many active learning practices that have proven effective in physical settings do not readily translate to the online medium. At the same time, despite students lamenting the distance and alienation from fellow learners, online environments present unfamiliar norms of engagement that can contribute to low student motivation. This presentation explores some of the unique forms of engagement afforded by video conferencing programs, including the integration of online collaborative tools and video capture, and examines their potential for contributing to active learning. Drawing upon observations of four days of moderated small-group discussions in upper-level undergraduate sociology courses, I suggest that active learning can be successfully implemented—and in some ways enhanced—by structuring exercises that are collaborative, project-based, and evaluated through standard video conferencing tools.

3. 'Leaning in' to Online Learning: The Development of Creative Online Assessments & Course Design

Presenter and Author: *Christopher Tatham, University of Toronto*

In teaching, as in life, one cannot control what happens – one can only control their reaction. The Covid-19-inspired movement to online learning presents many challenges, yet it also affords educators unique opportunities to expand and develop their pedagogy. Online teaching and learning facilitate experimentation with creative and reflexive course design and assignments. This

presentation discusses attempts at fostering meaningful student engagement, learning and connection within the online classroom through the development of adaptive course design and creative assessments. This presentation focusses on three such strategies – Pre-Class Surveys (in which students submit ideas and concerns regarding the format and design of the online course before it begins), Online Presentation Assignments (in which students create and record presentations based upon research and application based arguments) as well as ‘Covid Corner’ Discussion Groups (used to supplement in-class online participation, through a focus on self-care and time management strategies – in order to foster student connection and success). These approaches and assessments were utilized in online classes (both synchronous and asynchronous) across four universities and have been subject to, and benefitted from, student feedback. This presentation also addresses general concerns with online teaching and learning and underscores the importance of reflexive adaptation to the student experience.

4. Pedagogical Take-Aways from Advanced Qualitative Methods: COVID-19 edition

Presenter and Author: *Jaime Nikolaou, University of Toronto*

In Fall 2020, I taught the inaugural version of Advanced Qualitative Methods at UofT Sociology, which I explicitly designed around COVID-19. The course asked fourth-year undergrads to ask a sociological research question about the pandemic, which they did with great enthusiasm and success. From content analyses of COVID-19’s representation on TikTok and Twitter to interviews with house-bound students and workers, many pedagogical lessons can be drawn from the research projects that emerged from the course. In this presentation, I reflect on how these projects evolved over the term; how students responded to synchronous video participation each week; and what they learned from course readings, which showcased how qualitative scholars are studying the pandemic and adapting data collection techniques in response to lockdown measures.

WORKPLACE FAIRNESS, JUSTICE, AND WELL-BEING

Session Code: WPO2F

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 3

Fairness and justice are typically viewed as critical to workers’ well-being and to healthy organizations. However, unfairness and injustice continue to be the reality the world over, leaving some groups of workers particularly vulnerable. This session explores fairness and justice at work, with papers addressing issues such as: the deleterious working conditions of young workers; the causes and consequences of child labour; equity, need, and workers’ reward expectations; and, the use of sick days among immigrant and non-immigrant workers. Collectively, the papers draw out the implications of both real and perceived inequitable and unjust workplace policies and practices, particularly for groups of workers with less power. The papers also call for workplace protections and rights, an end to discriminatory workplace practices, state intervention, and broader social justice to improve the lives and livelihoods of all.

Organizers: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta*

Chair: *Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. The impact of hostile work environments on young people in Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto; Hongxia Shan, University of British Columbia*

A recent United Way study reports that young people in Canada are being asked to “dive into the workforce without a parachute” (2016:4). A “parachute” is deemed necessary because more than half of young people are employed in service sector jobs, many of which are poorly paid, ununionized, temporary and part time. Many young peoples’ first exposure to experiential learning in the workforce occurs in the context of poor quality, hazardous jobs. This study explores the experiences of working students employed in sales and service sector jobs. Full time university students engaged in substantial amounts of term-time work participated in focus groups and life map sessions during which they shared their experiences of the hostile working conditions they faced in sales and service jobs. The analysis highlights the gendered and racialized nature of workplace discrimination faced by the mostly 19 and 20 year olds in the sample, and the ways in which these experiences negatively impacts their studies. Overall the analysis in this paper suggests the need for strong and directed workplace protection in order to facilitate positive work-integrated learning and prevent employment scarring of teen and young workers.

2. Causes and Consequences of Child Labour: A study of children's working in auto-workshops of district Multan, Pakistan

Presenter and Author: *Kamran Ishfaq, Bahauddin Zakariya University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Bareera Fyiaz, University of Peshawar, Pakistan; Malik Meraj Rasool, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan*

Pakistan is suffering from extremely tender socio-economic and political chaos; there are many reasons that child labor is increasing such as poverty large family size, social attitudes and low literacy rate, worst economic crisis, symmetry of natural disaster, and large increase of unemployment. Human right commission Pakistan estimated that there are 10 million underage children linked to labor in Pakistan. The present study was conducted to know the major causes and consequences of child labor, their families’ financial conditions which were responsible for forcing children to work in stage of their lives that needed great attention, love and care from their parents as well as the society. The study was conducted at District Multan, Pakistan and total numbers of 150 children were interviewed who were working at automobile workshops through convenient sampling. Interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection because majority of the respondents were illiterate. The collected data was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The major findings showed that the lower social and economic conditions were the leading factors in the involvement of children in work i.e. poverty, parents illiteracy, occupation, family low income, large family size. Though children were not well paid, but they still served as major contributors of family income. They study recommended that the State should provide free education to every child and motivational publicity, campaign should be increased so that the parents of the children realize better future of their children then to engage their child in work.

3. Earning Less than is Just: The Contemporary Worker's Experience of Equity and Need Principles

Presenter and Author: *Atsushi Narisada, Saint Mary's University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Philip Badawy, University of Toronto; Scott Schieman, University of Toronto*

People value being paid appropriately for their work—but national surveys indicate that many working adults report a discrepancy between what they actually earn and what they think they should justly earn. This evidence provides an impetus for examining how individuals come to perceive their earnings as unjust. The present study elaborates on two key distributive justice principles—equity and need—that guide people’s ideas about their just reward. We ask: How do contemporary workers experience and understand the nature of work effort and need? We employ a mixed methods research design to answer this question. First, analysis of focus group interviews among workers in Toronto, Ontario (N = 22) generates two novel hypotheses about the factors that shape workers’ expectation for greater rewards: “Downloaded” and “sideloaded” extra work that induce feelings of overwork, and rising cost of living and the associated financial strain. Second, drawing upon focus group narratives, we operationalize these concepts and test our hypotheses with a 2019 nationally representative sample of Canadian workers (N = 2,111). The results demonstrate that extra work, rising cost of living, and financial strain are each associated with a higher just reward. Furthermore, extra work and financial strain interact synergistically to shape even greater reward expectations. We situate these findings within a broader discussion of the nature of effort and need among contemporary workers and its implications on justice perceptions.

4. Resilience or exploitation? A statistical analysis of use of sick days and immigrant status

Presenter and Author: *Sofia Meligrana, University of Guelph*

Missing work for health reasons is not unique to any particular occupation. Sick days can be costly for employees, employers, and taxpayers. The results of this research indicated immigrants were overall less likely to miss work than their Canadian-born counterparts. Immigrants were less likely to miss work when facing extreme work stress than when facing no work stress, whereas non-immigrants’ likelihood of missing work increased dramatically when facing extreme work stress (compared to experiencing none). To increase productivity and promote better health, it is beneficial to allow and encourage that sick days be taken when needed as this will improve overall worker health. Immigrants should not have to fear facing discrimination or consequences in their job security/satisfaction when health concerns arise.

BRINGING EQUITY TO WICKED PROBLEMS I

Session Code: THE1A

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 4

Wicked problems are problems for which there is no one single solution, and often no apparent solution, because they involve complex feedback among heterogeneous interdependent actors, communities, and forces (both individual and collective, grassroots and institutional, human and other-than human). Wicked problems appear across many domains, and include: climate change,

poverty and growing economic inequality, food security, colonialism, systemic racism, patriarchy, heteronormativity, and obstacles to bottom-up democratic decision-making. When it comes to wicked problems, both the social and the physical sciences are implicated in questions of equity and justice. Conventional approaches tend to frame “social problems” in such a way as to pursue solutions that leave structural inequities intact. For wicked problems, no intervention is value-neutral; relations of power, identity, and equity permeate all aspects of any sufficiently complex problem. Addressing wicked problems and helping equity groups who are traditionally overlooked requires scholarship and working in tandem with affected communities that goes beyond disciplinary silos: a deterritorialized, networked, transdisciplinary, and collaborative scholarship, to create new approaches to conceptualizing, modeling, observing, and engaging in social relations. For this session we invited papers that pursue equitable solutions to wicked problems from a broad range of approaches, including but not limited to: systems thinking, complex systems theory, ecological systems theory, computational modeling, game theory, social network analysis, new materialism, posthumanism, and Indigenous theory.

Organizers and Chairs: *Christopher Powell, Ryerson University; Cheryl Teelucksingh, Ryerson University*

Presentations:

1. Transdisciplinary and transspecies collaboration in research about Eastern Ontario's historic waterways

Presenter and Author: *Christine Beaudoin, University of Ottawa*

In the face of wicked problems and current, multi-faceted environmental crises, collaboration is seen as one of the mechanisms that we must learn to master in order to develop sustainable solutions and slow the anthropogenic destruction of the Earth's living systems. However, the ways in which we conceptualize and operationalize collaboration are complex: it is complicated, hard to grasp, difficult to maintain and unfolds at the crossroads of social-ecological tensions. Additionally, our current understandings of collaboration are anthropocentric, with other-than-humans seldom considered as influential actors. This shows the need to generate a better understanding of collaboration and social-ecological alignment to develop nuanced approaches to collaboration and coproduction in research, governance and management processes that concern coupled social-ecological systems. Though we are undergoing a global loss of biodiversity, freshwater ecosystems are particularly at risk and researchers are increasingly producing knowledge to support these systems. My research focuses on the case of a Strategic Partnership Grant funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada to support and enhance the environmental health of Eastern Ontario's historic waterways, the Rideau Canal and the Trent-Severn Waterway. This grant is academically multidisciplinary, pulling together the work of natural and social scientists, but also transdisciplinary in practice by involving decision makers and communities. I acknowledge the fish, turtles, plants and micro-organisms, among many, as contributors in the grant, and investigate collaborative relationships between various humans and other-than-human actors. Preliminary findings include stakeholder views on collaboration in a transdisciplinary partnership grant, the possibility of extending collaboration to include other-than-human, and the usefulness of concepts like social-ecological systems as a boundary object to support collaboration.

Preliminary results of network analysis provide insight on the social-ecological landscape of relationships between other-than-human actors, researchers, community, and decision-makers in this transdisciplinary partnership grant.

2. Enhancing flood risk governance and resilience with a serious role-playing game

Presenter and Author: *Eva Bogdan, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Author: *Heather Murdock, Northwest Hydraulic Consulting Ltd.*

Around the world, flooding is a significant challenge to tackle due to the combination of climate change extremes, land use change, and stakeholders' demands to be included in decision-making. Local communities aiming to build flood resilience often grapple with balancing competing interests and deciding which trade-offs are tolerable. To facilitate understanding of complex socio-environmental problems such as flooding and climate change, a growing number of games are being developed as educational and engagement tools. Research demonstrates that serious games can create safe spaces for stakeholders to explore diverse views in a low-pressure environment. However, a limited number of studies have tested the effectiveness of serious games in achieving their intended learning and behaviour change objectives. The authors designed the Flood Resilience Challenge game in order to build stakeholders' capacity to improve flood resilience and enhance flood risk governance. The objectives of this game are to increase flood literacy, foster social learning, and create a safe space for exploring both risk management and communication strategies through consideration of trade-offs and collective decision-making. Drawing on workshop evaluation results from surveys and debriefs, this article assesses the extent to which the objectives of the Flood Resilience Challenge game were achieved based on theories of single-, double-, and triple-loop learning as well as social learning. We discuss the implication of these findings for implementing the Flood Resilience Challenge game in Canadian communities and internationally.

3. Wickedness Deciphered: Mediated Action and the Democratisation of Agency

Presenter and Author: *Peter Graham, Concordia University*

Sociocultural analysis and Material Engagement Theory (MET) can help us break wicked problems into more complete, but also more tightly inter-enmeshed and complex assemblages. Humans are never geographically or temporally ambiguous – there is never 'just' a human. Humans always acquire and are acquired by cultural tool sets including perceptual, conceptual, emotional, as well as material tools co-constituting templates for putting a world into practice while simultaneously being put into practice by that world. This paper applies the theoretical frameworks of mediated action and MET to the wicked problem example of climate change denial with a focus on two opposing cultural tools: the world as container of resources versus the world as parent. These tools are much more than simple metaphors for understanding the world. They become an embodied ontological situatedness within dynamically fluid world making practices. Some practical speculations for more general wicked problem research are also suggested.

COMPARATIVE AND HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CHS-MT

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 4**

The Comparative and Historical Sociology Research Cluster (CHSRC) welcomes comparative, historical, and comparative-historical researchers to the annual research cluster meeting. This cluster seeks to increase communication and networking among scholars in an effort to build a stronger research community among comparative and historical researchers in Canada.

Chair: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: ECS-MT

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 4**

The Economic Sociology Research Cluster looks to connect those working in economic sociology and political economy. Based within the CSA, this cluster aims to provide a platform for researchers working in Canada and beyond to discuss their work on various elements of economic sociology and political economy.

Chair: *Dean Curran, University of Calgary*

FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: FEM-MT

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 4**

The CSA Feminist Sociology Research Cluster welcomes both continuing and new members with a feminist sociological approach. This cluster provides 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. It encourages and organizes feminist sessions within sociology and also with other disciplines.

Chairs: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

RESISTING THE PRESCRIPTION: DISCOURSES OF HEALTH, NATION, AND RACE IN CANADA

Session Code: HEA3

Date: Thursday, June 3**Timeslot 4**

The notion of “health” is anything but transparent. Instead, as Jonathan Metzl insists in the introduction to *Against Health*, health is “a term replete with value judgments, hierarchies, and blind assumptions that speak as much about power and privilege as they do about wellbeing” (2010, 2). Health may be “a desired state, but it is also a prescribed state and an ideological position” (2). In the name of health, bodies are policed and constrained, eating closely monitored, and play recast as “exercise.” This surveillance masks ideological judgments—steeped in discourses of race and nation—about which bodies are “healthy,” which foods are nutritious, and how young people should move in and through the world. We invited papers that engage questions of health, race, and nation in Canada and beyond through empirical study and/or theoretical exploration. Papers are from a variety of perspectives and methods and will (1) explore how people, policies, and institutions offer lessons in nation and race through the deployment of “health” and (2) consider how race and nation intersect with other social categories of difference, including (but not limited to) gender and sexuality.

Organizers: *Jessica Fields, University of Toronto; Ali Greey, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Ali Greey, University of Toronto*

Presentations:

1. "But I don't think it was because of my race": How national colourblind discourses shape Black women's experiences of medical racism in Canada and Jamaica

Presenter and Author: *Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia*

Jamaica and Canada are often exalted as racially progressive nations despite sharing long histories of anti-Black racism. While the ‘multicultural’ Canadian national project has appealed to the aspiration of a cultural mosaic, the ‘creole’ Jamaican national project has largely appealed to the aspiration of a ‘melting pot’. Both national discourses reproduce a colourblind rhetoric by erasing racial relations of power and obfuscating the ways that white supremacy has been central to the national identity of both the Jamaican and Canadian colonial projects. The hegemonic minimization of race positions both countries as elegant cases to examine how racism operates within their social institutions. Few studies, however, have examined how such colourblind discourses permeate the medical institutions in these countries to shape Black women’s experiences of care. In this paper, I introduce the concept of “colourblind healthcare” to explain how medical racism, which is often conceptualized as an overt phenomenon, is also a covert and structural one that reflects national colourblind discourses. Drawing on interviews with Black women in Canada and Jamaica, my findings show that Black women navigate this elusive form of medical racism by either centering or minimizing discussions around race within the prenatal healthcare context. While Jamaican women tended to minimize race by locating healthcare inequalities in class differences, Canadian women minimized race by locating healthcare inequalities in cultural differences. The fact that such

colorblind discourses may appeal to the sensibilities of some Black women speaks to their hegemonic strength and complexity.

2. Bartering with the Fate of the Nation: Imagination, Health and the Unfit Body

Presenters and Authors: *Margaret MacNeill, University of Toronto; Debra Kriger, University of Toronto*

In this paper, we examine how health, policy and conflicting imaginaries of embodied fitness relate to intersecting identities, regulatory practices and government of bodies. To unravel the entanglements of the un/fit body and citizenship, notions of healthism (Crawford, 1980), biopedagogy (Harwood, 2009; MacNeill and Rail, 2010; Wright, 2009), and C.W. Mills's notion of the sociological imagination (1959) are adapted. Institutional imaginations of such agencies as ParticipACTION and the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute entwine with individual imaginations to anticipate what has influence on future health and how the stories of health possibilities are told and taken up. Using malleable methodologies to get socially embedded understandings of 'health risk' (Kriger, 2018), and socio-metaphoric analysis of physical activity "Report Cards", the contested visions of the Canadian population are examined. Socially and politically situated bodies in the present negotiate a variety of federal claims - what they should be doing, how they should be acting, what they should be eating - if they want to attain a 'healthy future'. The possibilities of "salubritory imaginings", not stifled by neoliberal narratives of self-responsibility, self-surveillance and culpability for the state of a nation declared to be 'unfit', are raised.

3. 'I Avoid Them Like the Plague': Examining Binary-Gendered Facilities as Preclusive Portals to Trans Inclusion in the Public Sphere.

Presenter and Author: *Ali Greey, University of Toronto*

Drawing on in-depth interviews with transgender and gender non-binary (trans) people, I examine how binary-gendered restrooms and locker rooms operate as what I term "preclusive portals," crucial sites which both impede the ability of trans people to access public space and spatially materialize binary constructions of gender as universal and compulsory. I argue that fear inspired by quotidian experiences of violence and social alienation within these spaces acts as a significant barrier to trans people moving through the public sphere and, in the case of locker rooms, participating in physical activity. These spaces, I argue, offer an opportunity to deepen our interrogation of dominant health discourses in two ways: 1) They are spaces discursively represented as crucial to the health of the nation, spaces where the nation's social and moral hygiene is seen as under threat by trans bodies. 2) Binary-gendered facilities have a significant impact on the health of trans people, both in terms of physical health – for example, as spaces where violence is perpetrated and key spaces for accessing physical activity, medical institutions, etc. – as well as emotional/mental health – as spaces where gender identity and social inclusion is affirmed and/or disavowed – (Cavanagh, 2010; Herman, 2013; Sykes, 2011). Gender scrutiny in these facilities, I argue, is characterized by surveillance and scrutiny that is linked not only to gender purity, but also to the production and boundary maintenance of white middle-class respectability politics. Through exploring these facilities as "preclusive portals," I aim to address the structural and architectural exclusion of trans people, as well as to further theorize the concepts of surveillance,

boundary maintenance, and the public/private divide. Drawing on intersectional theory, I argue that binary-gendered facilities pose a heightened barrier for trans people of colour, who regularly face intersecting and heightened forms of scrutiny and hostility within these spaces.

SOCIAL NETWORKS RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SON-MT

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 4

This cluster supports and promotes social networks research. We welcome sociologists of all stripes who are conducting methodological, theoretical, or substantive work related to social networks and social capital.

Chair: *Rochelle Côté, Memorial University*

TEACHING AND LEARNING CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: TEA-MT

Date: Thursday, June 3

Timeslot 4

We welcome all sociologists who are interested in teaching sociology from first year through graduate school. As more and more post-secondary institutions across Canada are creating faculty positions focused on teaching, this cluster will provide this growing body of sociologists an opportunity to share ideas and promote common interests. This cluster is focused on, but is not limited to: offering workshops and professional development activities to promote and support teaching excellence in sociology, acting as a conduit to bring together teaching sociologists to share their experiences, and building on best practices and promoting the value of teaching at Canada's colleges and universities.

Chair: *Silvia Bartolic, University of British Columbia*

CONSTRUCTING SCHOLARLY COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF THE CSA BLACK CAUCUS

Session Code: PLN4

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

In this panel, we discuss the origins of CSA Black Caucus, its mandate and goals. The newly formed CSA Black Caucus hopes to challenge anti-Black racism and promote equity in academia. The panelists consider the work of creating an equitable group, the promise it holds, and the plan to move forward as a caucus. Specifically, we interrogate:

- The absence of Black voices in the CSA before the Black Caucus, and the implications of that absence
- The importance of affinity groups in other, similar, professional organizations

- The need for an advocacy organization that includes allies' voices — and for a group of only Black-identifying members
- The ways in which we can work to diversify both the CSA and the sociological curriculum in Canada, while increasing racial equity in the nation as a whole
- The pressing need to address anti-Black racism in the CSA and in academia in general

Panelists:

- Alana C. Butler, Queen's University
- Natalie Delia Deckard, University of Windsor
- Julius Haag, University of Toronto
- Johanne Jean-Pierre, Ryerson University
- Océane Jasor, Concordia University

CULTURE AND INEQUALITY

Session Code: SCL1

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

This session examines the role of inequality in shaping culture and the role of culture in shaping inequality. Together, these presentations illuminate culture's complex role as resource, strategy, repertoire and barrier.

Organizers: *Allyson Stokes, Memorial University; Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph*

Chair: *Matthew Hayes, St. Thomas University*

Presentations:

1. Peuples autochtones à l'épreuve des droits culturels au Nord-Cameroun : entre logiques de domination culturelle et arts de résistance par le bas

Presenters and Authors: *Alawadi Zelao, Université de Dsang; Richard Atimniraye Nyelade, Université d'Ottawa/Ministère de la recherche scientifique et de l'innovation*

Dans beaucoup de pays les peuples autochtones vivent dans des situations de méconnaissance, de marginalisation et de discrimination sous ses formes politique, économique, religieuse et culturelle (Fritz et al., 2005 ; Tembo Nzambe, 2020). En fonction des réalités historiques propres à chaque société, la situation des peuples autochtones est tantôt ignorée par les pouvoirs publics tantôt reconnue par les instruments légaux (Mouangue Kabila, 2009). Si depuis les années 1990, l'on constate une prise en compte des peuples autochtones du fait notamment de l'exigence de la diversité culturelle promue par l'UNESCO (2001), ces peuples, dans certains cas, continuent d'être victimes des logiques de domination par les groupes sociaux qui jouissent d'importantes ressources institutionnelles et politique. Au Cameroun, en dépit de la reconnaissance légale des « peuples autochtones » consacrée par la loi fondamentale de 1996, les communautés dites autochtones

peinent à vivre en fonction des références culturelles qui les caractérisent et définissent leurs identités. Au Nord-Cameroun particulièrement, les peuples autochtones, pluralité des groupes ethnolinguistiques, généralement nommés kirdi, sont soumis à la domination culturelle des groupes sociaux islamo-peuls qui, depuis l'indépendance du pays le 1er janvier 1960 jouissent des positions importantes dans l'appareil de l'Etat (Burnham, 1997 ; Moatze Akam, 1991). Des processus socio-historiques tels l'islamisation forcée, l'érection des chefferies autochtones sur le modèle lamidal (peul) et la consécration des valeurs islamiques comme références exclusives dans la vie sociale ont porté un sérieux coup à l'expression de la diversité culturelle (Gwoda Adder et Alawadi Zelao, 2012). Or, depuis quelque temps, face à la domination culturelle dont elles sont victimes, les communautés autochtones formulent des pratiques de résistances qui s'expriment ici par la mise en œuvre des festivals culturels, des associations communautaires et la promotion des langues locales, etc. Tout cela s'inscrit dans une perspective de renaissance culturelle dont les peuples autochtones sont aujourd'hui les principaux acteurs dans la partie septentrionale. Cette réflexion veut montrer la question de peuples autochtones demeure un défi dans la société camerounaise, alors même que ces peuples développent des stratégies de « reconnaissance » (Honnet, 2000 ; Bellier, 2013). Elle part d'une observation ancrée dans le contexte de l'étude afin d'analyser des situations que vivent au concret les peuples autochtones et de mettre en lumière tout ce qu'ils entreprennent pour contrer l'élan de domination culturelle des « puissants sociaux » (Weber, 1996).

2. "Trans Enough?": Examining Transgender Identity Membership Strategies

Presenter and Author: *David Kyle Sutherland, University of British Columbia*

The term transgender (trans) has no singular or fixed meaning; instead, it represents a broad umbrella of non-traditional gender identities. Although the term is beneficial in the sense of inclusion, outsider recognition, and social activism, individuals and groups found under the trans umbrella are not without internal ideological differences and contention about the boundaries of their collective identity. Taking a cyber-ethnographic approach of a transgender forum on the popular website Reddit, I offer insights into the complex and intricate membership debates that occur under this broad umbrella. In doing so, I present three distinct identity membership strategies, entitled unbounded, socio-biological, and medically-based. Each identity strategy showcases a mix of social and biological considerations that underlie trans-identity formations as well as highlight differences in authenticity claims used within and between each group. 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 the intracommunity "policing" strategies, shifting identity politics, and power dynamics that shape and inform interactions within the broad and evolving category of transgender.

3. The Legacy of Chinese KunDao : A Study on Women Characters in Lienü Zhuan

Presenter and Author: *Xiuxia liu, Sichuan Normal University*

Liu Xiang's Lienü Zhuan is the first existing female textbook in Chinese history. Its biographic format and diverse female characters have an important influence on the development of traditional female education in China. With the theoretical perspective of education and gender philosophy, this study uses historical methods, story morphology and so on to explore the connotation, the

origin as well as the influence of the female character in *Lienü Zhuan*. The classic female textbook *Lienü Zhuan* collects the female character from the Five Emperors to the Han Dynasty. They come from the historical record and have wide time-space distribution. The female character in *Lienü Zhuan* became the symbolic figures of women in later generations gradually. The seven types of female characters have been changed while they are handing down. The maternal models and the worthy and enlightened gradually evolves into the virtuous wife and wise mother. The chaste and compliant evolved into courageous even sacrifice oneself for maintaining one's virtue or integrity. The depraved and favored gradually lost its voice. Peoples attitude is different towards female talent such as the worthy and enlightened and the accomplished rhetoricians. Besides, there is a close relationship between the original book of *Lienü Zhuan* and the development of the female teaching genealogy, which constitutes an important carrier of *Kundao*. They all undertake the mission of promoting the development of traditional female education and maintaining social order.

INTERSECTIONALITY AND THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Session Code: SCY4

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

Understandings and experiences of childhood and youth are diverse, contingent and shifting across social, cultural, geographical and political contexts. What does it mean to be a child and/or youth? How do intersecting forms of inequality and power shape understandings and experiences of childhood and youth? How do children and youth challenge, navigate, rework and embody discourses of childhood and youth? In this session, we work to unravel singular understandings of childhood and youth. We aim to learn how children's and youth's intersecting social positions and lived experiences challenge and redefine discourses of childhood and youth. We invited a variety of empirical and theoretical papers that discuss children, childhood, youth and intersectionality (including, but not limited to: racialized children and youth; religious children and youth; queer and non-binary children and youth; and children, youth and dis/ability) as well as papers that examine what it means to be young within specific institutions (the workplace, academia, political arenas, etc.). Overall, the aim of this session is to consider how ideas and discourses of childhood and youth are shaped by intersecting social identities, power and inequality, within and across various contexts.

Organizers and Chairs: *Amber-Lee Varadi, York University; Lindsay C. Sheppard, York University*

Presentations:

1. **Where a child naturally belongs: Waldorf kindergartens and colonial constructions of childhood**

Presenter and Author: *Hunter Knight, University of Toronto*

How do assumptions about natural spaces for childhood reinforce colonial constructions of the human? In this paper, I present a case study from a larger project examining the entanglement between colonialism and Waldorf educators' discursive understandings of childhood. I explore one early childhood educator's classroom and his explanation that Waldorf kindergartens feel like the

intuitive right place for childhood because of their emphasis on nature, family, and home. I bring together childhood studies and the work of Sylvia Wynter to argue that these felt truths about childhood rest on constructions that tie early human development to indigeneity, nuclear family, and private property, as part of a colonial understanding of the human as an individualistic and rational explorer. In naturalizing this discursive construction of childhood, Waldorf educators ultimately have to negotiate the racism and prejudice embedded within it, illustrating larger implications for others who navigate dominant Western discourses of the human in understanding what it means to be a child.

2. Interrogating 'youth' and 'youth transitions' in the context of adult literacy

Presenter and Author: *Paula Elias, University of Toronto*

Youth and youth transitions are often conceptualized in psycho-social or cultural terms that either distinguish youth as a distinct category in 'age' or 'stage' of life (Arnett, 2007; Nelson and Padilla-Walker, 2013; Schwartz, 2016), or conceptualize youth as agents experiencing unique and precarious political conditions in the 21st century (Black and Walsh, 2019; Wright et al, 2010). Scholars drawing on anti-racist, Marxist, and feminist theories have challenged how these seemingly opposite approaches both produce consciousness and praxis specific to capitalist social relations (Mirlees, 2015; Nichols, 2018; Ritchie, 2017). In this conference paper, I draw on these works to consider the case of 'youth' in adult literacy services. I interrogate conceptions of 'youth' and 'youth transitions' by reviewing the context of adult literacy programs in Canada. Specifically, I seek to illustrate the contradictions that appear for conceptions of 'youth' and 'youth transitions' when considering the presence of young, racialized learners in adult literacy programs. I also begin to deliberate how the everyday experiences of youth in 'adult'-centered institutions and processes like adult literacy can be conceptualized.

3. Creativity as dividing practice: neoliberal subjectivity and the discursive construction of youth as "not yet ready"

Presenter and Author: *Kevin Naimi, University of Toronto*

This presentation explores the ways in which young people experience and enact creativity as a form of power (or deficiency) within the space of schooling in connection with broader neoliberal narratives of success. Within schooling, creativity has become closely associated with the broader discourses of neoliberalism understood as a competitive survival skill or ability that characterizes the successful (Rehn and De Cock, 2009). My research argues that within schooling, the attribution of creativity often operates as a dividing practice (Foucault, 1982) central to what Campbell (2009) calls the "ableist project." In this way creativity is deployed as a basic tool for how neoliberalism produces governable youthful subjectivities within the space of schooling. Within my research this ableist view of creativity was succinctly characterized by one participant as "real" creativity, or a form of creativity that engages in "real" creative change often unavailable to youth. In this presentation, using ethnographic data collected as part of my doctoral field work in a grade 11 classroom, I explore how, within the lives of young people and in the space of schooling, young people both enact and resist the prevalent neoliberal model of creativity generating ambivalent characterizations of creativity as potentially liberatory while at the same time constituting a burden to which many youth consider themselves unequal or "not yet ready" to participate in "real" world

creation. I will explore, using both interview and observational data, how the young people in my research construct themselves as capable or incapable creators and ultimately how elements of the ableist project central to neoliberalism engenders constructions of youth as deficient. Challenging this limiting view of creativity, drawing upon a relational materialist understanding of everyday becoming, I argue instead for an understanding of creativity as central to the everyday educational becoming of youth and a reconceptualization of both youth and the space of schooling as primary forums for processes of creation and worldmaking.

4. Impoverished destiny: Neoliberal governance in poverty reduction strategies

Presenter and Author: *Sydney Chapados, Carleton University*

This study analyzes policy-oriented approaches to addressing poverty on a municipal, provincial, and national level. Pairing the Foucauldian governmentality framework with the new sociology of childhood, I explore how neoliberal subjectivities are reinforced through poverty reduction strategies, and how the public has come to accept the poverty reduction strategies as progressive, virtuous, and best practice. Using a genealogical approach and discourse analysis, I orient the strategies among previous techniques of poverty reduction to demonstrate that they are a product of history and have been legitimized over time. I discover that these strategies use virtuous language to pair social and economic well-being through techniques of human capital development and economic contribution. The explicit focus on childhood throughout serves as rationale for reducing poverty by reinforcing an adult/child binary where children are seen as innocent, dependent, and passive. Children are subjected to the most intervention because of their limitless potential. I conclude by arguing that it is imperative to move beyond the developmental and neoliberal construction of childhood and view children as complex social beings.

5. Constructs of childhood, generation and heroism in editorials on young people's climate change activism: their mobilization and effects

Presenters and Authors: *Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Lindsay Sheppard, York University*

Climate change protests in 2019 were led by young people and garnered significant media response. Our paper focuses on the effects of particular constructions and mobilizations of childhood, generation, and girl heroism in 30 Canadian editorials from 2019 that were written in response to this activism. Through thematic analysis of these articles, we honed in on three key themes. First, we discuss how the editorials strategically position young activists, specifically through discourses of childhood innocence, becoming and competent social participation. We also note the effects of these deployments. Second, we focus on how the editorials use the concept generation when discussing the protest, in ways that either assert a generational divide or recognize cross-generational solidarity. Finally, we problematize the editorials' frequent focus on individualized, activist girl heroism, and recognize a rival discourse of collective activism. We thus contextualize and deconstruct truth statements around age, generation, and heroism, emphasizing instead their effects and the potential for certain narratives to better recognize the diversity and solidarity in climate change activism.

PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES: BENEFITS, CHALLENGES, LESSONS AND REFLECTIONS

Session Code: DEV4

Date: Friday, June 4**Timeslot 1**

This session brings together experiences with participatory action research or other innovative participatory methods in the field of development. It analyses the benefits and challenges for both researchers and participants during any stage of the knowledge creation process such as, research design, fieldwork, data analysis, ethical matters, intersubjectivity, and knowledge dissemination. 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 best outcome.

Organizers: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Matt Husain, University of British Columbia, Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern, Qatar*
Chair: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University*

Presentations:

1. Building social connections: Evaluating NeighbourPLAN's participatory planning initiative for increased participant connectedness in Peterborough/Nogojiwanong, OntarioPresenter and Author: *Rosa McBee, Trent University*

This research proposal evaluates a multi-stakeholder participatory planning initiative, NeighbourPLAN, in Peterborough/Nogojiwanong, Ontario, and the community broker, GreenUP, to establish connections and networks between marginalized members of the community and contributing organizations, city, and planning experts. Using participatory approaches with residents who are often disenfranchised by traditional planning processes is believed to challenge the status quo perpetuated by top-down decision-making. Rosa worked within two neighbourhoods involved in NeighbourPLAN to determine whether the participatory activities and design and visioning events would foster increased connectedness between and among stakeholders that could exist independently and last beyond the programs funding. The research first sought to answer what connectedness means to the most vulnerable stakeholder by conducting a photovoice project and focus groups. The final evaluations findings determine that while residents well regarded these participatory planning events for their knowledge production, the relationship-building among the stakeholders and participants was deemed unsuccessful. To build a deeper level of connectedness among such a heterogeneous group of participants, the program could benefit by tapping into the affective potential of storytelling and arts-based methods, coupled with transparent discussions of class difference and power dynamics. Residents name a few partners that they did develop connections within this research and provide an outline of how commitment and consistency can build more enduring networks and post-project capacity, mutual benefit, and resources for residents.

2. Sociology as art: Revised meanings and creative possibilities

Presenter and Author: *Janna Klostermann, Carleton University*

Using reflexivity as an analytic and artistic strategy is a generative way for sociologists to work out and rework the conventions of a culture. Doucet (2018) writes, “If multiple worlds or wordlings are possible, then the researcher’s role is not to ‘represent’, but to contribute to bringing new stories, relationships, and worlds into being” (p. 749-750). Like a stand-up comic learning from the laugh of the crowd or from the knee-jerk responses of oneself or others (see also Berlant and Ngai, 2017), I have come to appreciate the utility of putting myself out there, opening myself up to the unexpected and learning from my own and others’ responses. In this presentation, I begin by sharing excerpts from a work of art and scholarship – what I call a “revised memoir.” I reflect on how I took a dialogical, participatory approach to feminist, interpretive, arts-based, narrative research—putting myself on the line and engaging with women as storytellers and meaning-makers. I elaborate on how the work of revision makes way for new meanings or creative possibilities (see also Rice and Mündel, 2018; Rich, 1972).

3. Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) and possibilities for women's economic empowerment and capabilities development: Insights from Ugandan women

Presenter and Author: *Shelley Jones, Royal Roads University*

Although Uganda is one of three countries in the world (with Ghana and Russia) with the highest number of female-owned businesses (Mastercard Newsroom, 2019), these are typically financially fragile micro-enterprises. Nevertheless, despite adverse and gender-unequal conditions, some women have established extremely successful, sustainable enterprises (Ngugi, 2017; Orena, 2019). This paper will consider the engagement of aspiring Ugandan businesswomen who, as Participant Researchers (PRs) in the study Women to Women Research for Economic Empowerment in Uganda: A Feminist Participatory Action Research Project, will conduct research in order to gain an understanding from successful Ugandan businesswoman (Secondary Participants (SPs)) about the factors that contributed to their success and overcoming challenges in establishing their businesses. FPAR methodology is a de-colonizing approach that positions participants as experts of their own contexts and acknowledges their experiences and insights as essential to exploring and addressing the issue under investigation (Chilisa and Ntseane, 2010; Lather, 2004; Mama, 2001); in this spirit, PRs will draw upon their own knowledge and understanding of the Ugandan context to design and implement data collection methods and tools that will elicit knowledge and information they consider to be most important to them. The project commences in February 2021, and it is anticipated that by late May 2021 PRs will have completed data analysis. This paper will report on processes, challenges, insights, and possibilities with respect to the empowering potential of FPAR for women to gain knowledge and increase capabilities to support achievement of their personal aspirations.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: MULTICULTURALISM, IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION, AND RACIALIZED EXPERIENCES

Session Code: RAE1E

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

As a policy, an ideology, and a practical framework, multiculturalism shapes the integration of immigrants and refugees in several countries across the globe. In Canada, multiculturalism is often mobilized as a policy and ideology to praise Canadian exceptionalism in integrating newcomers while managing ethnic and racial diversity in the country. As a practical framework, different immigrant/refugee groups use multiculturalism to advocate for inclusion while challenging the multidimensional inequalities that structure their everyday experience as ethno-racialized groups. Drawing on research from Canada and South Korea, the papers of this session examine the ethno-racialized experiences of immigrants and refugees in multicultural societies.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Ferrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Giovanni Carranza, York University*

Presentations:

1. Racism in Canada's Post World War II Immigration Policy: An Archival Study

Presenter and Author: *Lili Yousefi, McMaster University*

Through an analysis of a collection of correspondence among Canadian state authorities with officials of Lebanese, Syrian and Armenian descendant, in the time period of 1947-1952, it was found that in the immediate era of post-World War II, in spite of superficially adopting a liberal 'non racist' stand, Canadian officials, especially in terms of immigration policies, continued to be racist. While the events of the Second World-War, had made institutionalization of racial politics utterly unfashionable, the archival analysis shows how Canadian officials were cognizant of it, yet continued to struggle in justifying their exclusion of 'Asiatic' policies from a liberal lens. An even more interesting observation, however, is how different ethnic minorities attempted to bargain for inclusiveness without challenging such social Darwinist discourses. While on the surface one might argue that the ethnic minorities' discourses and struggle for inclusion is a story of struggle to challenge the Canadian racist policies, analysis of this archive shows that their modus operandi never seriously challenged the racial discourse. Instead, their primary struggle was to fit themselves within the Indo-European lineage. The most important takeaway from the research, however, is a humbling reality of how racial discourses continue to pervade seemingly liberal Western politics. While this research is historical, it hints at the tools and mechanisms that continue to self-reproduce through modern constructions such as liberalism, states and political agents. An eerily similar immigration policy is in effect right now in contemporary America, which puts a blanket ban on immigration from Muslim majority countries. Similar to the findings of the archival analysis, the Trump Administration currently justifies the ban in the name of national security. The findings of

this analysis are, thus, important, because they reinforce the understanding that racial politics and policies can continue to reproduce within a liberal state.

2. Understanding Racism in Multicultural South Korea

Presenter and Author: *Yena Lee, McMaster University*

The growth of diversity and visible minorities in so-called East Asian countries, such as South Korea (hereafter Korea), has become more prominent in the past few decades. In particular, Korea is home to a rapidly growing population of visible minorities. Throughout history, Korea, like other neighbouring East Asian nations, prided themselves in their blood purity and ethnic homogeneity, as well as their extremely limited cases of intake of foreigners until the 1980s when their industrial boom, and globalization began. However, past Japanese colonialism, which started in the late 19th century, have shifted the terrain as well. Therefore, the surge in the presence of visible minorities in Korea has raised a number of questions and some policy changes. As this issue is quite new, there has not been much exploratory research to understand the current state of multiculturalism in Korea, or how it might develop in the future. Thus, in this literature review, I explore these “new” changes in Korean demography by considering the following questions: 1) What are the different aspects of Korea’s diversity to consider in future researches? 2) In order to better understand this phenomenon, would Western/Eurocentric theoretical perspectives be useful in understanding the Korean case? and 3) How would the case of South and North unification and its consequences be studied from ethnoracial perspective?

3. An Ethnography of a Refugee Family Adjusting to Life through Leisure in Montréal

Presenter and Author: *Shoaib-Hasan Shaikh, McGill University*

This ethnography examines how a refugee family from Chad has adjusted to life through leisure in the City of Montréal. Researchers across numerous academic disciplines have long credited sport, recreation, and leisure as potentially fruitful activities for nurturing social connection and belonging among newcomers (Spaaij, 2015; Donnelly and Coakley, 2002; McDonald, Spaaij and Dukic, 2018; Walseth and Fasting, 2004). However, scholars have also drawn attention to the potentially alienating properties associated with sport, recreation, and leisure for newcomers (Mohammadi, 2019). Previous research on refugee and new immigrant families has found that lack of time, financial instability, limited transportation services, and perceived discrimination against their traditional norms and cultural practices can lower physical activity-levels (Stodolska, 2015; Gobster, 2002; Lovelock, K., Lovelock, B., Jellum, & Thompson, 2011). In addition, newly relocated refugees may also be unaware of neighbourhood protocols or community safety concerns (Mendoza-Vasquez et al., 2016), lack basic health literacy due to cultural and linguistic barriers (Berkman et al., 2011), and may also be unaware of local opportunities to enhance their sport and physical activity experiences (Bantham et al., 2020). This ethnography explores how one refugee family have conceived and negotiated various sport, recreation, and leisure opportunities against a backdrop of various other social pressures associated with the resettlement process, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Racialization of Second-Generation Black Jamaicans and The Role of Multiculturalism in Navigating Racism

Presenter and Author: *Esra Ari, King's University College at Western*

This study examines the interlocking effects of race and class on the integration of second-generation Jamaicans into Canadian society. Though born and raised in Canada and socialized in Canadian institutions, second-generation Black Jamaicans are often not accepted in Canadian society. Race informs second-generation Jamaicans' everyday life. Their skin colour has serious social consequences in every domain of their life, such as educational institutions, labour market and criminal justice system. However, although they are discriminated against in most Canadian institutions, most of the study participants see "multicultural" Canada as an ideal place to live. The research question guiding this study is as follows: "What role does multicultural ideology play in the integration of second-generation Jamaicans into multiethnic Canada?" To address these lines of inquiry, I conducted twenty-three in-depth interviews with second-generation Jamaicans in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) between 2015 and 2016. This study is unique in its approach to the ideology of multiculturalism and how it can be tied to the integration of second-generation Jamaicans. It argues that multicultural ideology functions in a dual fashion: inducing false consciousness while also acting as an integrative tool for second-generation Jamaicans.

5. Racetalk in a Multicultural Canada: The Racial Socialization of Canadian Children

Presenter and Author: *Melanie Jong, University of Calgary*

Every day and institutional discrimination against racialized and visible minorities is a well-established social problem in Canada. However, sociological scholarship on racial socialization, which scholars argue creates racial distinctions and differentiation, is quite sparse in Canadian social scientific research. "Race talk" or the way people talk about race and racism not only reinforces racial hierarchies, but also ensures the persistence of racism. This study explores the ways in which white and racialized parents talk to their children about issues of race, ethnicity and discrimination in Canada. The findings from this study will contribute to the Canadian race literature by extending our understanding of the different racialized ideas white and racialized children Alberta are growing up with, which inevitably shapes the race relationships among children and subsequently adults. The impact of this research is that it provides a foundation to understanding what role parents play in raising children that either contribute to or challenge existing experiences and structures of racism and colonialism in Canada.

SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE, HEALTH, AND ILLNESS IV: WORK AND ORGANIZATION

Session Code: HEA2D

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

The papers in this session explore a number of overlapping themes including organizational practices and conditions that foster and impede health and wellbeing, the responsabilization of workers and related health impacts, and gendered and racialized barriers and facilitators to professional integration.

Organizers: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo; Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University*

Chair: *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Presentations:

1. Transforming primary care during a pandemic: the importance of working in partnership to better serve vulnerable populations

Presenter and Author: *Nancy Côté, Université Laval; Andrew Freeman, Université Laval*

In this session, we will present the preliminary results of a project that focuses on the reorganization of primary care services in order to better serve the most vulnerable populations, particularly people with mental health problems and families in precarious situations. Already before the pandemic, the literature showed that vulnerable populations, despite their significant needs, had more difficulty accessing appropriate services. However, very recent studies have revealed that inequities and access difficulties have increased since the outbreak of the pandemic and that in several countries, including Canada, the services have not adapted to these populations' specific needs. Moreover, there is every indication that the social and economic problems caused by the pandemic will lead to a significant increase in the number of people in vulnerable situations, which will put significant pressure on the health care system. Therefore, it is crucial to identify the initiatives and innovations that are being developed in order to adapt not only the nature of primary care services, but also the way in which they are provided to ensure that these clientele have better access to services that are better adapted to their needs and the complexity of their situation. Our research project aimed, on the one hand, to document innovative clinical and organizational practices intended for vulnerable populations and, on the other hand, to examine the conditions fostering the emergence and sustainability of these innovations. Innovative practices refer to both organizational and clinical practices, different modes of interprofessional, inter-management, intersectoral collaboration, leadership approaches and digital health.

2. Tales from a Sociologist turned Hospital Entrance Screener: An Autoethnography and Exploration of COVID-19, Risk, and Responsibility

Presenter and Author: *Rachelle Miele, Independent Researcher*

Globally, research has begun to explore the effects of working in healthcare during the COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare workers. This includes experiences of distress, trauma, and burnout (Bettinsol et al, 2020). Contributing to this new literature and from a sociological lens, this autoethnography explores my experiences as a hospital entrance screener during the first wave of the pandemic in a hospital in Ontario, Canada. In April 2020, I was redeployed from my research role to a hospital entrance screener. While focused on my lived experiences, the purpose of this research is to examine the experiences of a newly created workforce of frontline pandemic staff, to provide a glimpse into what it was like to work in a hospital early in the pandemic, and to understand these experiences in relation to sociocultural meanings. Through analysis of personal reflections, this research pays particular attention to biomedicalization and neoliberalism. Preliminary analysis reveals several themes: policing of healthcare; risk and fear; experiences of emotional and physical exhaustion; and the responsabilization of pandemic workers. I argue that my experiences as a

screeener point to the chaos and confusion of the pandemic in an underfunded and understaffed health care system and the individualistic framing of COVID-19.

3. The Gendered and Racialized Experiences of Professional Integration of Internationally Educated Health Professionals in Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Christiane Boroto, University of Waterloo; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Authors: *Ellen MacEachen, University of Waterloo; Martin Cooke, University of Waterloo*

The immigration of internationally educated health professionals (IEHPs) has increased globally. Nonetheless, scholars have noted the challenges IEHPs may encounter when attempting to seek professional integration into the health workforce. For the context of this paper, professional integration refers to the steps IEHPs take to practice within their profession in their new country. It also involves how they adapt to their new working environment. In relation to gender, there is a scarce amount of literature focusing on how it shapes the process of professional integration. Studies that have focused on the intersection of gender and professional integration have been conducted outside of Canada, but we know little about the Canadian experience. The goal of this paper is to explore how the intersection of gender, race and profession shape the professional integration experiences of IEHPs settling in Canada, identify key themes derived from the analysis and propose some policy recommendations. The study adopted a qualitative research design while utilizing an intersectional analysis framework. Semi-structured interviews were conducted as a method of data collection. Some of the findings from the interviews suggest that Canada attempts to attract highly skilled workers, but provides little support to help them integrate into the workforce. Moreover, the Canadian health workforce may prefer to hire individuals with Canadian work experience. Similarly, IEHPs also may experience discrimination based on their accent, country of origin and race. In relation to gender, female participants may experience gender bias if they are in male-dominated profession and how gender norms may also shape their experiences. The key findings of the study aim to determine how gender, race, ethnicity and profession shape the professional integration experiences of IEHPs. Moreover, it also aims to illustrate the gendered and racialized barriers and facilitators to professional integration.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA

Session Code: SOM3C

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

In post-industrial and monetarized societies, the labour market positions of migrants are important components of overall well-being and they underly inequalities among migrants and between migrants and those born in the destination country. Indicators range from labour force participation, occupational and industrial locations, niche specializations, type of employment (such as self-employment, precarious employment, standard and non-standard employment) and earnings. This session presents up-to-date research on these types of labour market indicators and on the labour market inequalities that exist between groups in Canada.

Organizer: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*
 Chair: *Monica Hwang, St. Thomas More College*

Presentations:

1. Occupational Niche Locations of Canada's Latin American Workforce: Explorations Using Census Data

Presenters and Authors: *Alejandro Hernandez, Concordia University; Fernando Mata, University of Ottawa*

Although the Latin American workforce in Canada has been steadily growing in the last couple of decades, we still know little about this population. Using a sample of ethnic classifications from the 2016 Census, this paper explores Latin American first- and second-generation workers' location in occupational niches who reported some employment income in Canada in 2015. This sub-population, who self-identified under one of 21 Latin American ethnicities, represents approximately 360,700 male and female workers aged 25-64, with different periods of residence in Canada and birthplace status. By crisscrossing this data with the NOC 2016, we identified the clustering of Latin Americans in ten occupational niches, which range from management and sciences to services and manufacturing. We found that the Canadian Latin American workforce consists of a highly stratified arrangement of workers, with significant variability in their occupational location in terms of ethnicity, gender, and time spent in Canada. Furthermore, an examination of occupational and employment earnings data suggests that many Latinas/os are typically inserted into low-paying niches. This condition is strongly exacerbated by gender, since even women located in the white-collar-oriented primary labour market experience significant income discrepancies vis-à-vis men, indicating strong disadvantages for many Latin American women. Some qualitative cases coming from previous research on Latin American youth in Canada are added to enrich the findings.

2. Neighborhood Effects and the Labor Market Outcomes of Immigrant Men in Same-Sex Couples

Presenter and Author: *Sagi Ramaj, University of Toronto*

Gay immigrant men have poor economic wellbeing compared to heterosexuals and the native-born. This may be because gay immigrants are marginalized as both sexual minorities and foreign-born, which may isolate them from the networks, resources, and support offered by strong neighborhood ties. Using data from the 2016 Canadian census, I investigate whether neighborhood composition mediates the disparities in employment status and wages between immigrant men in same-sex couples and those who are native-born and/or different-sex-coupled. Gay immigrant men on average live in neighborhoods that are more economically disadvantaged than most of the other groups, more populated with other same-sex-coupled individuals, and less populated with coethnics. Neighborhoods provide a positive mediating effect (i.e. a "protective" effect) for gay immigrants compared to heterosexual immigrants, but largely do not affect the economic gaps between gay immigrants and Canadian-borns.

3. Factors influencing the employment status of refugees resettled in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Aziz Rahman, University of Manitoba*

With the pre-migration experiences of forced displacement, dispossession, and violence caused by war or other protracted conflicts, resettled refugees, including Government Assisted Refugees (GARs), and Privately Sponsored refugees (PSRs), have made Canada their new home. While existing research demonstrates the poorer economic outcomes of refugees than economic class immigrants, the findings on refugee subcategories are descriptive, dated and scant. Using the 2016 Census microdata file, linked for the first time to the admission categories of immigrants, this paper examines facilitators and barriers to the employment of resettled refugees within a social justice framework. I conduct logistic regression analysis on GARs and PSRs aged 25-64 who landed in Canada between 1980 and 2016. This study finds refugees' likelihood of having employment significantly differs by their gender, admission category, location of study, and age at arrival when their demographic, socioeconomic and contextual characteristics are taken into account. I also find that women PSRs did not fare better than their GAR counterparts, refugee women's older age at arrival significantly predicted employment success, and their university degree did not significantly predict their probability of employment unlike refugee men. This paper contributes to the broad Canadian immigrant integration literature and adds to the Peace and Conflict Studies literature on social justice and refugee integration.

4. Immigration and the Obstacles of Professional Integration in Quebec: Their Echoes at the Individual and Marital Level

Presenter and Author: *Zohreh Mehdizadeh-Hendekhaleh, Laval University*

Professional integration is a major challenge which new immigrants usually face in Quebec, as elsewhere in Canada. A qualitative study was conducted, based on 19 interviews with men from Iranian origin living in the metropolitan areas of Quebec City and Montreal. The objective was to understand problems encountered in the labour market, strategies used to find the right entry into the job market and the impacts of this process on both individual and marital levels. Analyzing the interviews revealed the non-recognition of their educational credentials, devaluation of their overseas work experiences, discrimination and language barriers were the main challenges confronted by the participants when transitioning into the job market. Following training courses, returning to their studies, and at times setting out to study a completely new major turned out to be the key strategies deployed to facilitate their economic integration. This process was described by participants as dilemmas negatively affecting their mental health. Life trajectories being a set of linked phenomena, transitions occurring in the career path of men we interviewed had echoes on their marital dynamics. For instance, fatigue, stress, and economic insecurity that they had experienced all along the process of professional integration formed a breeding grounds for marital conflicts.

5. Life course capital and income (in)security among recently arrived Canadian immigrants from South Asian and China

Presenters and Authors: *Amber Gazso, York University; Jana Borrás, York University; Janice Phonepraseuth, York University*

Non-presenting Author: *Nancy Mandell, York University*

Immigrants who arrived in Canada post-1990 navigated complex immigration rules, an increasingly precarious labour market and diminishing social welfare support. In this study, we examine the lived

experiences of South Asian and Chinese immigrants. We conducted 73 in-depth interviews with South Asian and Chinese youth, adult, and senior immigrants to explore how their life course capital, accrued both pre and postmigration, buffers the shocks and strains inherent in migration. We focus on how and what particular forms of accumulated life course capital (human, psychophysical, social, personal, and cultural, as conceptualized by O’Rand (2006)) are activated by recent immigrants as they seek to obtain income security. We argue that the inclusion of a multifaceted understanding of diverse yet intersecting forms of life course capital offers a possible way to reform how governments and communities support immigrant settlement.

SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS: RECONCEPTUALIZING THE SELF BEYOND SYMBOLIC INTERACTION

Session Code: THE5B

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

The Symposium for Early Career Theorists (SECT) is a special session that spotlights the work of emerging social theorists at an early stage in their careers (PhD Candidates who are ABD status and those who have recently completed their doctorate). Social theory is an open and dynamic field, and so in that spirit SECT features papers that reflect, expand and/or critique an array of social phenomena that can be theorized. This is the first of a two-panel series. Papers in this panel will address the conceptualization of the self and its relationship to communities and belonging.

Organizers: *Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia; Steve Durant, University of Waterloo*

Chair: *Zohreh BayatRizi, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. From Hegel to Goffman: The Unseen Connections Between Recognition Theory and Symbolic Interactionism

Presenter and Author: *Reiss Kruger, York University*

This presentation aims to bring two traditions of social theory which are often considered entirely disconnected into dialogue with one another. The epistemic and ethical concerns of recognition theory, stemming mostly from Hegel, recognition theory represents both an ethical and epistemological lens through which to understand the social world and the ways in which individuals come to realize their self, and recognize the selves of others. Since the days of Hegel, recognition theory has developed, been challenged, and built upon in various directions. In this work I will be focusing on critical race/indigenous scholars (primarily building on the works of Frantz Fanon, Glenn Sean Coulthard, W.E.B. DuBois, and Paul Gilroy), feminist scholars (based in the literature of Nancy Fraser and Lois McNay), and late Frankfurt School scholars (largely drawing from Axel Honneth). All of which will be brought into conversation with the somewhat less ethically concerned theories of symbolic interactionism as represented by the works of Erving Goffman. Although approaching from different angles, recognition theory and Goffman’s symbolic interactionism share concerns around questions of the ‘self.’ Beyond the recognition theory and Goffmanian approaches, his

concept will be expanded upon by drawing variously on the works of St. Augustine, Descartes, George Herbert Mead, and G.E.M. Anscombe. The role of various 'gazes' within different social circumstances ('white,' 'straight,' 'male,' etc), and the first-, second-, and third-person interactions between this 'self' and the 'other(s)' which make up the social world will also be expanded on to help connect Goffman and recognition theory. I will use these similar concerns as the starting point for a dialogue between recognition theory and Goffman's symbolic interactionism, which despite the disparate origin and format of many of the recognition theory approaches, I argue will help turn Goffman towards a more explicit engagement with questions of ethics. This 'conclusion' does not represent an end point in this engagement between two seemingly disconnected streams of theory, but rather a starting point for further dialogue between ethical and descriptive social theory from different historical and epistemological origins.

2. Interaction Rituals and Social Integration in Psychedelic Healing: (Re)negotiating Distress and Recovery through Intersubjectivity

Presenter and Author: *Jarrett Rose, York University*

The scientific and mental health communities are in the midst of a "psychedelic renaissance," a cultural phenomenon that has sparked widespread interest in the healing potential of psychedelic drugs. At the same time, mental health issues in Western, industrialized nations have become an increasing concern. Disciplines like psychiatry, tasked with resolving distress, have made little progress (Pilgrim 2007; Rose 2019) despite decades of studies and billions of dollars spent on neuroscience research (Deacon 2013). This occasion, combined with an era of increasingly privatized and ineffective healthcare, a growing suspicion of orthodox medicine, and a decline in civic culture, has created what McQuaid (2005:286) calls a "constellation of sociological conditions... conducive to the rise of alternative medical care." Thus far, sociologists have largely neglected studying the interconnections between psychedelic therapy as alternative medical care and the failure of Western mental healthcare. Heeding this call, this research applies social integration and interaction ritual theories to group-based healing on psychedelic retreats. Psychedelic retreats are growing in popularity, and their participants frequently use the language of "community-based healing" in explaining their practices. This research interprets these as primarily integrative experiences. In this paper, two interventions are made. First, this research analyzes twenty in-depth, semi-structured interviews with participants of a week-long psychedelic healing retreat. Using social integration theory, augmented by Collins's notion of "interaction rituals," this analysis theorizes trauma, healing, and self-transformation as symbolic representations that are (re)negotiated through intersubjectivity and the "emotional energy" of group therapy. Secondly, this study contributes to the nascent field of the sociology of psychedelic therapy and culture. Since Durkheim's classic study on suicide offered insight into the dynamic link between social embeddedness and biopsychosocial wellbeing, more recent work investigates the impact of social integration and regulation on suicide (Abrutyn and Mueller 2016; Mueller et al. 2015; Still 2020), and the ways health and wellbeing are tied to 'social connectedness' (Berkman and Syme 1979; Umberson and Montez 2010), 'social support' (Cohen 2004; Thoits 1995, 2011), and feelings of 'personal control' (Mirowsky and Ross 2003). Additionally, social capital theories suggest that embeddedness in social networks provides a sense of trust, support, and the benefits of shared identity characteristics (Bourdieu 1986; Coleman 1988), and that these connections influence mental health in positive ways (Berkman et al. 2000; House, Landis, and Umberson 1988; Thoits

2011; from Walker 2015). However, little attention has been paid to the ways social integration impacts the healing process itself. My intervention begins by augmenting social integration theory with micro-sociological frameworks from symbolic interactionism and the sociology of health and emotions. Studies of symbolic meaning have shown how social networks or peer groups contribute to behavioral repertoires and value systems that impact health, for example on youth drug and alcohol consumption (Crosnoe et al. 2004) or among racial-ethnic identity groups (McCleod 2005). I then analyze narratives of psychedelic group healing. Thoits's (2011) descriptions of 'belonging and companionship' and 'availability of social support' are key to this framework, as they specify the mechanisms at play during group-based therapy. While the former is understood as acceptance and inclusion in a group, the latter is recognized as the emotional, informational, and instrumental support offered by interactions with others (Lin and Wescott 1991). This work distinguishes between two types of support—e.g. emotional sustenance and active coping assistance—and two categories of supporters—e.g. significant others and experientially similar others, the latter whose personal experience brings the opportunity to provide empathy, insight, and assistance in the healing process. Next, I incorporate Collins's (2004) notion of "interaction ritual" to argue that the psychedelic healing group's "emotional energy" influences mental health recovery by reorganizing symbolic systems of meaning. In interaction rituals, people assemble in a shared space, focus their attention on a similar object or intention, and feel emotional solidarity. This occasion creates what Durkheim calls collective effervescence, a production the whole of which is larger than the sum of its parts. As Collins suggests, a successful interaction ritual produces three components: a feeling of solidarity; symbolic representations of group membership, whether material, verbal, behavioral, living or nonliving; and a pervasive emotional energy which establishes and sustains group excitement and confidence (Collins 2004). I use this theory to explain the ways trauma, healing, and self-transformation are understood symbolically and become reconceptualized intersubjectively through the healing process and the "emotional energy" of the group. I end the presentation by outlining my thoughts for a sociology of psychedelic healing and culture.

THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE I: RACE, RACISM AND COLONIZATION

Session Code: UNG1A

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

In this session undergraduate social scientists present their own research and receive constructive feedback about their work from a more experienced discussant.

Organizers: Gary Barron, Lethbridge College, Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College, Ibrahim Turay, Lethbridge College

Chair: Ibrahim Turay, Lethbridge College

Discussants: Michael Corman, University of the Fraser Valley; Justin Tetrault, Western University; Gary Barron, Lethbridge College

Presentations:

1. Wet'suwet'en Sovereignty and Colonial Structures: Representation of Indigenous Political Actions in Online News Articles.

Presenter and Author: *Esther Jimenez Atochero, University of the Fraser Valley*

In January 2020, British Columbia premier John Horgan stated that a natural gas pipeline will be built across Northern BC despite objections from the hereditary chiefs of the Wet'suwet'en Nation and in accordance with the rule of law (CBC, 2020). Morgensen (2011) argues that western law and governance naturalizes white settler power in regard to the contradictory place of indigenous people's exclusion (hereditary governance) and incorporation (elected band councils) to the body of white settler nations. This project seeks to critically analyze the intersection between indigenous peoples and current white settler colonialization in a case study of the Wet'suwet'en Nation claims for self-governance and sovereign rights over their land. This intersection will be explored by examining media representations of the "conflict" over the building of the pipeline and how indigenous people and governance are represented in online news articles. By utilizing a critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995; Gee, 1999) we can understand how problems are framed and the ways in which the social, institutional and political context is reconstituted for a public audience.

2. Experiences of self-identified visibly Muslim students

Presenter and Author: *Farhin Mim, Ontario Tech University*

Islamophobia is present across North America, including in elementary, secondary, and post-secondary institutions. Research across both Canada, the United States, and worldwide, indicates that experiences of discrimination, bullying, and racism against Muslim students is prevalent. While research on student experiences of islamophobia at all levels of education exists, this research, while focusing on experiences of Muslims, does not explicitly attend the lived realities of those students who self-identify as visibly Muslim. This paper presents the findings of research whose focus was to understand the lived experiences of microaggressions, xenophobia, and islamophobia of self-identified visibly Muslim students attending a university in the greater Toronto area (GTA). Focused on the narratives of 10 self-identified visibly Muslim university students, obtained by qualitative interviewing, this paper will first outline any acts of racism, microaggression, or islamophobia experienced both on and off-campus. In particular, this paper will focus on how space and location impacts the types of Islamophobic incidents experienced. Participants noted prominent differences in their treatment as visible Muslims. This research is significant as it could help direct future anti-Islamophobic advocacy and solutions, especially at the post-secondary level.

3. Exploring the impact of racism and racial discrimination on the mental wellbeing of Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) undergraduate students at UWaterloo

Presenter and Author: *Ayesha Masud, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Author: *Elena Neitermann, University of Waterloo*

Regardless of the type of racism and racial category, there is a well-established link between racism and mental health. Racialized folk inundated by racism are shown to build up stress and develop mental health problems such as depression or anxiety. The systemic racism evident in healthcare

can act as a barrier to seeking appropriate care, resulting in these communities experiencing more problems and less support. For university Black, Indigenous, People of Colour (BIPOC) students, who experience an onset of mental health challenges especially during early years of transition, these challenges are compounded by experiences of both systemic and individual racial discrimination. The goal of this research is to explore specific manifestations of systemic racism through the lens of BIPOC student experiences, in an effort to fill the existing gap. In order to do so, a series of semi-structured qualitative interviews and focus groups with UWaterloo undergraduate students who self-identify as BIPOC will be conducted to examine the impact, if any, of racist experiences on their mental health. Additionally, students will be asked to provide recommendations about necessary supports that can be implemented to alleviate any negative impact on their mental health. The recommendations can be used by UWaterloo for future policy and decision-making, and act as a foundation for future research in this area.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY I

Session Code: VLS4A

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

Violence is an historical and contemporary individual, social, legal, political, and human rights concern. It is recognized that violence is the result of the complex interplay of many factors at multiple levels and, as such, no one factor will adequately explain, for example, why some individuals behave violently toward others or why violence may be more prevalent in some communities or countries. Understanding and explaining violence has been an important part of sociology – both on its own and because it emerges in the study of many other social phenomena including social change, interpersonal relations, law and governance, just to name a few. Now more than ever the sociological study of violence is crucial given current social, political and economic climate. The goal of this session is to explore a broad range of theoretical and/or empirical understandings of the sociological study of violence.

Organizer and Chair: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. Working with Women on Different Migration Status Experiencing Domestic Violence

Presenter and Author: *Shiva Nourpanah, University of Guelph*

Advocates who work in the women's sector gain a unique perspective on the issues and challenges facing their clients. Although documenting and listening to victims of domestic violence has gained considerable traction in both academic and policy circles, the insights of the frontline workers who support them to a lesser degree. When working with clients who are migrants, in an area of Canada that is relatively underfunded and lacking the vibrant immigrant communities and organizations found in other parts, women's advocates need a considerable amount of resourcefulness to provide support and care. The systems that interlock and shape the experiences of victims, such as the criminal court and policing, child protection agencies, education, and housing, are complex, to the

extent that advocates accuse these systems of re-traumatizing victims. The extant literature on immigrant and refugee women who encounter these systems suggest that migration status forms an additional layer of complexity. Through in-depth interviews with a group of staff and some of their select clients in Violence-Against-Women organizations in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, my presentation outlines how the work of supporting women from countries other than Canada takes place. While contributing to the significant literature on the barriers that migration status holds for women who need to access supports and services in this unique provincial context, my research also invites further deliberation on the work of women who support women. A deeper recognition of the expertise and knowledge held within the sector could enrich academic understanding, and contribute to a societal re-evaluation of women's work.

2. Stopping the Blame Game: An Intersectional Approach to Minority Victimization in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Melissa Elliott, Western University*

Incidents of victimization are more highly concentrated amongst minority groups, such as Indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and those who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). Scholars most commonly situate these trends within lifestyles and routine activities frameworks, attributing a higher rate of victimization to the behaviours and lifestyles of victims. This approach takes the motivation of offenders for granted and contributes to victim-blaming ideologies. This study explores whether minority groups are at an elevated risk of victimization, regardless of their lifestyles or routine activities. This paper also investigates intersectional disadvantage by analyzing the interaction effects of gender and other minority identities on the risk of victimization. Using data from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), this paper finds that Indigenous peoples and those with disabilities are more likely to be victims of crime, net of lifestyle and routine activities factors such as education, income, employment, marital status, area of residence, alcohol and drug consumption, childhood maltreatment, and evenings spent outside the home. These findings bring the lifestyles and routine activities frameworks into question, suggesting that these minority groups are suitable targets because of their marginalized identities rather than their lifestyles.

3. Disability and Dating: Considering the Significance of Multiple Predictors of Dating Violence

Presenters and Authors: *Katie Coleman, Queen's University; Heather Plyley, Queen's University*

Dating violence is recognized as a public health issue that has significant consequences for victims, families, and communities. It can take the form of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, ranging from verbal abuse to repeated physical and sexual assault. In 2014, more than one quarter (27%) of all Canadian victims of violent crime were victims of dating violence, with dating violence being the most common form of police-reported violent crime. Despite there being a substantial body of literature on disability status as a risk factor for victimization, dating violence is an under-researched topic among this population in the Canadian context. According to the 2014 Canadian General Social Survey, individuals with a disability were two times more likely than those without a disability to have been a victim of violent crime. Further, 23% of women with a disability and 22% of men with a disability experienced emotional, financial, physical, or sexual abuse committed by a current or former partner in the past five years. Using data from the 2014 Canadian General Social Survey, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the extent to which disability status is a predictor of psychological

and/or physical and sexual dating violence. Through the use of multiple regression models, disability status is considered in conjunction with known risk-factors for dating violence (childhood physical and sexual victimization, and socioeconomic status) as well as other control variables (sex, age, visible minority status, and Aboriginal status). Findings from these analyses are reported on, along with limitations of the study, and directions for future research.

4. The Missing Women Commission of Inquiry: analyzing archival violence and mobilizing to resist Indigenous erasure

Presenter and Author: *V Bragagnolo, York University*

In *"Into the Archive: Vancouver's Missing Women Commission of Inquiry"*, Juliane Collard discusses British Columbia's Missing Women Commission of Inquiry [2010]. The inquiry served as what Collard calls collaborative memory making and archivization; working with the community to better document past police proceedings that had taken place over the decade while women from Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (DTES), many being Indigenous, had disappeared or were murdered at the hands of Robert Pickton. However, the hauntings of these women's deaths are not of the past, but rather, their memories still live on in the present through forms of activism. Relying on the work of Collard, Amber Dean's 'Remembering Vancouver's Disappeared Women: Settler Colonialism and the Difficulty of Inheritance', and Avery Gordon's 'Ghostly Matters', this paper will analyze systemic discrimination present in local and provincial police forces and in the archive. Within its discussion, it will also analyze how the 'disappeared' women haunt the archive and provide examples of current forms of activism and memorialization, such as marches in Vancouver's DTES, which demonstrate these women's refusal to be erased from Canadian society, both historically and presently.

WOMEN'S ANTIRACISM ORGANIZING: PANDEMIC EDITION

Session Code: FEM6

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 1

COVID-19 has impacted many of our daily social practices, including how we undertake antiracism organizing. With varying levels of lockdowns and restrictions placed on social gatherings during the global pandemic, this session considers how antiracism activist efforts and planning have changed in a COVID world at a time when protests and organizing around anti-Black racism and environmental concerns have increased. Solidarity building is ever more urgent to account for the complexities and intersectionalities in our social politics. We know that women and racialized communities have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. We are interested to consider how this sociopolitical moment has impacted women and women's antiracism organizing efforts differently. We encourage participants to discuss how the following have been impacted: (1) the nature of antiracism activities arising from changing mobilities; and, (2) the identities and practices of organizers as they negotiate with the changing sociopolitical context. As feminist theorist Sara Ahmed writes in her book *Living a Feminist Life*, "to be committed to a feminist life means we cannot not do this work." Through this session, we seek to better understand how

women's antiracism efforts have pivoted during this COVID-inflected sociopolitical moment to continue to challenge racisms, colonialism, heteropatriarchies, and classism.

Organizers and Chairs: *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor; Jane Ku, University of Windsor*

Presentations:

1. On Challenges to Canadian Antiracist Work in the 21st Century

Presenter and Author: *Kristen Kowlessar, Carleton University*

What are the main societal conditions that challenge Canadian antiracist work in the 21st century? This discussion becomes more timely in the wake of the murder of George Floyd and rejuvenated widespread interest in the Black Lives Matter movement (Hill et al., 2020). In this paper, I examine the issues that are particularly pertinent to the current social context within which antiracist work is occurring. Specifically, I discuss three sets of conditions or concerns and their impact on antiracist work: 1. whiteness as a barrier to action in antiracist work (Hughey, 2009; Lawrence and Dua, 2005; Srivastava, 2005; DiAngelo, 2018); 2. liberal multiculturalist discourse (Thobani, 2007; Chen, 2019) disguising and upholding racism in Canada; and 3. the myth of meritocracy (Gilmour et al., 2012) and the model minority myth (Wu, 2013) preventing antiracist solidarity. This paper concludes with a discussion about the implications of continuing to practice antiracism within the parameters of white dominance and suggestions for how to move forward with resisting racism and colonialism in the 21st century.

2. iScape and Intersectional Organizing against Anti-Black Racism

Presenter and Author: *Jane Ku, University of Windsor*

The continuing contentious cycle of politics has given rise to Black Lives Matter, Idle No More, Me-Too, transgender and other transgressive social movements that are making indelible marks in our society. The deepening imbrication of physical and digital space during the pandemic lockdown has further complicated the context for antiracism and feminist organizing. I propose to explore the concept of iScape (Mallan, Ashford and Singh 2010; Waltorp 2013) in framing activism, activist identities and claims by using my own engagement with anti-Black racism on campus and elsewhere during the lockdown. The framework of iScape is derived from Appadurai's (1990) concept of scape to work through the disjunctures and overlapping flows of images, ideas, people and objects. It captures both socially produced and shared boundaries on the one hand, and on the other the perspectival and agentic nature of scape making. iScape attends to the way in which the digital sphere interacts with our physical space and draws from multiple spaces, narratives, scripts, media tools and products to situate the self. In this sense, I hope to use iScape to draw out the intersectional sensibility and practice in our political engagement to highlight the complexities of the moment.

3. Pandemic Portal: Ecofeminist Visions for Ecology, Equity and Justice

Presenter and Author: *Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

The disruption of the global pandemic offers new visions and new opportunities for activists organizing for a just, equitable and sustainable world. Beyond human relations of inequality, the COVID-19 pandemic directs our attention to human interactions with the Earth and our more than human relations, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all life on the planet. Intersectional ecofeminist analysis focuses on all forms of inequality, including naturism and speciesism. At this liminal moment of The Great Turning -- heightened by the global pandemic -- all of our relationships are being called into question, particularly those based on domination and oppression. This includes human domination of other species and the living earth. As noted by Indigenous scholars, the European colonialism of Indigenous Peoples is inextricably linked with European domination and exploitation of the land and her resources. Our focus on gender inequality, colonialism and white supremacy requires the intersectionalization of deep ecology work; this in turn exposes how social, racial and gender inequalities are intertwined with environmental injustice. We see how marginalized women and their communities are especially vulnerable to the climate crisis and degradation of the environment; these vulnerabilities are magnified by the global health crisis. Structural issues of sexism, racism, colonialism and white supremacy must be addressed as integral aspects of movements for environmental justice and climate justice. Black, Indigenous and People of Colour (BIPOC) communities of the Global Majority provide vital leadership in these struggles. Writing from the perspective of a Euro-Canadian, anti-racist feminist, a scholar and activist in women's and environmental movements, I explore current responses to these challenges by environmental and social justice activists.

4. On Developing A Muslim Women's Resistance Collective

Presenter and Author: *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor*

Canadian Muslim women activists are actively challenging anti-Muslim racism through diverse strategies and tactful organizing, yet scholarly analysis of their political subjectivities, social movement strategizing, collective conscience development, and evaluation of social change are largely unstudied. By drawing theoretically on neo-Durkheimian political sociology and transnational feminism, I question in my doctoral research: (1) How are Muslim women enabled and constrained in their activist engagements with the public sphere at this social moment?; (2) How do Muslim women activists challenge their contradictory experiences as gendered religious subjects in post-secular Canada?; and, (3) How do Muslim women activists develop a collective political subject formation? As a feminist public sociologist, I am cognizant of the importance of theorizing with the communities whom I propose to study. By working with a small group of women through principles of participatory action research, we will collaboratively design a pilot social change initiative that is coalitional, community-based, and reflective of agency in post-secular modernity. Through this project, I take up Jasmin Zine's (2006) call for a "more collaborative feminist praxis among Muslim women" which strategically integrates multiple oppressions and challenges and builds strategies and solidarities for political resistance (p. 21). Zine, J. (2006).

A CRITICAL TAKE ON DISCOURSES AND PRACTICES OF WELL-BEING

Session Code: HEA4

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

In recent years, and especially since the advent of COVID-19, interest in the issue of wellness or well-being has increased. More academic research on wellness is being produced, and the issue is more frequently being discussed on a variety of public platforms. Additionally, more institutions are establishing wellness policies, hiring wellness officers, and /or offering wellness webinars, apps, and other tools to promote and support their staff's and/or clients' well-being. While many people have welcomed this increased attention to the issue, others are concerned about the harmful consequences and uses of well-being discourses and practices. These include their potential to entrench if not worsen the status quo by individualizing social issues, making people responsible for solving problems that are not of their own making, and blaming, pathologizing, or punishing people who do not/cannot improve their personal well-being. The aim of this session is to critically examine ways in which wellness discourses and practices are being deployed, to tease out the associated benefits and harms, and to propose ways to maximize the former while minimizing the latter.

Organizer and Chair: *Claire Polster, University of Regina*

Presentations:

1. "Stay the blazes home": Civilising a province during a pandemic

Presenters and Authors: *Lynda Harling Stalker, St. Francis Xavier University; Patricia Cormack, St. Francis Xavier University*

When the COVID-19 pandemic truly hit Nova Scotia in March 2020, citizens tuned in to watch the daily updates provided by then premier Stephen MacNeil and public health officer Robert Strang. Like elsewhere, dire warnings were issued as the number of cases continuously rose. The government was truly worried about the wellness and wellbeing of the province. In a moment of exacerbation, MacNeil blurted out, "Stay the blazes home!" This became the mantra that many Nova Scotians took to heart, especially after the tragic events of the mass killing later that April (including the killing of an RCMP officer) and the deaths of two Nova Scotian women in the armed forces. The Premier had shamed them into following public health guidelines in a humorous yet affective way. This paper sets out to explain how the state acts as a civilizing agent during times of crisis. Through an analysis of media reports during the initial months of the pandemic, we show how the state shifts the we-I balances to have citizens to "stay the blazes home."

2. Graduate students' writing anxiety and the limits of self-care

Presenter and Author: *Jonathan Simmons, University of Alberta*

Graduate students face unprecedented pressures to publish while juggling numerous responsibilities and working on precarious contracts. Writing at the graduate level presents unique challenges for students who experience anxiety when writing. The causes of graduate students' writing anxiety vary—from the nature of high stakes writing (writing is emotional) to the

psychological costs of receiving critical feedback. To combat this writing anxiety, some advocates and scholars have suggested implementing wellness interventions such as stress reduction training, mindfulness meditation, and self-care measures. Drawing from my experiences as a graduate writing advisor, I will critically examine writing wellness initiatives. Although these writing wellness efforts might spring from good intentions, I argue that they are unlikely to succeed in a writing environment where anxiety, stress, and depression are treated as necessary battle-scars and bruises. To further bolster this criticism, I will lean heavily on recent scholarship showing that many wellness programs and initiatives individualise responsibility for the many stresses that impact graduate student writing experiences.

3. Made Tacos but Feeling Anxious: A 60-day diary study into student mental health and self-reported daily highlights and lowlights

Presenter and Author: *Katelin Albert, University of Victoria*

Non-presenting Author: *Amanda Couture-Carron, Rowan University*

One of the challenges with researching student mental health and well-being is accessing candid and daily insights into students' everyday perceptions of their mental health. Based on qualitative diary data with undergraduate students over 60 days, we asked students to self-report a highlight and lowlight of their days. We find that students report a range of highs and lows, from feeling anxious about money, grades, or their appearance, to having a good meal, fighting with friends, or feeling lonely. For many responses, the juxtaposition between highlights and lowlights reveals the bifurcated states that students find themselves in daily – navigating a range of pressures, stressors, and role-strain, alongside uplifting moments and fulfilling relationships. Students often feel accomplished in one aspect of their life while feeling down or low in another. Our findings not only give insight into student mental health, personal and professional satisfaction, but also the moral landscape that students engage in – thinking about what they prioritize, what they consider good, bad, a success or failure, and at times, the different approaches they take to pick themselves up. Our unique diary data give sincere insight into understanding personal factors that make up students' daily lives both on and off campus.

4. "Let us teach them how to (better) cope": A critical policy analysis of the problem of deteriorating mental health among postsecondary students in Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Kim Campbell, York University; Claudia Chaufan, York University*

Over the past two decades rates of mental health illness among postsecondary students (PSS) have increased dramatically in Canada. As institutions struggle to address the problem, several approaches have been proposed, including raising awareness about, and destigmatizing, mental health, developing novel self-help approaches, and expanding campus mental health infrastructure. In this paper we examine the problem applying a Marxian informed, critical discourse analysis approach to a selection of policy documents and academic educational literature. We find that well-documented socioeconomic drivers of poor mental health, e.g., high tuition and student debt, are rarely presented as causes of the problem and never as sites for intervention, i.e., expert analyses appear reluctant to discuss, let alone problematize, the socioeconomic drivers of the mental health crisis among PSS, essentially normalizing the dramatic increases in tuition and student debt of the past decades, and focusing almost entirely on individualistic solutions, albeit implemented on a

large-scale. We conclude by elaborating on the implications of our findings for policy, practice, and equity.

BEYOND EQUITY POLICY: SEARCHING FOR INSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES THAT SUPPORT BLACK, INDIGENOUS, AND PEOPLE OF COLOUR (BIPOC) FACULTY

Session Code: EQS4

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

The purpose of this session is to identify and share insights about how to address racism and related issues that affect Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) faculty at Canadian universities. Drawing on the experiences and knowledge of equity officers and academics in various regions, this session aims to identify institutional procedures and practices that increase retention and success of BIPOC faculty in universities. Topics that may be discussed include:

- Institutional procedures to effectively recognize the ongoing impact of structural racism on marginalized faculty, including ways in which post-secondary institutions can effectively address incidents of racism on campus
- Promising practices that facilitate the professional growth and wellbeing of BIPOC faculty
- The role of collective agreements in supporting BIPOC faculty
- Strategies to support BIPOC faculty's research programs, including community-engaged research.

The presenters will also highlight what is required to improve university equity and bureaucratic policies. This session is co-sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association Equity Subcommittee and Policy, Ethics, and Professional Concerns Subcommittee.

Organizers: Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University, Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University, Robert Henry, University of Saskatchewan, Gülden Özcan, University of Lethbridge, Kristin Lozanski, King's University College, Western University

Chair: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University

Panelists

- Arig al Shaibah, McMaster University
- Aliyah Dosani, Mount Royal University
- Claudine Bonner, Acadia University
- Irfan Chaudhry, MacEwan University

CHILDREN AND YOUTH LIVING WITH AND CONTESTING RACISM AND COLONIALISM

Session Code: SCY5

Date: Friday, June 4**Timeslot 2**

This session features research that examines a range of ways that children and youth feature as central subjects and objects of contestation in racial and colonial hierarchies in Canada and elsewhere.

Organizers: *Cheyenne Thomas, Carleton University; Kristen Kowlessar, Carleton University; Xiaobei Chen, Carleton University; Val Johnson, Saint Mary's University*

Chair: *Kristen Kowlessar, Carleton University*

Presentations:

1. Privileging Power: Early Childhood Educators, Teachers and Racial Socialization in Full Day Kindergarten

Presenter and Author: *Zuhra Abawi, Niagara University*

This work critically unpacks the racialized and gendered hierarchies between the co-teaching model of Early Childhood Educators (ECEs) and Ontario Certified Teachers (OCTs) in Full Day Kindergarten (FDK), and how such positionalities speak to racial socialization in early learning spaces. While young children and early learning spaces are often portrayed as race-less, ahistorical and apolitical, extant literature suggests that children as young as two years of age are aware of visible and cultural differences between themselves and other groups (Aboud, 1988; Aboud and Doyle, 1995; Berman, et al., 2017; Byrd, 2012; Connelly, 2007; Escayg, Berman, and Rowan, 2017; Husband, 2012; Skattebol, 2003; Todd, 2009). The paper employs a reconceptualist framework by drawing on Critical Race Theory to explore how racialized power relations between ECEs and teachers inform hierarchies of dominance and impact processes of racial socialization in FDK learning spaces. While both professions are predominantly feminized, the overwhelming majority of teachers in Ontario are white and middle class, whereas ECEs in FDK programs are more likely to be racialized and marginalized due to low wages, and diminished professional status as care workers, rather than educators (Author, blinded, and blinded, 2019). Additionally, OCTs have been discursively characterized as educators, while ECEs have been framed as care-workers within a neoliberal context that devalues care work (Langford, et al., 2020; Richardson, et al., 2013). The binaries between ECEs and OCTs in FDK are highlighted by RECEs poor working conditions, characterized by job precarity, lack of recognition and value for their work, as well as limited opportunities for income and professional growth, and shift work between schools. While there is great emphasis on diversifying the teacher workforce, there is minimal study on the impact of the hierarchies and racialized power relations between ECEs and OCTs and their impact on racial socialization.

2. Reproducing or resisting settler-colonialism? Moral regulation of children and youth in 'trauma-informed' organizations

Presenter and Author: *Brooke El Skaf, Dalhousie University*

The profession of social work has a complex history of both coercive practices which have been used to regulate the behaviours of 'troublesome' segments of the population and more progressive calls for social justice and social reform. Despite social movements which have fought against dehumanizing practices, registered social workers still play a pivotal role in regulating the behaviours of others – particularly those considered 'immoral.' As state funded bodies, organizations responding to the social and emotional challenges of children and youth are implicated in the reproduction of settler-colonial discourses which uphold the Canadian state. Consequently, children and families receiving support enter into relationships (consensual or otherwise) with social workers that may be both helpful and harmful to varying degrees. In a service context which increasingly focuses on the implementation of 'trauma-informed care' to address the needs and experiences of youth experiencing mental or emotional distress, this master's thesis research explores how both sociocultural and biomedical conceptions of 'trauma' are used to do moral work by registered social workers in Canada. In particular, this presentation will explore how ideas about 'trauma' may both challenge and reproduce colonial discourses and relations. Grounded in postcolonial theory, moral regulation scholarship, and both sociological and anthropological theorizations of trauma, this research utilizes a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of interviews with social workers to answer the above research questions. The implications for social workers, educators, and policy makers will be explored.

3. Challenging racism in schools: The Case of Arab Muslim minority students and their resistance of Islamophobia in Sydney schools.

Presenter and Author: *Zainab Mourad, Western Sydney University*

This qualitative study investigates the ways in which Arab Muslim minority youth challenge Islamophobia in Sydney schools. The schooling of minority Muslim students in Australia has been considered a problem for some time. Since the early phases of migration in the 1970s, Arab Muslims have been constructed as a pedagogical challenge. More recently, this has adopted political overtones, and concerns regarding educational attainment have moved towards issues of national security and sociopolitical integration. This study investigates the Muslim population of South Western Sydney to capture the distinct voices of a late generation of Muslim students and their experiences of lived relations within primary schools. These voices are evaluated in the context of Islamophobic and neoliberal forces. This study is underpinned by a social constructionist epistemology, critical theory and co-constitutive theories of hegemony (Gramsci, 1971) and discourse, power and knowledge (Foucault, 1972, 1980), combined with a critical ethnographic case study methodology. Drawing on the voices of teachers and Arab Muslim students aged 10-12 across three schools, the critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1995) found that structural inequality was discursively reproduced in schools. As a result, the students challenged and resisted these discourses in multiple and complex ways. Consequently, this study contends that Islamophobia must be formally recognised by the Department of Education and schools as a form of racism and addressed as such to ensure equitable experiences of schooling for all students.

COGNITIVE SOCIOLOGY I

Session Code: COG1A

Date: Friday, June 4**Timeslot 2**

Central questions orient researchers in the cognitive sociology paradigm: What is the relationship between the social and the cognitive? How 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. The Sociology of Knowledge and the Theory of Emergence: A Critical Realist Perspective

Presenter and Author: *Philip Walsh, York University*

Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's book (1967 [1966]) 'The Social Construction of Reality: A Treatise in the Sociology of Knowledge' has had a very mixed reception. Initially hailed as a major intervention into the sociology of knowledge, it was later singled out by social realists as a wrong turn within sociological theory, and misinterpreted by social constructivists as a founding text for their perspective. It ended up dropping out of university syllabi and largely out of consideration within the sociology of knowledge. Yet, the book addresses topics that are increasingly being re-examined. Among these are its potential for grounding a sociological theory of cognition and of perception. Berger and Luckmann's phenomenologically-derived insights surrounding the activity of typification, their emphasis on the socialization of sensory processes and the social patterning of thought are key insights that have recently been taken up by a new generation of sociologists of knowledge. In this paper, I review some of these developments but note that Berger and Luckmann's approach (as well as more recent ones that it has inspired) lacks a theory of emergence, which leads to weaknesses in how it can account for the socialization of mind. But emergence itself is a contested concept and has been understood in many different ways. I here defend a strong conception based on that provided by the critical realist Tony Lawson, but argue that many of the elements of Berger and Luckmann's original vision for the sociology of knowledge can be accommodated within this realist framework.

2. Emotions, Economic Inequality and Social Class

Presenter and Author: *Rim Gacimi, Douglas College*

The attitudes towards wealth and income inequality were explored in two preregistered correlational studies (total N= 2248) along with compassion, pride, envy, and contempt. Previous research found that individuals tend to tolerate income inequality through several motivational routes such as pursuing one's economic self-interest or misperceiving the

magnitude of the problem. The present research was designed to find out whether tolerance for wealth and income inequality is associated with certain emotions. Findings show that higher levels of compassion were correlated with a lower tolerance for wealth and income inequality ($r = -.28$ and $r = -.22$, p).

3. Predictive Brain, Emotion Concepts and the Cognitive Dimension of Power Relations through the influence of TV Series

Presenter and Author: *Julien Quesne, Université du Québec à Montréal*

The critical influence of culture has been more or less minimized in the classical view of emotions within cognitive science (Ekman, 1972). The theory of constructed emotion (Barrett, 2017) fills this gap in arguing that emotions are cultural concepts that allow us to make sense and interpret the world. From this point of view, emotions have no biological basis. They are not reactions to the world but part of simulation processes which function through the predictive brain (Clark, 2013). This epistemological revolution offers us a complete rereading of the cultural impact of emotions for the sociological analysis of power relations. In this communication, I draw on Barretts theory to discuss how television shows aim to enrich, confirm or maintain emotional concepts through hierarchical social positions. Within these media contents, relations of domination (Collins and Chepp, 2013) circulate and are played and replayed cognitively through the viewers emotions.

COLONIAL AND RACIAL ENCOUNTERS IN DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE

Session Code: DEV3

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

“Development” during the time of colonization was understood as “having colonies” by the “European Masters”. Although the chapter of colonialism was largely over after the World War II, development is still grappling with traces of colonialism and racism, albeit in different forms. This session examines in some way the racist and colonial ideologies embedded in the legitimation of wide range of practices, such as land dispossession, race-driven international aid, ultra-exploitation in export-processing zones, and gentrification.

Organizers: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University, Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia, Matt Husain, University of British Columbia, Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern, Qatar*
Chair: *Jasmin Hristov, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. From racial colonization to neoliberal paradox: Projects, patterns, and subjectivities

Presenter and Author: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University Singapore*

Colonization was the beginning of and the necessary condition for the development of capitalism. Development was, during colonialism, understood as ‘having colonies’, organizing European societies by disorganizing non-European world employing racial ideologies such as ‘white man

burden' and 'survival for the fittest'. While the notion of development has embraced various transformations from racial colonization in the past to neoliberal globalization today, some traces of racial character remain intact producing different forms of development projects, paradoxes, and subjectivities. Drawing on my book 'Development, Power and the Environment: Neoliberal Paradox in the Age of Vulnerability' (NY: Routledge, 2013, 2015), this paper will shed light on the transformation of human society, culture, and the environment driven largely by the neoliberal globalization project.

2. International aid scandals: narratives, responses and the persistent white saviour complex

Presenter and Author: *Finbar Heffernan, Memorial University*

Scandals involving abuse, corruption and negligence regularly surface in the international aid sector. They can help shape popular perceptions of the sector and the West's relationship with the Global South, while smearing efforts of the broader aid community. Recent media coverage and public criticism of the operations and development model of the now defunct WE Charity has renewed conversations of the damaging effects of ill-conceived western development interventions in the Global South. My research will improve our understanding of the framing and impact of such scandals, and the power dynamics between aid donors and recipients. In this paper I examine mainstream and social media coverage of these scandals from 2015-2020. First, I ask what themes are used in media coverage to frame aid scandals and examine the extent to which the coverage critically assess issues of power, colonialism and exploitation between victims and perpetrators. Next, I assess various impacts of aid scandals on organizations and the broader aid sector. The research is grounded in postcolonial and post-development theory that critiques the Eurocentric and hierarchial nature of development and acknowledges "colonial continuities" that perpetuate colonial structures and practices in the sector. My research critically assesses the motivations and justifications behind aid workers' interventions in the Global South and the accompanying moral imperatives and rationalization of good intentions to affect change - no matter the harm caused. By examining the narrative discourse surrounding aid scandals and their impact, this paper addresses critical sociological and political aspects of international development, while supporting more equitable, transparent and accountable models of development practice. The results provide an original contribution to the development literature to help understand the continued prevalence and consequences of aid scandals and the associated white saviour complex.

3. Development and Security: Elite Justification for Appropriation of Afro-Honduran Lands for the Purposes of Tourism Based Mega-Projects

Presenter and Author: *Jamie Arnett, University of British Columbia*

In Honduras, the appropriation of Afro-Honduran (Garifuna) lands has occurred through elite processes of redefinition whereby vital cultural grounds are conceptualized as 'wastelands,' 'undeveloped' or 'wild' spaces in need of 'appropriate' or 'productive' use. These conceptualizations drastically differ from traditional views held by Afro-Honduran communities. This paper utilizes critical discourse theory and securitization theory to understand how elite neoliberal discourses and processes of development serve to, in the era of globalization, legalize and legitimize the dispossession of Afro-Hondurans from their lands for the purposes of tourism-based mega-projects. I analyze how such processes and discourses are utilized by the Honduran government, international

organizations such as the World bank, as well as individual corporations, to secure state or elite interests via foreign investment in Honduras' tourism sector. Based on a MA thesis, the paper, presents a case-study of the Canadian corporation Life Vision Properties, owned by Canada's 'Porn King,' Randy Jorgensen, to demonstrate how these elite processes and discourses are operationalized at the local level, demonstrating the securitization of state and elite interests and the direct impacts on the wellbeing of local communities.

CULTURAL THEORY

Session Code: SCL4

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

This session responds to key issues and debates in cultural theory. What is/is not cultural theory? What is the contemporary status of cultural theory in sociology? How is social theory and cultural theory brought together and/or kept apart? This session embraces a pluralistic approach to theory and the many questions it raises for the discipline of sociology. However, a key thread throughout is the capacity of cultural theory to address contemporary challenges and issues.

Organizer and Chair: *Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. Cultural Sociology and the Politics of Canon Formation: A Canadian Perspective

Presenters and Authors: *Kim de Laat, Brock University; Allyson Stokes, Memorial University*

Canadian sociology rests on unique intellectual terrain, given the simultaneous political-economic and cultural influences of the U.K., U.S., and France. As a subfield, cultural sociology is likewise intellectually broad and widespread, its boundaries overlapping with many other subfields. Given these conditions – diverse intellectual influences and centrality within the broader field of sociology – we examine whether there is a canon in Canadian cultural sociology. To assess what Canadian sociologists deem canonical, we examine how cultural sociology is taught across Canada. We analyze cultural sociology syllabi (N=37), as well as survey data from instructors of cultural sociology in Canada (N=28). Our analysis of syllabi and survey data uncovers three patterns in the way cultural sociology is taught: first, there is wide variation with regard to the authors assigned but congruence with regard to the themes covered. These four themes include: identity and representation, conceptualizing and measuring culture, consumption, and production. Second, the positionality of Canadian Cultural Sociology relative to other national sociologies is uncertain to many instructors and is perceived to vary widely across institutions and regions of the country. The uncertainty and variance are most salient in the prominent syllabi themes of identity and representation and conceptualizing and measuring culture. Third, participants are reflexive about the politics of canonization; this reflexivity is gendered across the instructors in our sample and relates to a broader interest in decolonizing curriculum in Canada.

2. Diversity, Representation, and Programmers in Canada's Publicly-Funded Arts Organizations

Presenter and Author: *Chris Worden, University of Guelph*

Arts funding councils frequently use the language of diversity and equity in defining their mandates, and the same is true of many of the arts organizations that rely on these public funding sources. The development of these statements has paralleled and addressed growing public interest in the representation of marginalized artists in arts programming. What has drawn less attention is the question of who decides which marginalized artists will be programmed by these organizations: data from the 2016 Canadian Census suggests that arts programmers are more likely than most occupations to be comprised of highly-educated white men. This paper addresses the reasons that this issue of overrepresentation constitutes a serious problem in the field of cultural production. I draw on literature from cultural studies and the sociology of culture to explain the consequences of this issue, as well as to contextualize the work of art world activists who are attempting to draw attention to it. I also advance a theoretical argument derived from civil sphere theory and pragmatic sociology of critique in order to explain why issues of representation among programmers generate less attention from arts funding councils and the general public than do issues of representation among artists.

3. Psychedelic Healing as Culture in Practice

Presenter and Author: *Jarrett Rose, York University*

While the scientific and mental health communities are in the midst of a “psychedelic renaissance,” sociologists have thus far largely ignored this constellation of sociocultural events. Heeding this opportunity, this paper uses the tools of culturalist cognitive sociology to offer an account of psychedelic healing as cultural practice. By drawing on thirty interviews with consumers of psychedelic healing, two interventions are made. First, the author engages with the literature on structure and agency—a hallmark of sociological theory—to offer an explanation of psychedelic “culture in action.” Here, Swidler’s notion of “unsettled lives” is used to conceptualize treatment-resistant mental distress as a series of structural circumstances, and psychedelic therapy is understood as a “strategy of action” that reorganizes taken-for-granted, or “common sense” approaches to therapy. Secondly, this paper responds to debates on knowledge and action in cultural sociology by situating (psychedelic) cultural practice in the theory of cognitive repertoires. Implications for the “strong program in cultural sociology” are discussed.

ECOFEMINISMS: TOWARDS SYNERGISTIC, SUSTAINABLE, JUST CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

Session Code: FEM7

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

This session considers how ecofeminist ethics and politics reimagines and reconfigures gender relationships between humans as well as human relationships with the whole of nature. It underscores the power of feminist, ecological and Indigenous knowledges, and our responsibilities and actions to confront climate crises. Three very different papers explore: gender relationships and gender inequalities in sustainable consumption practices; decolonial reproductive analysis of queer

kinship and queer babies against the backdrop of climate disaster; and ecofeminist and Indigenous understandings of earth care to create life sustaining cultures.

Organizers and Chairs: *Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Christine Beaudoin, University of Ottawa; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University*

Presentations:

1. Care Practices and Gender Inequalities in the Transition Towards More Sustainable Lifestyles

Presenters and Authors: *Laurence Godin, Université Laval; Justine Langlois, Université Laval*

Fighting climate change demands a rapid transformation in our consumption practices. At the household level, the main consumption domains bound to change are linked to energy and food consumption, which in turn are tied to practices of care. Based on the critical analysis of a corpus of academic publications about sustainable consumption and linked to care (cooking, cleaning, caring for someone sick, etc.), we studied the gender and power dynamics that are part of establishing more sustainable lifestyles. Transforming household habits involves the investment of resources such as time, knowledge, and money. Regarding care and sustainability, their unequal distribution within households and in society is a major obstacle to changing practices. This presentation will be the opportunity to examine gender relationships in sustainable consumption, but also the role assigned to other forms of inequalities (racial or health inequalities, social class, etc.) in our corpus.

Pratiques du care et inégalités de genre dans la transition vers des modes de vie plus durables La lutte aux changements climatiques exige une transformation rapide de nos pratiques de consommation. À l'échelle des ménages, les principaux domaines de consommation appelés à changer sont liés à l'énergie et à l'alimentation, eux-mêmes en grande partie rattachés à des pratiques du *care*. À partir d'une analyse critique d'un corpus de publications académiques sur la consommation durable dans des domaines liés au *care* (cuisiner, nettoyer, soigner, etc.), nous nous sommes penchées sur les dynamiques de genre et de pouvoir dans l'implantation de modes de vie durables. La transformation des habitudes des ménages nécessite un investissement important de ressources telles que le temps, les compétences ou l'argent. Du point de vue du *care* et de la durabilité, la répartition inégale de ces ressources à l'intérieur des foyers et dans la société représente un obstacle important à la mise en place de nouvelles pratiques. Cette présentation sera l'occasion de mettre en question les rapports de genre dans la consommation durable, mais aussi la manière dont les autres formes d'inégalités (raciales et ethniques, de santé, de classe, etc.) sont traitées dans le corpus à l'étude.

2. Living in our Mother's Lap: Ecofeminist and Indigenous Understandings of Earth Care

Presenter and Author: *Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University*

At this juncture of human evolution, faced with the existential crisis of the climate catastrophe, we need to recover an eco-centric understanding of life which expresses our interconnectedness with the living earth. Through examining the symbols and values of the ancient Goddess cultures of Old Europe, we can envision a way forward to create a life sustaining culture in today's world. We are beginning to understand that the Goddess cultures were the Indigenous cultures of Europe.

They were characterized by values of harmony, peacefulness and cooperation, living sustainably in balance with the natural world, with other-than-human animals, and with each other. Humans respected the life-giving power of women and they honoured the sacred Earth as our Mother, the source of all life. In today's world, many non-Indigenous environmentalists look to traditional Indigenous knowledge keepers and activists who remember our interdependence with the natural world -- knowing that all of our survival depends on living in balance with the environment in which we are embedded. We all live in our Mother's lap, and we forget this at our peril.

RACE AND ETHNICITY: GENDER DYNAMICS, CARE-WORK, AND RESILIENCE

Session Code: RAE1F

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

In recent decades, scholarship on race and ethnicity has explored how notions of gender complicate and expand our understanding of the process of racialization. Through an investigation into immigration policies/practices, care work and motherhood, this session explores how intersectional inequalities produce distinct experiences of caregiving and intimacy. Using several illuminating case studies, this session aims to reveal how processes, such as international border-crossing, family and care work, global capitalism, immigrant women socio-economic integration affect family formations, motherhood, care work, and intimacy.

Organizers: *Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto, Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University, Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia, Lisa Giuseppina Iesse, University of Toronto, Kayonne Christy, University of British Columbia, Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto, Firrisaa Abdulkarim, York University*

Chair: *Carlo Handy Charles, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Understanding the Impact of Gender Attitude of Immigrants on their Social Integration and Sense of Belonging to Host Society: The Case of Afghan Immigrant Men in Canada

Presenters and Authors: *Sayed Hamid Akbary, University of Calgary; Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary*

The involvement of some Muslim immigrant men in some terrorist activities and acts of 'honour killing' in recent years in the West has created a perception that such individuals are either unable, or unwilling, to come to terms with egalitarian gender norms. This difficulty is often attributed to a deep-rooted masculine identity among these men, an identity that is assumed to be rooted in the teachings of their faith, Islam. We have addressed this issue through a study of the Afghan Muslim immigrant men in Canada (30 face-to-face and phone interviews), focusing on their struggles in reconciling the gender norms in their country of origin – which is one of the most conservative in the Muslim world – with the more egalitarian gender norms in their country of destination, Canada. The research reveals a long process of both internal negotiation and external adjustment, resulting in a variety of responses. Three most frequently emerged responses are what we have called:

Assimilationist, Integrationist, Traditionalist. The process through which those responses are arrived at consists of an initial sense of ‘cognitive dissonance’, followed by various strategies to resolve the dissonance, some through adjustments in the views/identities, others through changes in the external circumstances. These findings have conceptual implications for the validity of competing theoretical perspectives on Muslim issues (i.e., neo-Orientalist, Islam-centered, perspective vs. sociological, relational, perspective), as well as practical implications for policies and programs on integration of immigrants.

2. Marriage migration and national-boundary making: the experiences of racialized marriage migrants in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Jiyoung Lee-An, Carleton University*

This paper examines spousal and partner immigration application processes as a racialized site where the boundaries of the Canadian nation are drawn and shifted with respect to the legitimacy of the intimate relationship. This paper analyzes the experiences of racialized marriage migrants in their immigration application processes. I argue that the experiences of spousal and partner immigration applicants are shaped by their different positionalities based upon intersections of race, gender, culture, class, and the country of origin. Spousal and partner immigrants and their Canadian spouses find themselves having to negotiate their cultural and racial identity in relation to their understanding of ‘Canadian norms’ (white hegemonic norms and/or multicultural values) in order to secure their entry to Canada.

3. Care Professional and Public-Daughters: A Comparative Study of State-funded Eldercare Programs in South Korea and the United States.

Presenter and Author: *Yangsook Kim, Centre for the Study of Korea, University of Toronto*

This study examines low-paid care workers struggles focusing on their distinct subjectivities through a comparative analysis of publicly funded long-term care programs in Greater Seoul, South Korea and Los Angeles Koreatown, the United States. Given the soaring demand for eldercare and neoliberal restructuring of welfare policies, publicly funded in-home care service programs for elders have rapidly expanded in both sites. The Long Term Care Insurance in South Korea and In-Home Support Services in California target the elderly who need help in everyday activities such as cleaning, bathing, cooking, in their homes, and marginalized groups of women, namely, working-class and immigrant women are the dominant workforce in the minimum-waged and unprotected job. Through multi-sited ethnographic research, including 98 in-depth interviews with workers in eldercare sectors in Greater Seoul, South Korea and the Koreatown community of Los Angeles, California, I find that care workers develop distinct political subjectivities in response to their continuing precarity. State-certified eldercare workers (‘yoyangbohosa’) employed through the Long Term Care Insurance (LTCI) program in South Korea see themselves as the national care experts whose values and skilled are endorsed by the state. Workers professional projects seek to dismantle androcentric definitions of skilled work to legitimate their rights claims vis-à-vis the state, yet in doing so, they draw rigid ethnic boundaries toward migrant workers who do not share the sense of workerhood based on professionalism. On the other hand, Korean immigrant IHSS workers in Los Angeles Koreatown whom I refer to as “public daughters,” deploy two-pronged strategy. Because it is an ethnic economy among older groups of immigrants, and because no one—neither the state

nor the union—intervenes in the labour process, cultural norms take dominant positions in defining “good IHSS service” for Korean elders. Unlike ‘yoyangbohosa’ workers who are touted as “care specialists” in policy discourse, the lack of such discourse opened possibilities for LA workers to adopt symbolic and material recourses that are available to them—one from ethnic community and the other one from the union.

4. "I have two strikes on me. I'm Black, I'm young". Towards a Sociological Conceptualization of Resilience among young Black Caribbean-Canadian mothers

Presenters and Authors: *Sadie Goddard-Durant, Brock University; Andrea Doucet, Brock University*

There is a growing body of international research on the intersectional experiences of Black mothers (see Elliot and Reid, 2019; Hill-Collins, 2008; Dow, 2019); yet, there is less attention to 'young' Black mothers, and, more specifically, young Black mothers in Canada. Moreover, while some research exists on how resilience occurs for 'young' Black mothers, the difficulties associated with being a young Black mother, and the strategies required to successfully deal with them, are largely individualized (see Haight et al., 2008; Hurd and Zimmerman, 2010). More broadly, the lack of documentation of the intersectional experiences of young Black women through a resilience conceptualization reflects the historical silence about the lived experiences of Black persons in Canada generally (UNOHR, 2016), and preserves limits on the psychosocial, structural and policy changes that could have positive impacts on and in the lives of young Black mothers. This paper, rooted in a qualitative, narrative, and community-based research project with 14 young Black Caribbean-Canadian mothers living in a large Canadian city, aims to develop a sociological conceptualization of resilience, and how it occurs in the everyday lives of young Black mothers. We argue that the young Black women in our study, who grew up in, and mother in, contexts and social institutions characterized by anti-Black racism, developed everyday strategies to navigate these systemic challenges. We also detail how caring for and provisioning for their families are shaped by intersections of systemic racism with socio-legal, structural, and social policy contexts. From our narrative analysis, we outline several empirical and theoretical features of a sociological conceptualization of resilience that is useful to make sense of the lives of the young Black mothers, and more broadly for research and practice with structurally disadvantaged populations.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: ENTRY STATUS AND THE CONTEXTS OF RECEPTION

Session Code: SOM3E

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

For migrants, modes of entry and the existence/non-existence of migrant settlement policies represent structural factors that either create barriers or facilitate subsequent integration. This is particularly the case for refugees (Portes and Böröcz 1989) but also can exist for other admission categories and for racialized groups. Papers in this session highlight differences between countries in policies towards refugees, the actions in Canada by the state in selecting migrants, and how refugees transition into the local economy.

Organizer: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Aziz Rahman, University of Manitoba*

Presentations:

1. Differential Inclusion of Asylum Seekers: The Cases of Italy and Turkey

Presenters and Authors: *Secil Ertorer, Canisius College, Anita Butera, Canisius College*

This paper provides an empirically grounded analysis of differential inclusion of asylum seekers, refugees, and undocumented migrants using Turkey and Italy as case studies. It argues the asylum and migration law serve as the main instrument in differential inclusion of non-citizens and benefit capitalist economies by creating a vulnerable precarious working class consisting of refugees, asylum seekers, and undocumented migrants. The legal regulation of rights and access to residency, work, social assistance, health care, and education represents a significant sphere of differentiation and stratification in society. By granting varying degrees of rights for immigrants, refugees, temporary protected (asylum seekers or guests), or undocumented migrants; the law segments the foreign population within its borders and places each group in the social hierarchy system, the undocumented having the least power and filling the lowest positions. An analysis of Italian and Turkish immigration law and experiences of asylum seekers showed that the legal framework in those countries creates high levels of vulnerability and precarity by entitling asylum seekers and refugees to none-to-limited rights, instead of the rights designated by the 1951 Geneva Convention.

2. Effects of Entry Status on Refugee Integration in Canada: A Mould or Selection Effect?

Presenter and Author: *Shawn Perron, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting Author: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*

Canada's Immigration Act 1975 (effective 1978) introduced the distinction between government assisted refugees (GARs) and privately sponsored refugees (PSRs). The latter category allowed non-governmental organizations to fund refugees in Canada and help them find work, a home, and self-sufficiency. It proved to be widely popular and enduring - during the 1979-1980 refugee crisis in Vietnam, about half of the 60,000 Indochinese refugees were sponsored. Over the past forty years, private sponsorship has continued to contribute to a significant proportion of incoming refugees to Canada (Wilkinson and Garcea, 2017). Furthermore, differential impacts associated with entry status exist. While both government programs and private sponsors strive to aid refugees in becoming "self-sufficient" within their first years, research generally shows that PSRs find work more quickly with higher wages (Dhital, 2017; Kaida et al., 2020; Picot et al., 2019; Treviranus and Casasola, 2003). Our study extends the growing research on the economic integration of refugees admitted to Canada. We analyse the 2016 census data on employment, occupational characteristics and earnings, comparing three categories of humanitarian admissions between 1980-2014: GARs, PSRs and migrants applying for asylum in Canada, referred to as protected persons in Canada (PPC). Although entry status differences are small, PSRs still tend to have earnings and occupational advantages net of country of origin, demographic, and human capital characteristics. Findings lend some support for the perspective that the integration of refugees are molded by the resources and programs made available through their entry status. This suggests that Canadian policy may improve the integration and settlement of refugees by encouraging additional private sponsorship or mimicking resources available to PSRs within other refugee streams.

3. Federal constituency offices in Canada as immigration desks: an analysis of administrative data

Presenter and Author: *Danièle Bélanger, Université Laval*

Non-presenting Authors: *Adèle Garnier, Université Laval; Benoit Lalonde, Université Laval; Laurence Simard-Gagnon, Université Laval*

Canadian federal local district offices play a critical role as front-line providers of free-of-charge, face-to-face immigration assistance to residents in their ridings. While there are no in-person service desks at IRCC, all constituents of a riding can resort to their PM local office to consult or to seek assistance or redress in federal immigration matters, in their own name or on behalf of a family member, friend or client (i.e. community organisations), and this regardless of their immigration and citizenship status. Yet, the role of MPs offices in providing immigrations services remains under-investigated relative to other private and public actors. This analysis seeks to unpack immigration services provided by Canadian MP offices between September 2018 and October 2019. It is based on administrative data of requests received by IRCC through their dedicated call center for MP local offices for that period. For each of the 338 Canadian MP office, data are organised by residence status (temporary immigration) and permanent immigration class (family, economic, humanitarian). The paper explores differences in volume and types of requests based on districts' attributes (diversity and immigration, location, socioeconomic indicators) and individual MPs' characteristics (political party, years in office, immigrant origin). We use immigration categories of requests to IRCC to understand the role played by MPs district offices in the landscape of immigration services in Canada and as a proxy of the profile of constituents seeking their services. The paper highlights the role played by a little-investigated yet critical actor in Canadian immigration services.

4. The Economic Transitions of Refugee Resettling in Rural and Remote Nova Scotia

Presenters and Authors: *Norine Verberg, St. Francis Xavier University; Jordan MacDonald, St. Francis Xavier University*

This paper reports findings of a qualitative study on the pre- and post-migration barriers and facilitators influencing the economic transitions of BVOR refugees who were sponsored and resettled in rural and remote areas of Nova Scotia by community and faith groups since 2015. Volunteers who provide/d resettlement support to Blended Visa Office Referral (BVOR) refugee newcomers sponsored locally and with employers who hire/d newcomers shed light on the cultural, intercultural, economic, and social factors that influence newcomers' economic transitions. Our results inform recent research suggesting that, compared to refugees sponsored by government, refugees resettled by community and faith groups integrate into the economy more rapidly, with more secure employment and higher incomes in the long term (e.g., Kaida, et al 2020; Senthanaar et al 2020).

THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE II: ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND INEQUALITY

Session Code: UNG1B

Date: Friday, June 4**Timeslot 2**

In this session undergraduate social scientists present their own research and receive constructive feedback about their work from a more experienced discussant.

Organizers: *Gary Barron, Lethbridge College, Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College, Ibrahim Turay, Lethbridge College*

Chair: *Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College*

Discussants: *Susan Cake, University of Alberta; Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College*

Presentations:

1. Who Benefits? Factors Affecting Employment Insurance Coverage in Un(der)employed Canadians

Presenter and Author: *Monica Lockett, University of Lethbridge*

Canada's employment insurance (EI) program is meant to act as a social safety net when workers lose their job, however, the "conservative" nature of Canada's EI program means there are inequalities both in who receives benefits and how much benefits one can receive, ultimately "breaking" the social safety net it was meant to represent (Battle, 2009; Van Audenrode et al., 2005). Using data from Statistics Canada's 2017 Employment Insurance Coverage Survey (N= 1,360), this paper utilizes an exploratory OLS regression analysis to determine what, if any, sociodemographic factors influence the amount of benefits a claimant can receive from the EI program. Preliminary findings indicate that gender plays an important role in the amount of benefits received, as women receive significantly less than men ($b = -64.45$, $p \leq .001$). Conclusions are drawn to highlight some inequalities present in Canada's EI program, particularly as it relates to women. These findings are contrasted against the state of women's labour participation in Canada, with special attention paid to the effects of COVID-19 on women in the workforce.

2. Labour & Delivery Nursing in the Midst of COVID-19: A Qualitative Pilot Study

Presenter and Author: *Michelle Grafton, University of the Fraser Valley*

How has the everyday work experience of labour and delivery (L&D) nurses shifted in the wake of COVID-19? This qualitative pilot study seeks to understand how these frontline healthcare workers have continued to perform in their roles tending to some of the most vulnerable members of our society during the current pandemic. This study deploys a phenomenological approach by conducting in-depth interviews with several L&D nurses currently employed at BC hospitals in aim to achieve a nuanced, contextual understanding of their everyday lived experiences in the midst of COVID-19. Interview data is analyzed through a symbolic-interactionist lens, examining how these nurses interpret their work and the occupational and social roles they play - the meanings that they attach to the processes, people, and situations involved in their everyday work and how these meanings have been altered or upheld in the course of the pandemic. Cultivating an in-depth

understanding of how the everyday work of L&D nurses has been transformed by COVID-19 is important in that it allows for the identification of ways to better support these nurses in their vital roles, as well as documents the unprecedented phenomenon of modern healthcare work during a global pandemic.

3. Ethical Food Consumption and Corporate-Environmentalism

Presenter and Author: *Reily Morrison, Queen's University*

Food Regime Theory (FRT) suggests that during stable periods in which global relations of food production, consumption and distribution are reinforced by power relations, social institutions, norms and forms of accumulation, a regime coalesces whereby a hegemonic set of rules and conditions of the global food system are formed. Food regime theorist, Harriet Friedmann, posits that increasing public concern over environmental and social consequences of an industrialized food system has heralded a new socio-political era in which new forms of accumulation have developed in response to these concerns, forming what Friedmann refers to as a corporate-environmental food regime. Focusing on the socio-ecological tensions arising out of the dynamic of distancing and invisibility, characteristic of earlier regimes as well as the emerging one, McMichael uses the term "Food from Nowhere Regime" to reflect the socially and ecologically disembedded relations of the corporate globalized food system (Campbell, 2009, p.1). Operating from a FRT perspective, the purpose of this paper is to analyze contemporary 'ethical' food consumption patterns and preferences to consider the continuities between micro and macro implications of corporate power within the context of the corporate-environmental regime. This paper examines the way in which agro-food corporations subjectify individuals through discursive power, appealing to mostly high-income, white, privileged consumers who, influenced by the class struggle to express and attain cultural capital, have become more inclined to purchase niche products in order to demonstrate their commitment to ethically sound food consumption. Analyzing the dominant discourse surrounding 'ethical' food consumption, this paper will seek to argue that niche environmentally and socially "friendly" food products, particularly plant-based milks, while satiating consumer's moral appetite, will not amend the underlying socio-ecological contradictions of a Food from Nowhere Regime that market actors claim this method of consumption will solve.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY II

Session Code: VLS4B

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 2

Violence is an historical and contemporary individual, social, legal, political, and human rights concern. It is recognized that violence is the result of the complex interplay of many factors at multiple levels and, as such, no one factor will adequately explain, for example, why some individuals behave violently toward others or why violence may be more prevalent in some communities or countries. Understanding and explaining violence has been an important part of sociology – both on its own and because it emerges in the study of many other social phenomena including social change, interpersonal relations, law and governance, just to name a few. Now more than ever the sociological study of violence is crucial given current social, political and economic

climate. The goal of this session is to explore a broad range of theoretical and/or empirical understandings of the sociological study of violence.

Organizer: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Chair: *Tanya Trussler, Mount Royal University*

Presentations:

1. Understanding ideologically motivated violence against women using the AnCoDi Method

Presenter and Author: *Rhea Ashley Hoskin, University of Waterloo*

In 1993 a Canadian student named “Alana” launched a website for people who struggled to find a romantic/sexual partner. The group, who called themselves incels, provided a support network to alleviate members’ loneliness. Twenty years later Elliot Rodgers, a 22-year-old incel living in California, went on a day-long shooting spree killing 6 and injuring 14. Rodgers left behind a 137-page manifesto that went viral on 4chan and provided inspiration for others in his community. How did a lonely group referred to by early researchers as “suffering in silence” turn into a terrorist group? The AnCoDi hypothesis provides a useful methodological framework for understanding this shift, suggesting the combination of ANger, COntempt and DIsgust (AnCoDi) to have a synergistic effect in creating volatile emotional responses that contribute to intergroup violence. When invoked by group leaders, each emotion plays a role in mobilizing violence: anger has the ability to motivate, contempt functions to devalue outgroups, and disgust justifies the need to eliminate outgroups. As many consider Rodgers a “powerful leader” among Incels, and to also mark a turning point within the community, the current study uses the AnCoDi method to analyze Rodgers’ manifesto to better understand the shift toward violent extremism.

2. Hideousness and Hindutva: An Ideology Enterprised on Exclusion and Hate

Presenter and Author: *Hena Mehta, York University*

Over the last few decades, particularly since India’s neoliberal turn in the 90’s, we have witnessed a marked uptick in Hindu fundamentalist control of civil society organizations, and everyday culture. This has led to the public articulation of a virulent, exclusionary, nakedly brutal and masculinist ideology of Hindutva (or Hindu nationalism.) Like other right-wing populist groups, the task of Hindu nationalist groups has also been to weaponise the history of India, iterating violent fantasies of a ‘lost’ glorious past, to the point that the popular imaginaries of being ‘Hindu’ and ‘Indian’ seem interchangeable. This rewriting of the past is predicated on casting out and dominating marginalised peoples (along the lines of caste, gender, sexuality, class etc.) - leading to routine public spectacles of violence such as mob lynchings, razing down of mosques, criminalising dissent. In this paper, I will examine the recent spate of mob lynchings enacted on poor, Muslim cattle traders to argue that that Hindu nationalism earns its purchase precisely because it articulates a gendered and casteist violent fantasy of the ideal “Hindu Nation”.

3. Higher Education Institutions and Violent Extremism: The Case for being Proactive

Presenter and Author: *Katie Ford, University of Waterloo*

Higher education institutions (HEIs) have been identified as places where young adults are at higher risk of becoming engaged in violent extremism. Awareness of this situation has begun to raise questions about how prepared Canadian HEIs are to manage incidents and movements associated with violent extremism on their campuses. This paper lays the foundation for starting to better understand the implications of this situation for HEIs, as they strive to balance new security concerns with academic freedoms. The paper begins by examining theoretical and actual links between HEIs and violent extremism in Canada. This situation is compared with the U.K. context, where policies have been implemented that place a legal duty on educators to prevent extremism. A review of the legislative framework for Ontario HEIs, and their status as “sensitive institutions,” is then undertaken to set the context for arguing why HEIs may want to take a more active role in preventing and countering violent extremism on campuses. This paper is part of a broader suite of research that examines how to govern violent extremism at HEIs, while maintaining academic freedoms, with the aim of setting the best practices for doing so.

4. The Mainstay of the Law and the Perpetuation of Intersectional Inequalities

Presenter and Author: *Ladan Adhami-Dorrani; York University*

The presence of intersectional inequalities by race/ethnic background, gender, class and sexual orientation cannot be overlooked in the Western sociopolitical and juridical landscape. If part of the tripartite modern democratic liberal principles is about equality protected by the law, we can see how a centralized/god-like violence has become part of our modern existence with an overarching hegemonic power over society. Drawing on a series of texts including Walter Benjamin’s Critique of Violence, Jacques Derrida’s Force of Law, Hannah Arendt’s 'Eichmann in Jerusalem', Zigmunt Bauman’s 'Modernity and the Holocaust' and Ngaire Naffine’s 'Law and the Sexes', the aim of this paper is to shed light onto how “we,” as the modern citizens of democratic nation states have invested our trust in the law, but the law’s mainstay is on violence and self-preservation rather than about substantive equality. This paper through an interpretive and critical analysis not only tries to show the significant role of the law in the institution and centralization of violence in society, but also the perpetuation of inequalities by race/ethnic background, gender, class and sexual orientation, contrary to the law’s rhetoric of equality for all.

COGNITIVE SOCIOLOGY II

Session Code: COG1B

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

Central questions orient researchers in the cognitive sociology paradigm: What is the relationship between the social and the cognitive? How 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: *Ryan McVeigh, Lakehead University*

Chair: *Karen Anderson, York University*

Presentations:

1. Why Bother Thinking? Fatalism predicts decreased deliberation

Presenters and Authors: *Gordon Brett, University of Toronto; Soli Dubash, University of Toronto*

This paper draws insights from both cultural sociology and the sociology of mental health to examine the social and cultural determinants of cognitive processing, and by doing so adds an important explanatory mechanism to extant models of the stress process and culture-in-action, respectively. Cultural sociologists have focused on the cognitive pathways through which beliefs shape how we think and act but have yet to develop an account of how culture can produce groups who are more inactive and unthinking. Conversely, scholars of mental health specify agency beliefs (including mastery and fatalism) that shape an active and passive orientations to the world, without theorizing their cognitive concomitants. Drawing on a 2018 cross-sectional student sample with measures of both mastery and cognitive style, we employ structural equation models (SEM) to analyze how cultural beliefs and group differences shape preferences in cognitive processing. We find that fatalistic beliefs significantly predict a decreased preference for deliberation but not intuition. This suggests that (in cultural terms) specific elements of personal culture can have an independent effect on our motivation to think and act deliberately, or that (in mental health terms) our perceived control over the world determines how much we are willing to consciously think through life's challenges.

2. Cognition in Creative Situations

Presenter and Author: *Taylor Price, University of Toronto*

In the process of creating things, creative people must achieve a working level of intersubjective validity about what the thing they created 'is'. I draw on over two years of ethnographic observations of songwriters to unpack the cognitive and interpersonal dimensions of the creative process. By focusing on how songwriting teams establish intersubjective validity throughout the creative process, I find that creativity is enacted and experienced as a form of "coherence-making" in social situations. Songwriting sessions cycle between slow deliberative cognition at the individual level, when songwriters attempt to find coherence in disparate auditory and lyrical materials, and fast automatic cognition at the group level, when songwriters as well as others present experience resonance after someone shares their vision of coherence. I argue that this cyclical socio-cognitive process generates both mutual understanding and enthusiasm at the group level, both of which are necessary in seeing songwriting and recording projects through to completion and dissemination.

3. Social Environment and Cognitive Rationality in Comprehensive Sociology

Presenter and Author: *Christian Robitaille, University of Ottawa*

The concept of cognitive rationality has been introduced in Raymond Boudon's work as an attempt to extend the scope of rational investigations beyond the instrumental rationality of rational choice theory. This type of rationality is characterized by the ability for the actor to make sense of the world

surrounding him, including (but not being limited to) what his interest is (instrumental rationality) and what his values are (axiological rationality). The idea is that interest and values are, to some extent, chosen through a reflection process; they are not merely the result of David Hume's exogenous passions that are conceptualized in his philosophy of action as simply "felt" by the actor. But this reflection process of determining which ends an actor will choose to pursue is partly influenced by the social environment of the actor. Indeed, what an actor considers to be his interest or his values is not completely independent from the social milieu in which he evolves. However, it is also true that the social environment of the actor does not fully determine reasoning and action. Therefore, the social sciences have attempted to elucidate how one can understand individual reasoning and action given that this process is influenced by this individual's social environment while this relationship is not fully deterministic. This communication aims at exploring how comprehensive sociology, from Simmel and Weber to Boudon and his followers, has provided analytical tools allowing us to better understand the link between an actor's social environment and the manner with which this actor conceives of interest and values through cognitive rational processes orienting action.

DEATH, DYING, AND GRIEF IN THE CONTEXT OF PANDEMICS AND DECOLONIZATION

Session Code: HEA1

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

This session features papers that address how racism, colonialism, and power inequalities impact death, dying, and grief.

Organizer and Chair: *Zohreh BayatRizi, University of Alberta*

Presentations:

1. Risk, Mourning, Politics: Toward a Transnational Critical Conception of Grief for COVID-19 Deaths in Iran

Presenter and Author: *Zohreh BayatRizi, University of Alberta*

This paper examines one of the most painful but seldom-discussed aspects of death in times of contagion: the silence, isolation, and loneliness that surrounds death and bereavement. Starting with the premise that funeral and mourning rituals play a major role in helping heal the social and psychological wounds of loss and grief, and acknowledging that not all deaths are mourned equally, we study the case of COVID-19 deaths and grief in Iran in order to shed light on how the biological, social, and political "risks of contagion" combine to render mourning and grief lonely and silent. The risk of biological contagion necessitates curtailing public gatherings while social stigma and political suppression impose censor and silence. Therefore, our research is conceptually guided by Mary Douglas's (1966) work on the socio-cultural and political constructions of "contagion", Butler's (2004) notion of "ungrievable deaths" and Doka's (1989) concept of "disenfranchised grief".

2. Medical Aid in Dying: Legislating bodies that do not matter

Presenter and Author: *Valérie Grand'Maison, University of Guelph*

In the fall of 2020, the Canadian parliament tabled Bill C-7: an Act to Amend to Criminal Code, allowing people with non-fatal conditions to access Medical Aid in Dying (MAiD). Disability activists have mobilized to denounce the ableist assumptions of this bill, which takes for granted that disabled lives are not worth living. They contend that the Canadian government is more concerned with providing a dignified death than a dignified life for persons with disabilities. Indeed, poverty, discrimination, invisibility, and violence are pervasive in the lives of persons with disabilities in Canada, especially for those who are women, gender, and sexual minorities, Indigenous, racialized, living in poverty, living alone, or living in congregate settings. Following the work of transnational disability scholars, I use an intersectional material approach to examine how Bill C-7 reinforces necropolitical hierarchies produced by global capitalism and colonialism. Combined with the invisibility of disabled people in Canada's pandemic measures, inadequate social assistance that keep disabled people in poverty, and inadequate care, Bill C-7 heightens the conditions where death becomes a more a feasible option in the face of limited survival opportunities.

3. In Search of a Home; Examining the Grief of Iranians Diaspora in Canada in the Aftermath of Downing of Flight PS752

Presenter and Author: *Samira Torabi, University of Alberta*

On January 8, 2020 Ukrainian Flight PS 752 was shot down by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps over Iran's airspace that resulted in all 176 onboard to perish. This included 63 Canadians of Iranian descent along with Iranian international students studying in various Canadian universities. In the past 40 years Iranians are disproportionately affected by multiple losses with sociopolitical significance. Among them, the tragedy of the Flight PS752 downing is arguably the most painful to hit the Iranian diaspora in Canada. Many of these tragedies were followed by silencing mechanisms deployed by the Iranian government. Although grieving is often examined as a private matter, and medicalized sometimes, as Butler suggests mourning can binds us together and "provide resources for the rethinking community" (Butler, 2004). This tragedy has impacted the Iranian community in Edmonton in terms of perception of their immigrant identity, sense of belonging to the community, national identity, and collective grief and healing. Among Iranian diaspora, those who have recently immigrated from Iran, are finding a space to be able to grieve for this tragedy particularly and the accumulated ungrieved past generally. However, as they are mourning, they are also struggling with community break-ups, polarizations of diaspora community, social and political representation of and consequences of their grief, in the aftermath of this tragedy. Our research shows that for many, this grief and its process is multiple and complex. They lost not only loved ones, friends, or colleagues but they also lost "home", hope and trust. They are struggling to find a grieving space, a place they can call it "home".

4. Necropolitics of Vaccines and Slow Violence in Palestine and Occupied Territories

Presenter and Author: *Rezvaneh Erfani, University of Alberta*

Having one fourth of its population vaccinated by January 2021, Israel is leading the world in immunizing the nation while Palestinians have not received a single dose and there is no concrete

plan for it in the near future (The New York Times, 2021). Although the United Nations human rights body recognizes Israel as responsible to provide equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines for Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank, the Israeli authorities assert that “Palestinians have to take care of their own health” (BBC, 2021). In this paper, I explore how the global pandemic has brought up another thanatopolitical tool for sovereign powers to control populations and their regeneration. Instead of an armed conflict, here we are dealing with a slow violence where the sovereign power does not need to bother to kill, to “take life and let live” (Foucault, 2003), or to practice the “right to maim” by deliberately shooting protesters at knees and debilitating and disabling them (Puar, 2017). The sovereign power is once again making Palestinian bodies the biopolitical beings whose 'breath'ing is subject to Israeli vaccine policies and economies that determine which bodies are worthy to “make live” and which ones could/should be “let die” (Foucault, 2003) by practicing no-action actions.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: CONTEXTUALIZING THEORY ON THE GROUND

Session Code: DEV5

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

The goal of 2030 Sustainable Development (SDG) agenda is to achieve gender equality and empower women in nine specific targets areas including many of the root causes of gender inequality, including women’s unequal access to economic resources. Persisting gender inequalities in all corners of the world function as precursors behind the SDG objectives. When girls and women do not have equal access to and control over resources or equal opportunities to participate in decision-making, their families, communities, and countries feel the social and economic costs. Prioritizing the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, we believe gender equality must play a key role in creating lasting solutions to global challenges – whether reducing poverty in developing countries, building economies that work for everyone, preparing for jobs of the future, fighting climate change, or advancing peace and security. This session encompasses a range of topics including, but not limited to, gender and social movement, politics of gender identity, gendered division of labor, and gender empowerment.

Organizer and Chair: *Matt Husain, University of British Columbia*

Presentations:

1. Empowerment through self-help groups in rural North India: The impact of microcredit on women's status within and beyond the household

Presenter and Author: *Sumeet Sekhon, University of British Columbia*

In spite of numerous studies, there is no consensus regarding the impact of microcredit programmes on women’s lives within and beyond the household. We address these debates through a qualitative study of women self-help group members, and their husbands, in rural North India. This study was carried out in two villages of the North Indian state of Rajasthan. We collected primary data through semi-structured interviews with 46 women self-help group members, and 23 interviews with the

husbands of women participants. While many studies have examined the impact of microcredit on women's empowerment, the perspectives of men have been largely ignored in both theory and practice. This continues to be the norm in spite of the purported shift from WID to GAD, that is, from a focus on women's practical interests towards a recognition of the social construction of gender roles, as well as the gender power dynamics between men and women. The exclusion of men leads to a propagation of the singular view of men as misogynist patriarchs, which subsumes the diversity of men's attitudes, and leads to missed opportunities for achieving development goals. We extend the literature on women's empowerment by including men's perspectives. We also use Naila Kabeer's widely acknowledged conceptualization of empowerment—in terms of the expansion in people's ability to make choices—to assess the extent to which the status of women changed as a result of their participation in the self-help group-based microcredit programme. To conduct this assessment, we examine women's participation in household decision-making, the degree of control exercised by women over their loans, women's opinions about gender inequalities, and men's perspectives.

2. Determinants of the Middle East Women's Employment Gap

Presenter and Author: *Ella Wind, New York University*

Women are less likely to work for pay in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) than in any other region of the world. Of the twenty countries with the lowest rates of women's employment, fifteen are MENA countries. We still lack a comprehensive account explaining this. This is in part because the cause was long thought to be obvious -- it was argued the reason must be conservative gender ideologies imparted by Islam. But a growing body of rigorous research puts this explanation into doubt. Many studies find weak or no effects for the prevalence of Islam on women's employment across different countries. This paper examines differences in women's employment at the cross-country level, comparing MENA to other world regions. I bring together individual-level data from the World Values Survey and country-level data from the Varieties of Democracy project and the World Bank for 54 countries, 11 of which are in MENA. I use statistical decomposition to investigate the relative explanatory importance of variables pertaining to a variety of factors including family status, educational attainment, religious affiliation, oil rents, and remittances for predicting women's employment outcomes, and I find that fertility, being Muslim, and marital status only explain a small percentage of women's lower employment rate, and that macroeconomic factors like the impact of oil rents and migration dynamics play an outsized explanatory role. Furthermore, this paper offers some new insights into the so-called "MENA paradox" where rising gender equality in educational attainment has not translated into gains for gender equality in labor force participation. I find that lower levels of basic (rather than secondary and beyond) educational attainment help explain some of MENA women's nonemployment.

3. The Politics of Gender Identity in Qualitative Research

Presenter and Author: *Esayas Geleta, Douglas College*

Despite the availability of abundant literature from white female sociologists and anthropologists that highlight gender barriers that they face in undertaking fieldwork in developing countries, there is a dearth of studies that demonstrates the challenges facing men in the processes of negotiating identity and interacting with female research participants. This article elucidates how complex

gender identity negotiations are played out in fieldwork process. Reflecting on the process of fieldwork undertaken in Southern Ethiopia, the paper elucidates how fieldwork serves as a space of complex interaction through which male researcher's gender identity and that of female research participants' interests are intersected, conflicted, collaborated and negotiated. Supporting the argument for situated knowledge, the article demonstrates how the conceptualization and understanding of gender identity influences the manner of communication as well as the nature and quality of information generated in research processes.

MEET THE AUTHORS OF "APPEALING BECAUSE HE IS APPALLING: BLACK MASCULINITIES, COLONIALISM, AND EROTIC RACISM"

Session Code: RAE3

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

This collection of original essays written by transitional scholars invites us to rethink the ways African-descended men are seen as both appealing and appalling, are exposed to eroticized hatred and violence and how some resist, accommodate, and capitalize on their eroticization. Drawing on James Baldwin and Frantz Fanon, the authors examine the contradictions, paradoxes, and politico-psychosexual implications of Black men as objects of sexual desire, fear, and loathing in the transnational context.

Organizer: *Tamari Kitossa, Brock University*

Chair: *Jennifer Adkins, University of British Columbia*

Panelists:

- Tamari Kitossa, Brock University
- Delroy Hall, St. Hild Theological College, Sheffield UK
- Leroy Moore, Jr., Community Researcher
- Watufani Poe, Brown University

SOCIOLOGY AND THE SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING I

Session Code: TEA1A

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

Sociologists bring into their classrooms a variety of teaching and learning strategies and techniques. Some are disciplinary, applying sociological themes and theories to student learning and engagement. Others are anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning, an emerging field that involves framing and investigating research questions relating to teaching and student learning, such the conditions under which learning takes place, what learning looks like, and the ways in which learning can be improved and advanced. The purpose of this session is to explore strategies ranging

from practices informed by student or peer feedback and reflection to strategies anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning.

Organizers and Chairs: *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga; Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Presentations:

1. Methods and Motivations: Academic Dishonesty and Cheating in Online Courses

Presenters and Authors: *Lindsay Hudson, University of Toronto; Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto*

The outset of the COVID-19 pandemic saw an unprecedented and sudden shift to online teaching and learning. Among the many concerns emerging from this transition was the preservation of online integrity. This study investigates online cheating during the onset of the pandemic when many courses were forced online. Specifically, it looks at attitudes towards cheating among students whose courses were moved online, and it explores the methods and motivations for academic dishonesty among a sample of students on Reddit. A total of 1,866 posts from 64 discussions on cheating were retrieved from University of Toronto (r/UofT), University of Toronto Mississauga (r/UTM) and University of Toronto Scarborough (r/UTSC) subreddit forums and systematically analyzed for relevance. Five themes emerged for cheating methods: Collaboration on Assessment, Collaboration on Cheating Strategies, Contract Cheating, Plagiarism and Prohibited Resources. Six themes emerged for cheating motivations: Individual Factors, Course Design, Faculty, Peer Behaviour; Grade obsession, and Stress. Connectivity and collaboration pose a substantial challenge for individual online assessments. Additionally, poor course design, inaction by faculty, and peer behaviour exacerbate an already intense fixation on grades. These findings may be useful in developing online learning strategies that support a culture of integrity.

2. Exploring the power dynamic in the student-preceptor mentoring relationship

Presenters and Authors: *Bridget Beggs, University of Waterloo; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting Authors: *Farimah HakemZadeh, York University; Isik Zeytinoglu, McMaster University; Johanna Geraci, College of Midwives of Ontario; Jennifer Plenderleith, McMaster University; Derek Lobb, McMaster University*

Mentorship is an important factor that shapes the identity of a midwifery student on their journey to becoming a registered midwife. As the mentors of students on placement, preceptors maintain a powerful role in constructing the experience of the individual. These institutionalized relationships shape the power balance between student midwives and their preceptors. The goal of this paper is to explore 1) how student midwives experience their relationships with preceptors; 2) in what way these relationships impact students' experiences in the program 3) how these relationships impact students' views of midwifery as a profession. Analyzing semi-structured interviews with midwifery students studying in educational programs across Canada, we demonstrate that power imbalance shapes educational experiences of midwifery students and may negatively impact students' views of the profession. In conclusion, we provide suggestions that may be used to mitigate the power

imbalance between student and preceptor to improve these relationships in the midwifery program.

3. Providing Effective Personalized Feedback using Learning Analytics

Presenter and Author: *Silvia Bartolic, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting Author: *Sara Trnovska, University of British Columbia*

Although personalized feedback is vital to learning, research suggests that instructors and students are generally unsatisfied with the feedback delivery process in higher education contexts (Bohnacker-Bruce, 2011; 2013; Mulliner and Tucker, 2017). With increasing class sizes and student diversity, instructors report having limited time and resources to adequately provide feedback to students. Moreover, instructors and students have discordant views about what qualities of feedback are considered to be effective. Learning analytics tools have been poised to address some of these challenges in delivering effective feedback. Fritz (2017) claims instructors can use learning analytics data to help students take responsibility for their learning. Based on nudge theory, learning analytics tools encourage students to change their learning behaviors through consistent reinforcement and indirect suggestions. Vigentini et al. (2017) indicate that learning analytics tools can also enhance student motivation, participation, and academic achievement. The goals of this session are to 1) describe key components of effective feedback, 2) describe a learning analytic tool that can be used for personalization of course feedback at scale and 3) present student perceptions of the usefulness of this tool in terms of strengthening the instructor-student relationship, increasing motivation to participate and further engage with the course materials.

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION: MULTICULTURALISM, BELONGING, IDENTITY, AND COVID-19 IMPACTS FOR MIGRANTS

Session Code: SOM3D

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

Papers in this session cover social, cultural and economic incorporation of migrants.

Organizer: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*

Chair: *Carlo Charles, McMaster University*

Presentations:

1. Academic Persistence Among Immigrant and Refugee Youth

Presenters and Authors: *Reza Nakhaie, University of Windsor; Howard Ramos, Western University*

Non-presenting Author: *Fatima Fakhri, University of Windsor*

Multiculturalism and mutual accommodation in school curricula, teaching, and administration, as fostered by parents' involvement, have been shown to be important for lowering student truancy and increasing academic success. The analysis in this paper tests whether or not these forces are also important for the academic persistence of refugee and immigrant youth in a medium-sized city

in Canada. We found that a multiculturalist environment in school where teachers and administration encourage connection and cooperation between immigrant newcomers and students born in Canada, in addition to perception of teacher support, family values, and student competence, contribute significantly to academic persistence among this group of students. The paper concludes with policy suggestions for the development of multicultural environments focusing on cultural diversity in schools to help the academic adjustment and success of newcomers.

2. Male Immigrant Healthcare Access and Utilization: An Intersectional Review of Social Determinants of Health, Masculinity and Migration

Presenter and Author: *Ugochi Udonsi, University of Ottawa*

Emerging data from the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed a preponderance of male susceptibility to being infected and poorer health outcomes including a higher, and this were particularly notable for certain groups of men. In this paper, I examine the effect of the COVID 19 pandemic on male migrant workers employed in farms and meatpacking plants in Canada. I draw upon the intersection of migration, social determinants of health, and masculinity theory. Using an extended literature review method, I review how these theories explain the reason for the breakdown of migrant health post-migration. The data reveal that male migrants were worse hit by the effects of the pandemic compared to non-immigrants and female migrants. I demonstrate how the pandemic enables a specific lens on issues of healthcare access and utilization, systemic racialization treatment of migrants in Canada. Indeed, there are multiple layers embedded in migrant's health deterioration that made them vulnerable to COVID 19 pandemic. Additionally, the paper shows how the health deterioration, migration status, and systemic racism contributed to migrants' vulnerability to the pandemic.

3. Source Country Gender Inequality and Immigrants' Sense of Belonging: Generational and Gender Differences

Presenter and Author: *Max Stick, McMaster University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Feng Hou, Statistics Canada*

Many immigrants in Canada come from non-western countries with more traditional gender norms and higher levels of gender inequality than Canada. Studies examine the impacts of source country gender inequality on the home and work lives of male and female immigrants, but little is known about the degree to which gender inequality affects their development of connection to the host country. Bridging immigration and gender scholarship, this article examines the impact of source country gender inequality on immigrants' sense of belonging to Canada. Our analysis of data from the 2013 General Social Survey and the 2002 Ethnic Diversity Survey show immigrants' source country gender inequality has differential impacts on the self-reported sense of belonging for first and 1.5 generation men and women. Our regression analysis suggests a higher level of source country gender inequality is associated with a stronger sense of belonging to Canada for both first-generation immigrant men and women. However, source country gender inequality does not impact the 1.5 generation's sense of belonging once demographic, socioeconomic, and post-migration characteristics are adjusted. Despite concerns from some conservatives and right-wing groups that gender inequality in source countries hinders the integration of immigrants, these findings suggest

that first-generation immigrant men and women from diverse cultures develop a strong sense of belonging to Canada.

4. At Home in Canada: A Comparative Study of a Sense of Belonging among Iranian Immigrants in the Canadian Atlantic Provinces and Ontario

Presenter and Author: *Foroogh Mohammadi, Memorial University*

Iranian immigrants are among the top ten countries of birth of immigrants' population in Canada. I focus on Iranian immigrants' experiences who live in Canadian Atlantic provinces as permanent residents and citizens and ask what contributes to creating a sense of belonging to home for them. To have a touchstone, I compare their experiences in Canadian Atlantic provinces with Iranians in Toronto or- as they put it- "Tehranto." I will investigate how a sense of belonging to home might emerge due to macro, meso, and micro-level social processes for Iranian immigrants. Such processes might include but are not limited to housing policies, household interactions with neighbours, and immigrants' homemaking practices. This research will help us re/create Canada's housing policies in a just and equal way that encompasses hybridity and celebrates social groups' diversity in society. The multiple perspectives toward home are in dialogue with transnationalism and belonging literature to shape the framework of this study.

SYMPOSIUM FOR EARLY CAREER THEORISTS: KNOWLEDGE PARADIGMS AND PRACTICES IN SOCIAL THEORY

Session Code: THE5A

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

The Symposium for Early Career Theorists (SECT) is a 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 have recently completed their doctorate). Social theory is an open and dynamic field, and so in that spirit SECT features papers that reflect, expand and/or critique an array of social phenomena that can be theorized. This is the second of a two-panel series. Papers in this panel will address the social construction of theory and its historical evolution in pedagogy.

Organizers: *Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia; Steve Durant, University of Waterloo*
Chair: *Phillip Walsh, York University*

Presentations:

1. The Making of Sociological Thought - A Cosmopolitan Inquiry

Presenters and Authors: *Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto; Lars Döpking, Hamburg Institute for Social Research; Lukas Underwood, University of Hamburg and the Sociological Research Institut Göttingen*

Non-presenting Author: *Dan Silver, University of Toronto*

Every year, thousands of students take courses on the theoretical foundations of sociology. Though they may not know it, they are participating in a process of disciplinary reproduction: particular core authors, texts, and ideas are defined as reference points for sociological debates. The boundaries of what does – and does not – count as a sociological question are set. Disciplinary fault-lines are subtly formed, and sometimes contested. While professional sociologists themselves carry out this process, and in many cases engage in theoretical debates about the meaning of terms such as “discipline,” “classics,” “canons,” or “founders,” they do so without detailed empirical knowledge of the very structures they are enacting. This paper will empirically investigate the institutional structure of sociological theory within Canada, Germany, and France examining its patterns, variations, sources, and consequences. In so doing, it will shed light on the social, political, and intellectual processes involved when academics shape and reshape their fields and disciplinary identities. More specifically, this paper will: * Identify continuity and change in the sociological canon from the 1950s to the present as expressed in the authors, texts, themes, and disciplinary narratives included in theory courses and textbooks in Canada, France and Germany. * Discover sources of variation in theoretical education from national, regional, institutional levels. * Understand subjective motivations driving the inclusion or exclusion of particular authors, texts, or ideas in sociological theory training. We will achieve our research objectives through analyses of textbooks. While theory holds a particularly cogent position in sociological education, the lessons learned from this study will provide valuable information for understanding how academics of any discipline understand, maintain and – sometimes – reform their canons. To these ends, the current paper examines the history and evolution of sociological thought across English, German and French-speaking sociology as a way to empirically examine the theoretical underpinnings of the discipline and its impact over how sociology is practiced across diverse settings. We specifically compare the textual coverage of theory textbooks in all three settings to identify continuity and change in the sociological canon from the 1950s to the present. We also examine the sources of variation between the three contexts to showcase who and what has impacted the sociological canon since its formation. Finally, we also consider the use and application of the textbooks in local Universities.

2. Locating the Khaldunian Malakah in the Bourdieuen Habitus

Presenter and Author: *Mohammed Al-Ani, McMaster University*

This paper will situate the development of Bourdieu’s habitus in a French colonial knowledge regime shaped by the social thought of Ibn Khaldun, a 14th-century Muslim social philosopher. By doing this, the paper will excavate for traces of Khaldunian Southern theory in the Northern theory of Bourdieu. The paper will begin with a brief discussion of the western historical trajectories of the concept of the habitus from the time of Aristotle to modern social theory. It will then situate the work of Bourdieu and Khaldun in the French colonial field. Finally, it will contrast Khaldun’s Malakah to Bourdieus habitus, demonstrating the content-fit between the two concepts.

3. And what's philosophy when it's at home?

Presenter and Author: *Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, MacEwan University*

Statements of teaching philosophy are expected as part of applying for nearly every academic job. Scholars, both established and prospective, have access to a myriad of resources to help them craft

them. Yet most academics, despite having earned a Doctor of Philosophy, are trained more as researchers, theorists, and analysts than philosophers. Even the philosophers among them are likely to be specialised in something far removed from the philosophy of teaching – so what qualifies the vast majority of academics then to write anything called a teaching philosophy? This is not to say that academics do not think deeply about their teaching, but that what that thinking produces is not, necessarily, philosophy. This paper argues that practitioners in a field should be considered primarily as having orientations to, rather than philosophies of, their work, and that they might reasonably be understood as having multiple orientations to multiple aspects of their work. This is not to disparage or discount philosophical influences on how people approach their work, but to highlight that philosophy's influence on practice comes not from a fixed, static expression of intent, but on the active interpretation of philosophy, including the possibility that people pick and choose elements of a philosophical position, and combine elements of different philosophical positions without considering all the implications of doing so. Drawing on Tilly's (2006) argument that offering explanations and reasons for behaviour both depends on, and shapes, social relationships, Bourdieu's (1994) conception of how actors aim to position themselves in fields of cultural production and social hierarchies, Eraut's (2002) claim that people regularly make use of knowledge they are unable to articulate, Goffman's (1976) insight on the role of framing in shaping actions, and empirical work examining links between frameworks of educational philosophy and faculty grading practices, this paper lays out a proposal for a conceptualisation of orientations as a mediator between practice and philosophy. At its core the question posed is about the nature of philosophy, and what it would mean to practice a philosophy in a world with material and social constraints on action. The social world, including relationships between speaker and audience, and one's position in relevant social hierarchies, is understood as a context for enacting philosophical ideas. Although epistemological, ontological, and axiological ideas can profoundly influence practice, how these combine and interact with social and material contexts is not fixed, they shift both with context and what an actor is intending and attending to at the time. Therefore, rather than having a single philosophy of practice, a professional or practitioner might be said to have multiple orientations to their practice which vary based on a myriad of potential factors. The interaction of those factors, both in relation to each other and in relation to philosophical principles, requires active interpretation on the part of individuals; choosing to discuss orientations highlights the act of wayfinding as an active, if potentially tacit, element of this process, as well as the possibility that individuals might have the same goal and take different paths to get there. As much as this makes the idea of philosophical influence on what people do in their work environments much more complicated, it also makes the prospect of contributing to those discussions more accessible. Dotson (2012) argues that formal philosophy can be an intimidating environment which is not particularly welcoming to marginalised voices. Grappling with the messiness of the influence of ideas on practice, rather than excluding anything other than clearly articulated formalised positions, is likely to be both more reflective of the empirical reality of what people do in their personal and professional lives, and leave more space to account for the ways philosophical ideas are conceptualised, framed, and limited in practice. Placing clearer boundaries around what is considered, say, a philosophy of teaching, while allowing for philosophical ideas to contribute to the formation of orientations to teaching, allows both for more clarity in language and highlights ways that philosophies, and philosophies-in-use might differ. To talk about orientations, and the active interpretation of ideas and context, also offers potential insight into how philosophical ideas are applied to novel or elided contexts; the empirical work that contributes to the development of this

argument demonstrates that faculty draw on philosophies of education which are largely silent on the idea, let alone the practice of, grading to discuss and frame their grading practice. Speaking of orientations to work opens up space to talk about how philosophical ideas might be applied by non-philosophers to contexts the philosophers did not discuss or consider.

THE UNDERGRADUATE VOICE III: LAW AND SOCIETY

Session Code: UNG1C

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

In this session undergraduate social scientists present their own research and receive constructive feedback about their work from a more experienced discussant.

Organizers: *Gary Barron, Lethbridge College, Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College, Ibrahim Turay, Lethbridge College*

Chair: *Gary Barron, Lethbridge College*

Discussants: *Justin Tetrault, Western University; Michael Corman, University of the Fraser Valley*

Presentations:

1. **Data Analysis of the Judge Advocate General Reports on Fiscal Years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020**

Presenter and Author: *Billie Baluyot, University of Alberta*

What types of punishments do Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) members face when court martialled, and how do these reflect broader understandings of incarceration, crime, and punishment? This research examines the charges and punishments reported in the CAF Courts Martial data of the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 Judge Advocate General annual reports. I observe that, similar to civilian punishments, imprisonment for service members is often applied for less serious crimes. Military imprisonment is reserved for soldiers who need to be re-disciplined. During the 2018-2019 fiscal year, only three individuals were imprisoned, and this number decreased to two¹ in the year 2019-2020. The smaller number of members imprisoned makes it hard to justify the annual \$2 million cost of the CAF Service Prison and Detention Barracks (D.B.). In both years, fines and severe reprimands accounted for a greater proportion of sentences, with fines being the most common. Although the number of charges increased in 2019-2020 compared to 2018-2019, the number of fines and severe reprimands remained steady. This research shows that financial punishment is likely an effective form of sentencing in the military, making the D.B. almost obsolete. The military prison shows the CAF's reflection of how society physically restricts offenders as a form of rehabilitation, even though there are more practical forms of punishment. ¹The presiding military judge suspended one of the two punishments as per the JAG annual report of 2019/2020.

2. **Perceptions of cannabis use among older adults**

Presenter and Author: *Victoria Reeves, Mount Allison University*

Statistics reveal an increase in cannabis consumption among the oldest cohort of the Canadian population. It is important to understand what beliefs older adults possess that persuade or dissuade engagement with cannabis for both medical and recreational purposes. Prior to legalization of recreational cannabis in Canada, research predominately focused on addictions and medical conditions treated with cannabis and these studies, as well as those that explored perceptions surrounding cannabis use mostly targeted young people and have excluded older adults. In this presentation, I share early findings from a qualitative study based in southeastern New Brunswick, exploring older adults in perceptions of cannabis use, including the impact that legalization has had on the perceived stigma associated with cannabis consumption, as well as changes members of this cohort have made to the informal control measures they have previously employed.

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY III

Session Code: VLS4C

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

Violence is an historical and contemporary individual, social, legal, political, and human rights concern. It is recognized that violence is the result of the complex interplay of many factors at multiple levels and, as such, no one factor will adequately explain, for example, why some individuals behave violently toward others or why violence may be more prevalent in some communities or countries. Understanding and explaining violence has been an important part of sociology – both on its own and because it emerges in the study of many other social phenomena including social change, interpersonal relations, law and governance, just to name a few. Now more than ever the sociological study of violence is crucial given current social, political and economic climate. The goal of this session is to explore a broad range of theoretical and/or empirical understandings of the sociological study of violence.

Organizer and Chair: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Presentations:

1. What can the Duluth Model of domestic violence tell us about experiences and strategies for dealing with workplace bullying?

Presenter and Author: *Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University*

The Scott (2018) workplace bullying power-control wheel shares with the Duluth Model of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) the idea that offenders of Workplace bullying (WB) are motivated by the need for power and control over their targets. This, in turn, suggests a number of hypotheses should also be supported with respect to target health and safety. Given the current lack of research of targets of WB in the victimological literature, this paper tests the hypothesis that strategies used by targets of IPV, as documented in the extant literature, may be able to inform targets of WB on strategy effectiveness of various options available to the target. Strategies targets may exercise to manage abuse in the workplace include leaving their job, detection avoidance, challenging or countering the

abusers claims, calling HR or other authorities, and the use of offender-target counselling/mediation to resolve conflict. It is suggested that if we accept that power-control motivates offenders, these strategies may not work. This article asserts that while the environment in which the abuser may change, offender motivation may not. Further, the power-control model argues that threatening to separate (i.e., leave the workplace or initiating lateral moves within the workplace), may threaten the power-control relationship of the offender and, in fact, put the target more at risk for abuse. The Duluth model predicts that early intervention when abuse is first identified is key for target health.

2. A closer look at Indigenous Women's Violence in Canada

Presenter and Author: *Christine Mhina, University of Seattle*

The problem of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls in Canada (MMIWG) has received awareness by advocacy groups that have brought attention towards the crisis (Suzack, 2015; MacDonald and Steenbeek, 2015; Final Report on National Inquiry on MMIWG, 2019). However, there is a lack of a clear understanding of the complexity of this crisis. The aim of this paper is to enhance our understanding of the complexity of and interplay of various factors that lead to Indigenous women's violence in Canada through the lens of 'Tacit Process of Knowing' and 'Transformative Learning'. Drawing from Polanyi's work (1962, 1966, and 1969) this paper will elucidate the non-explicit processes underlying explicit processes of knowing, which occurs when an individual achieves a true understanding of a situation. This clarity will translate into our appreciation of the knowledge that is tacitly embedded in Indigenous peoples' tradition and culture, which they use as an unarticulated background against whatever they attend to. This paper will further explore how transformative learning helps us to open up our frame of reference, discard a habit of mind, see alternatives, and thereby act differently in the world (Mezirow, 2000, Dirkx, J.M.; Mezirow, J.; Cranton, P. 2006). This rational process of learning involved is a metacognitive application of critical thinking that transforms a mind-set or worldview of orienting assumptions and expectations involving values, beliefs, and concept. By critically reflecting on our epistemic assumptions, the incongruence between western perspectives and the lived experience of Indigenous People becomes clearer. This will be the beginning of 'Decolonization journey' that will help Canadians to become active participants in not only decolonizing Canada but also to become true and equal partners with Indigenous people in seeking effective measures to prevent violence against Indigenous women and girls.

3. When rules fail: Correctional officers, violence, and alternative control mechanisms in prison

Presenter and Author: *William Schultz, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting Authors: *Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta; Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta*

Prisons are violent spaces. Despite decades of reform work and rehabilitative efforts, many Canadian prisons are characterized by gang recruitment, interpersonal violence, and ongoing illegality. Correctional officers are responsible for maintaining control and preventing violence and disorder in these spaces, through the enforcement of regulations and laws. Yet, within prison, voluntary compliance with rules is rare. As a result, correctional officers—usually outnumbered by between 25:1 and 36:1—are frequently placed into positions where they ensure compliance

through physical force. In this presentation, I draw on 131 interviews with Canadian provincial correctional officers—collected as part of the University of Alberta Prisons Project—to discuss the key role played by informal violence in prison. Although officers are legally permitted to use force in certain circumstances, my participants described a far larger and more tactical use of violence than is normally admitted by officials, or than is imagined by legal codes which govern prisons. Officers discussed the role that violence played in helping them to gain and maintain control of volatile prisons, and carefully delineated the difference between “right” and “wrong” ways to use force in pursuit of their goals. They described specific tactics which allowed them to either personally use informal violence or outsource violence to incarcerated persons, all while technically remaining within a legal framework. In summary, participants viewed violence as an inevitable part of prison operations, despite a widespread net of human rights protections and legislation. And, these perspectives played a significant role in shaping the day-to-day operations of prisons in our research.

4. The violence of nonviolence: A critical assessment of the peer-reviewed literature on the health effects of sanctions, from the World Wars to Covid-19

Presenter and Author: *Claudia Chaufan, York University*

Non-presenting Authors: *Nora Yousefi, York University; Ifsia Zaman, York University*

This study critically assesses the peer-reviewed literature reporting evidence for the health effects of sanctions, from the World Wars to Covid-19, drawing from our own systematic review on the topic. Key health documents and initiatives spanning over half a century have proposed that all public policies, including aspects of foreign policy such as trade, immigration, and matters of peace and war, affect health. However, few areas of public policy have received such scant attention as foreign policy. Such is the case of the policy of economic sanctions, an aspect of foreign policy with well-documented, direct and indirect, health effects, as identified in our review. Drawing from Marxist and anti-imperial theories and methodologies, we perform a critical discourse analysis of selected articles on the health effects of sanctions policy identified through our systematic review. Our analysis reveals that both state and non-state actors, even those ostensibly averse to the use of military force, neglect, when not ignore, the dramatic health effects of sanctions, alleging at best that the practice is a “nonviolent” way of pressuring governments involved in violation of, or reluctant to abide by, international norms, even as they recognize that most of the time, the practice is not “successful” by the definition of success of the sanctioning country. We dub the identified discursive mechanisms “the violence of non-violence” and discuss the potential implications of our findings for public policy, health equity and social justice. This paper is part of the first author’s program of research on the geopolitics of global health.

WOMEN’S CAUCUS

Session Code: FEM9

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 3

The CSA-SCS Women’s Caucus is an opportunity for women to reflect together on diverse and shared features of our lives and professional work that are shaped by contemporary EuroPatriarchy

and women's movements for change. The grounded and collaborative thinking of the Caucus helps to identify emergent issues and action priorities to change discriminatory and/or biased practices, especially within Congress and scholarly institutions.

Chairs: *Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University*
Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

COGNITIVE SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: COG-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

This research cluster envisions what a program might look like for a sociology that critically explores, incorporates, and contributes to research on cognition. It seeks to foster sociological research that takes up cognition in any dimension, either as supported by or critical of research in the mind and brain sciences. The Cognitive Sociology Research Cluster will hold its second annual meeting. The intent is to connect sociologists interested in cognition, build a vibrant research community, and shape the mandate of the cluster itself. All are welcome to attend.

Chair: *Ryan McVeigh, Lakehead University*

CRITICAL ETHNICITY AND ANTI-BLACK RACISM RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: CER-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

This Research Cluster is a social network inspired by the contributions of pioneering Black sociologists in shaping the discipline of sociology. The Research Cluster provides a site to enhance dialogue among academics, non-academics, activists, communities, organizations, government, and others engaged in sociological research on anti-Black racism, social movements (BlackLivesMatter), urban sociology, anti-racism, indigeneity, social justice, intersectionality, health (COVID-19), education, and critical ethnicity. We are pleased to hold a virtual meeting during the 2021 CSA Conference based on our activities; and, invite all interested delegates to attend to share information about their research projects.

Chair: *Jennifer Mills, York University*

MARXIST SOCIOLOGY / SOCIOLOGIE MARXISTE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: MRX-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

The new research cluster welcomes researchers interested in Marxist sociology to join the annual research cluster meeting. This cluster promotes the field of Marxist sociology, its literature and Marxology in Canada and abroad. It seeks to increase networking as well as research dissemination in the field of Marxist Research in the Canadian society and elsewhere. The cluster welcomes new members to join the mailing list and participate in future events.

Chair: *Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta*

SOCIOLOGY AND THE SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING II

Session Code: TEA1B

Date: Friday, June 4**Timeslot 4**

Sociologists bring into their classrooms a variety of teaching and learning strategies and techniques. Some are disciplinary, applying sociological themes and theories to student learning and engagement. Others are anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning, an emerging field that involves framing and investigating research questions relating to teaching and student learning, such the conditions under which learning takes place, what learning looks like, and the ways in which learning can be improved and advanced. The purpose of this session is to explore strategies ranging from practices informed by student or peer feedback and reflection to strategies anchored in the scholarship of teaching and learning.

Organizers and Chairs: *Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto Mississauga; Jayne Baker, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Presentations:

1. The Critical Capacity of Undergraduate Students in the Time of COVID

Presenter and Author: *Nicholas Pagnucco, St. Mary's University*

This paper proposes the study of university students' normative frameworks and their responses to pandemic-related changes to higher education, such as the rapid shift to online courses. Specifically, it wishes to look at student's experience of the digital divide, the unequal access to online resources, during the pandemic. This paper contends it is fruitful to connect student attempts to manage the digital divide to their normative expectations of higher education and how education "is supposed to work." The paper's primary theoretical approach is the pragmatic sociology of critique (PSC) developed by Luc Boltanski and others. This post-Bourdieuian framework focuses on the acts of evaluation, justification, and criticism by individuals and organizations toward themselves, others, and events. Methodologically, this paper relies on qualitative interviews with undergraduate students as well as focus groups. It argues focus groups are an excellent addition to qualitative analysis as they allow points of normative contention and consensus among group members to be documented.

2. Community Engaged Learning in SOCI 100 and International Students' Sense of Community

Presenter and Author: *Nicole Malette, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting Authors: *Katherine Lyon, University of British Columbia; Margaret Wen, University of British Columbia*

International students face a number of challenges in their transition to school abroad, including building a sense of community with others. Community Engaged Learning (CEL) is one pedagogical approach that has the potential to help international students feel more connected to their host institution and city. CEL programming can help students and community partners by fulfilling a genuine organizational need and by providing students with academic and social assistance.

Through in-depth interviews with 20 first-year international sociology students who participated in course-based CEL programming, we note several benefits for students. Drawing on McMillan and Chavis (1986) four dimensions of a sense of community, we show how international students in our sample demonstrated membership, influence, fulfillment of needs and shared emotional connection as a result of their participation in CEL programming.

3. Teaching for Difficult Environmental Knowledge in a Risk Society

Presenter and Author: *Ken Caine, University of Alberta*

Students enrolled in their first environmental sociology course often find themselves confronted with socio-environmental ambiguity. Faced not only with a discrepancy between their own environmental attitudes and behaviours, they must also navigate structural environmental challenges amidst what Ullrich Beck called 'Risk Society. This is a delicate pedagogical scenario. Moreover, to create a challenging learning environment that is at once deeply critical and transformative requires moving away a reliance on dominant narratives that are comforting and familiar (psychoanalyst Deborah Britzman's 'lovely knowledge') toward approaches for 'difficult knowledge' based on subversive narratives that disrupt worldviews. Reading challenging material like Jem Bendell's 'Deep Adaptation', addressing the causes of climate change so powerfully illustrated by satellite imagery of Australian bushfires, and talking about the impacts of industrial industries requires reflection on the development of difficult knowledge in students who are often shielded from such critical engagement. Here, I reflect upon the challenges of experiential approaches including working with radical community service-learning (CSL) partners, student reflections on being actively engaged and challenged, instructor pedagogical and ethical responsibility when presenting difficult knowledge, the personal impact on students when exploring difficult knowledge, and the use of in-class discussions in ever-larger and impersonal classrooms order to explore difficult knowledge that can both confront personal action as well as larger societal practices as part of an environmental sociological imagination.

SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SCY-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

This Research Cluster is an exciting, growing and friendly group. Our research cluster meeting is open to anyone who is interested in attending. We will review recent cluster activities, talk about future plans, and connect as a group.

Chair: *Rebecca Raby, Brock University*

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SCL-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

Our research cluster provides an institutional base within the CSA for this growing area of research and coordinates sessions at the annual conference of the CSA, as well as reach out to scholars working in related fields and disciplines.

Chairs: *Allyson Stokes, Memorial University; Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph*

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: DEV-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

All members, presenters, and participants of the Sociology of Development Cluster, CSA are cordially invited to attend this crucial meeting. The agenda of the meeting will include a brief overview of the cluster, electing the next coordinator and the conference committee members, and a discussion on the future direction of the cluster.

Chairs: *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University*

SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: SOM-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

Members of the CSA are invited to attend this brief but important meeting to review changes in the organization of the CSA cluster on the sociology of migration that involve adding new co-conveners and a student representative. The meeting also will present ideas about a best paper award and it will collect suggestions for the next 2022 meeting sessions. 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.

Chair: *Monica Boyd, University of Toronto*

VIOLENCE AND SOCIETY RESEARCH CLUSTER MEETING

Session Code: VLS-MT

Date: Friday, June 4

Timeslot 4

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 fourth annual meeting where they can find out more about the group and opportunities to participate more actively.

Chair: *Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*