

CONFERENCE | CONGRÈS

May 29 - June 2, 2023
29 mai - 2 juin, 2023

RECKONINGS AND RE-IMAGININGS

CONFRONTER LE PASSÉ,
RÉIMAGINER L'AVENIR



Canadian Sociological Association
Société canadienne de sociologie



FEDERATION FOR THE
HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES

FÉDÉRATION
DES SCIENCES
HUMAINES

YORK 

York University in Toronto

1,100 Delegates
290 Events
In-person & Hybrid

Université York à Toronto

1,100 délégués et déléguées
290 événements
En personne et hybride

WWW.CSA-SCS.CA/CONFERENCE

Welcome to the 56th Annual Canadian Sociological Association Conference at York University. We recognize that many Indigenous Nations have longstanding relationships with the territories upon which York University campuses are located that precede the establishment of York University. The area known as Tkaronto has been cared for by the Anishinabek Nation, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the Huron-Wendat. It is presently home to many First Nation, Inuit, and Métis communities. We acknowledge the current treaty holders, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. This territory is subject of the Dish with One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement to peaceably share and care for the Great Lakes region. We are grateful to be able to gather here.

We are excited to be able to meet in person again and you will take this opportunity to attend two spectacular CSA events, listed below in alphabetical order:

- Dr. Carl James, winner of the prestigious 2020 CSA Outstanding Contribution Award will reflect on his experiences and the importance of locating race and community within sociology at 3.30 pm on Wednesday, May 31st at Curtis Lecture Hall E102
- Dr. Eve Tuck, the Canada Research Chair of Indigenous Methodologies with Youth and Community and founding director of Tkaronto CIRCLE Lab, will share the lessons she has learned, alongside her collaborators, in creating a new digital garden in support of Collaborative Indigenous theory and practice. This event will take place at 1.30 pm on Tuesday, May 30th at Curtis Lecture Hall B106.

This is a record-breaking year for CSA, with 1,100 delegates, 950 research presentations, 290 sessions and various events (including over 30 panels and keynotes). With attention to increasing member accessibility, we are hosting 25% of our sessions in a hybrid format to facilitate both in-person and remote participants (for both speakers and audience members).

The CSA Executive Committee has implemented various measures and funding programs to increase conference accessibility:

1. Implemented CSA Childcare Policy and subsidy to support members with care responsibilities and related expenses.
2. Provided conference fee subsidies for precariously employed CSA members.
3. Allocated complimentary congress/conference registration for Black and/or Indigenous students.
4. Secured grants for student travel and accommodation.
5. Opened 17 of our sessions to all Congress delegates, including delegates with community passes.

We realize there remains more work to be done so please let us know what other changes you would like to see for our future events at office@csa-scs.ca

Please join us for the much-anticipated keynotes by Drs. James and Tuck, and the Welcome Reception hosted by the CSA and York University's Department of Sociology from 5.30 pm to 7.30 pm on May 29th at the Second Student Centre.

We hope your time at the 56th annual meeting of the Canadian Sociological Association facilitates meaningful educational and collaborative opportunities.

**Canadian Sociological Association President: Irene Shankar, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Mount Royal University**

Bienvenue à notre 56^e congrès annuel à l'Université York. Nous sommes reconnaissants de pouvoir nous réunir ici. Nous reconnaissons que de nombreuses nations autochtones entretiennent des relations de longue date avec les territoires sur lesquels sont situés les campus de l'Université York, relations qui précèdent l'établissement de l'Université York. L'Université York reconnaît sa présence sur le territoire traditionnel de nombreuses nations autochtones. La région connue sous le nom de Tkaronto est sous la responsabilité de gardiennage de la Nation Anishinabek, la Confédération Haudenosaunee et les Hurons-Wendat. Elle abrite maintenant de nombreuses communautés de Premières nations, d'Inuits et de Métis. Nous reconnaissons les détenteurs actuels du traité, les Mississaugas de la Première Nation de Credit. Ce territoire fait l'objet du Pacte de la ceinture de wampum Dish with One Spoon, une entente visant à partager pacifiquement et à prendre soin de la région des Grands Lacs.

Nous sommes ravis de pouvoir nous réunir à nouveau et vous profiterez de cette occasion pour assister à deux événements spectaculaires énumérés ci-dessous par ordre alphabétique :

- D^r Carl James, lauréat de notre prestigieux prix 2020 pour contribution exceptionnelle, parlera de son expérience et de l'importance de situer la race et la communauté au sein de la sociologie, le mercredi 31 mai à 15 h 30 dans l'amphithéâtre Curtis E102.
- D^{re} Eve Tuck, titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada sur les méthodologies autochtones avec les jeunes et les communautés et directrice fondatrice du Tkaronto CIRCLE Lab, expliquera les leçons qu'elle a tirées, avec ses collaborateurs, de la création d'un nouveau jardin numérique à l'appui de la théorie et de la pratique de la collaboration autochtone. Cet événement aura lieu le mardi 30 mai à 13 h 30 dans l'amphithéâtre Curtis B106.

Il s'agit d'une année record pour nous, avec 1 100 délégués, 950 présentations de recherche, 290 séances et divers événements (dont plus de 30 panels et discours d'ouverture). Soucieux d'améliorer l'accessibilité des membres, nous organisons 25 % de nos séances dans un format hybride afin de faciliter la participation en personne et en ligne (tant pour les orateurs que pour les membres de l'auditoire).

Notre comité exécutif a mis en œuvre des mesures et programmes de financement pour améliorer l'accessibilité du congrès :

1. Mise en œuvre de notre politique en matière de garde d'enfants et d'une subvention pour soutenir les membres ayant des responsabilités de garde d'enfants et des dépenses connexes.
2. Subvention des frais de congrès pour nos membres ayant un emploi précaire.
3. Inscription gratuite au congrès pour les étudiants noirs ou autochtones.
4. Obtention de subventions pour les déplacements et l'hébergement des étudiants.
5. Ouverture de 17 de nos séances à tous les délégués du congrès, y compris les délégués munis d'un laissez-passer communautaire.

Nous sommes conscients qu'il reste encore du travail à faire, alors n'hésitez pas à nous faire part d'autres changements que vous souhaiteriez voir apporter à nos futurs événements au office@csa-scs.ca

Soyez des nôtres! Assistez aux discours d'ouverture très attendus des docteurs James et Tuck, et à la réception d'accueil organisée par nous et le département de sociologie de l'Université York le 29 mai de 17 h 30 à 19 h 30 au Second Student Centre.

Nous espérons que votre participation à notre 56^e réunion annuelle vous permettra d'apprendre et de tisser des liens importants.

La présidente de la Société canadienne de sociologie : Irene Shankar, Professeure associée
Département de sociologie et d'anthropologie
Université du Mont-Royal

The 56th Annual Canadian Sociological Association Conference will be held May 29 – June 2, 2023 as part of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences Congress in partnership with York University.

The CSA Conference makes it possible for our members to meet and discuss academic research, educational, and administrative matters. As a CSA member, you will have the opportunity to disseminate your findings, and to learn from other researchers through a myriad of organized sessions. We are excited to welcome over 1,000 in-person and 100 virtual delegates this year participating in 290 sessions and events.

Acknowledgements

An event of this magnitude requires many people contributing their time and expertise with a commitment to ensure the success of the Conference.

2023 Conference Program Committee

Irene Shankar - CSA President
Temitope Oriola - CSA President Elect
Cary Wu - York University
Yvonne Sherwood - Decolonization Subcommittee
Pedrom Nasiri - Equity Issues and Student Concerns Subcommittees
Guillaume Durou - Francophone Affairs Subcommittee

Logistics

Sherry Fox - CSA Executive Director
Shreyashi Ganguly - Conference Support

Local Arrangements Coordinators

Mark Thomas - Chair, Department of Sociology at York University
Cary Wu - Department of Sociology at York University

Session organizers

Many thanks to our dedicated members who volunteered their time to organize 290 paper presentation sessions, panels, and networking meetings!

Delegates

Our appreciation as well to you for attending and engaging in knowledge sharing, discussion, and collaboration. Thank you for supporting this event and the Canadian Sociological Association!

Le congrès de la Société canadienne de sociologie (SCS) aura lieu du 29 mai au 2 juin 2023 dans le cadre du congrès de la Fédération des sciences humaines et en partenariat avec l'Université York.

Le congrès annuel de la SCS permet à nos membres de se réunir et de discuter de sujets traitant de l'enseignement supérieur de la recherche, de l'éducation et de l'administration. En tant que membre de la SCS, vous pourrez faire part de vos découvertes et apprendre d'autres chercheuses et chercheurs lors des diverses séances organisées. Nous sommes ravis d'accueillir cette année plus de 1 000 délégués en personne et 100 délégués virtuels qui participeront à 290 sessions et événements.

Reconnaissance

Un événement d'une telle ampleur exige que de nombreuses personnes consacrent leur temps et leur expertise à la réussite de la conférence.

2023 Comité de programme du congrès

Irene Shankar - Présidente de la SCS
Temitope Oriola - Président élue de la SCS
Cary Wu - York University
Yvonne Sherwood - Sous-comité sur décolonisation
Pedrom Nasiri - Sous-comité sur l'équité et les préoccupations des étudiants
Guillaume Durou - Sous-comité des affaires francophones

Logistique

Sherry Fox - Directrice exécutive de la SCS
Shreyashi Ganguly - Assistante du congrès

Coordinateurs des accords locaux

Mark Thomas - Directeur du département de sociologie de l'université de York
Cary Wu - Département de sociologie de l'université de York

Organisateurs de la séance

Un grand merci à nos membres dévoués qui ont donné de leur temps pour organiser 290 sessions de présentation d'articles, des panels et des réunions de mise en réseau !

Délégués

Nous vous remercions également d'avoir participé à cet événement et de vous être engagés dans le partage des connaissances, la discussion et la collaboration. Merci de soutenir cet événement et la Société canadienne de sociologie !

Food & Society

Principles and Paradoxes

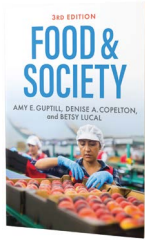
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AMY E. GUPTILL, DENISE A. COPELTON & BETSY LUCAL

"A lively, accessible, and engaging journey through how and why we eat the ways we do. An anchor text for undergraduate introductions to the food system."

Raj Patel, University of Texas at Austin

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Why We Disagree about Inequality

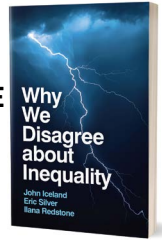
Social Justice vs. Social Order

JOHN ICELAND, ERIC SILVER & ILANA REDSTONE

"A bold analysis of the cultural underpinnings of today's inequality wars."

David B. Grusky, Stanford University

May 2023 / PB 978-1-5095-5713-4 / CND\$27.95



Group Life

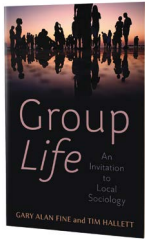
An Invitation to Local Sociology

GARY ALAN FINE & TIM HALLETT

"Broaden[s] our understanding of the social dimension of human interactions... an original and encompassing sociological approach to group life that will be widely referenced in years to come."

Michèle Lamont, Harvard University

Dec 2022 / PB 978-1-5095-5414-0 / CND\$27.95



The War on Critical Race Theory

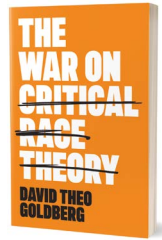
Or, The Remaking of Racism

DAVID THEO GOLDBERG

"Goldberg tells us exactly what we need to know to understand what is at stake, why everyone should pay attention, and what must be done to recover the promise of a livable future."

Kimberlé Williams Crenshaw, Columbia Law School and UCLA School of Law

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Pandemic Urbanism

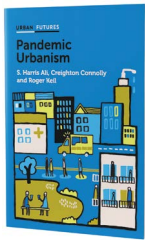
Infectious Diseases on a Planet of Cities

S. HARRIS ALI, CREIGHTON CONNOLLY & ROGER KEIL

"With a sophisticated grasp of urban theory, astute historical sensibilities, and a shrewd eye for paradoxical outcomes, this timely book shows how urbanization processes have produced and been transformed by infectious disease transmission."

Diane E. Davis, Harvard University

Feb 2023 / PB 978-1-5095-4984-9 / CND\$29.95



The Refugee System

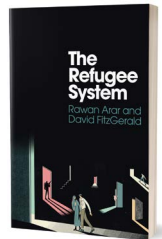
A Sociological Approach

RAWAN ARAR & DAVID SCOTT FITZGERALD

"A work of brilliance, The Refugee System illuminates the phenomenon in a way that no one has done before."

Roger Waldinger, University of California, Los Angeles

Dec 2022 / PB 978-1-5095-4279-6 / CND\$31.95



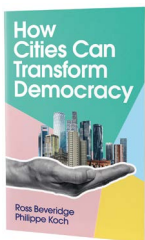
How Cities Can Transform Democracy

ROSS BEVERIDGE & PHILIPPE KOCH

"This is a genuinely exciting book... it persuasively builds a distinctive argument around the potential, and sometimes contemporary reality, of the city as the space of transformative – democratic – politics."

Allan Cochrane, The Open University

Jan 2023 / PB 978-1-5095-4599-5 / CND\$27.95



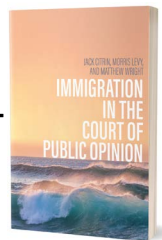
Immigration in the Court of Public Opinion

JACK CITRIN, MORRIS LEVY & MATTHEW WRIGHT

"With lucid data analysis and compelling logic, this book is a paragon of the clarity of reasoning and evidence that good social science can bring to the public square."

Richard Alba, Graduate Center, CUNY

Jan 2023 / PB 978-1-5095-5069-2 / CND\$27.95



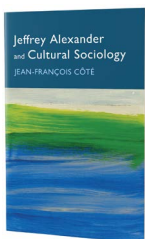
Jeffrey Alexander and Cultural Sociology

JEAN-FRANÇOIS CÔTÉ

"Whether you wish to follow Alexander or challenge him, you will find Côté's analysis invaluable."

Craig Calhoun, Arizona State University and London School of Economics and Political Science

June 2023 / PB 978-1-5095-5556-7 / CND\$29.95



Social Control

An Introduction

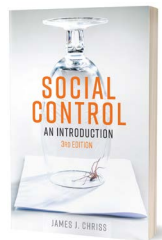
3rd Edition

JAMES J. CHRISS

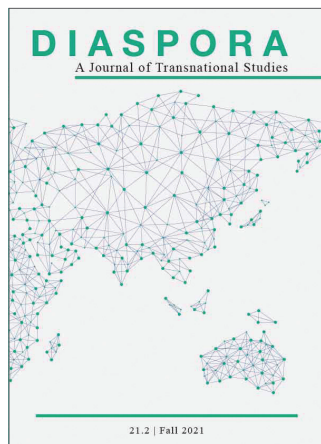
"Chriss reminds us that social control, the flip side of deviance, is central to social life; all societies practice it, from the pinnacle of the power structure to all of us at the grassroots, in our interactions with others on a one-to-one basis."

Erich Goode, Stony Brook University

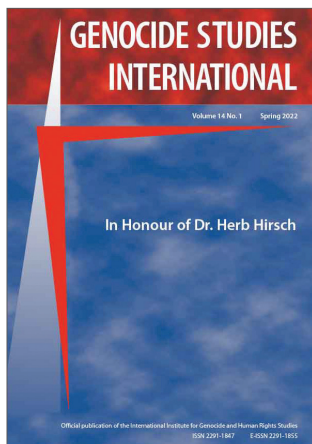
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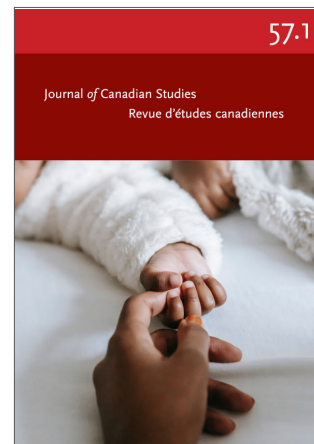
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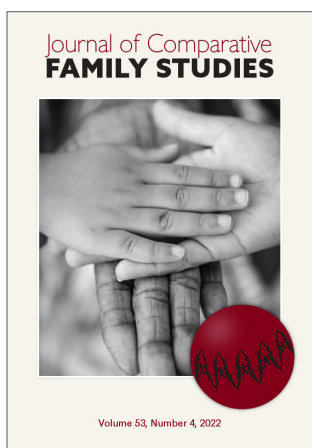
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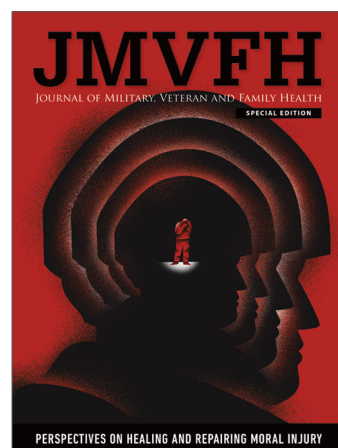
**JOURNAL OF
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**JOURNAL OF CITY
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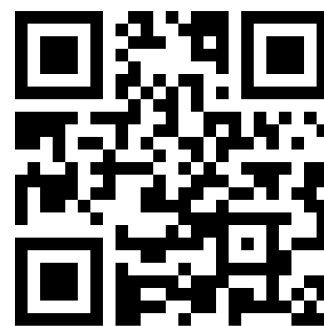
**JOURNAL OF
COMPARATIVE
FAMILY STUDIES**



**JOURNAL OF MILITARY,
VETERAN AND FAMILY
HEALTH .**

EXPLORE SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNALS FROM UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS.

Recent research examines such topics as transdiasporic identity-formation, historical memory and genocide, climate budgets, social movement learning, and coping with COVID-19.



Protests and Pedagogy: Representations, Memories, and Meanings

This exhibition offers a rare glimpse into the archival records related to the 1969 student protest at Sir George Williams University. Between January 29 and February 11 1969, Canada's largest student occupation took place in the Henry Hall building, when students took over the seventh and ninth floor computer centre to protest anti-black racism in the classroom. By revisiting these events fifty years later, we ask: what do these archival materials say to us now? How do they enable a re-reading and re-telling of the "Sir George Williams affair," and how can they inform the ongoing production of knowledge about this important history?

Many of the existing accounts of the "Sir George Williams affair" have focused on violence: labeling the protest a riot, emphasizing material damages, or tied to discourses of revolution. This exhibition highlights lesser-known narratives, through images, sounds, newspaper accounts, official documents, and oral testimonies that bring the archives to life. Comprising more than 250 artefacts sourced largely from Concordia University's archives and Montreal's Black communities, the exhibit includes moving and still images, screen displays contemporary art, that offer a re-reading of the protest from Black-centric grounded-decolonial perspective. These artifacts take us on a journey to 1969, where representation meets memory as the neglected complexities of the protest come into view. By bringing together past and present, "Protests and Pedagogy: Representations, Memories, and Meanings" offers a new vision of these events that allows us to reflect on our desires for the future.

Funding for this event has been provided by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences and York University.

Curated by Christiana Abraham in collaboration with Nalini Mohabir & Ronald Cummings
Organizer: Océane Jasor, Concordia University and the Black Caucus Subcommittee

Location: Archives of Ontario

Medical social control in the Covid-19 era

Wednesday May 24 3:00 pm to 4:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: Virtual

Stigmatizing health narratives, along with the specter of plague, have historically been used by authorities to justify the suppression of civil unrest and liberties. European Jews, blamed for the bubonic plague, were scapegoated to manage class struggles in the late Middle Ages. Chinese

'New World' immigrants, blamed for tuberculosis in the 19th century, were scapegoated by authorities as sources of societal decay. The early 20th century witnessed 'tramps' blamed for smallpox, which distracted the populace from capitalist exploitation. In 2020, Covid-19, blamed by Western leaders on China, deflected public attention away from the 2019 worldwide uprisings, turning it against individuals of Asian descent. Finally, groupings of diverse ethnicities, religions, classes, and political affiliations, coalescing around scepticism about, or resistance to, official Covid-19 policies, have been blamed for prolonging the Covid-19 crisis. These narratives, unleashing hate and violence, are alike in that they require a dehumanized "other", a feared enemy that cannot be tolerated and must be "civilized", "educated", "reformed", and often disciplined, isolated, or eliminated, to "protect" or "save" humanity. The organizing principle of this session is the belief that health policy is informed by not only the medical sciences but also by societal expectations, dominant values, conflicts of interest, and the imperative to secure its own institutional reproduction. It is hoped that a critical policy analysis that reaches beyond the boundaries of "acceptable debate" can promote better health, greater justice, and a more democratic governance.

Organizer: Claudia Chaufan, York University

Presentations

1. Sydney Chapados, Carleton University

Homelessness, COVID-19, and Discourses of Contagion

In March 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic began in Canada, public health and medical authorities quickly identified emergency shelters and people experiencing homelessness as particularly at risk of contracting and spreading COVID-19 (Knight et al., 2021). Drawing on interviews with 28 service providers in organizations that serve people experiencing homelessness in Ottawa, we explored how people who worked in and accessed these organizations negotiated discourses of contagion and infection throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper is informed by Goffman's (1963) theory of stigma, complemented by Crawford's (1994) the self and unhealthy other. We argue that people experiencing homelessness, the spaces they occupy, and the people they engage with have been discursively marked as dangerous vectors of infection who present a risk to the whole population's health rather than as vulnerable to the health consequences and social disruption of COVID-19. Consequently, people experiencing homelessness have experienced further stigmatization as they have been separated from their communities, friends, and families, left without support or shelter, internalized blame for the spread of COVID19, and faced dehumanization, grief, and trauma resulting from uneven COVID-19 interventions.

2. Agnes MacDonald, Simon Fraser University

The Semmelweis Hypothesis: Lessons about Hygiene in the Age of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has created stigmatizing health narratives about the dangers of the virus and pushed for proper hygiene procedures in our daily lives across the Western world which have shaped new practices of behaviour for both medical professionals and the public. Medical

sciences have forged dominant values about mask wearing, physical distancing and hand washing as important aspects of survival routines. The most important and most valuable of these three basic measures is hand washing. In this paper, I trace the origins of modern medicine's practice of hand washing as a hygienic measure of transmission prevention through the life work of the Hungarian obstetrician, Ignác Semmelweis (1818-1865). During his work at the Vienna Hospital in the mid-1800s, Semmelweis observed the high death rate of mothers due to childbed fever. Comparably, the second Clinic, tended by Midwives, had an insignificant percentage of mothers dying. His research findings led him to conclude that the infection mothers died from after childbirth was caused by the dirty hands of physicians and medical students who transferred deadly bacteria and viruses to the mothers during delivery. Semmelweis then discovered that chlorine added to water in washing basins to clean hands would prevent the transfer of deadly viruses. However, the medical establishment in Vienna did not agree with such 'drastic' measures of hygiene and dismissed Semmelweis's call for making it compulsory in every hospital. Semmelweis was attacked by the official narrative of medical sciences to which he responded with his book *Etiology* in 1860. Twenty years after Semmelweis's tragic passing, Louis Pasteur and Joseph Lister proved him right regarding the necessity of proper disinfection procedures. By turning the imperative for hygiene on its head, I consider Semmelweis's contribution to medical research as a sociological biography of lessons about hygiene in our age of fear of viruses.

3. Piers Robinson, Organisation for Propaganda Studies

Mis/Dis/Malinformation and the COVID-19 'Infodemic': A case of Misdiagnosis?

Prior to the Covid-19 event which commenced in early 2020 there was increased academic and political attention to the question of false or misleading information, commonly referred to as 'misinformation' or 'disinformation'. COVID-19 has seen a significant consolidation of fact-checking entities and active management and censorship of alleged and misinformation and disinformation. Primarily the assumption underlying the vast majority of this activity is that the problem of mis/dis/malinformation lies with 'challengers' voices as opposed to 'authorities'. However, the case of Covid-19 provides strong *prima facie* grounds to question this assumption. Specifically, it is now becoming increasingly clear that core messages promoted by authorities during the Covid-19 response – Covid origin theories, mask efficacy, net benefits of lockdowns, efficacy and safety of mass injection programmes – are challenged by many scientists who are today citing a considerable body of evidence to be in their favour. It is also now evidenced that authorities actively sought to censor those scientists questioning the dominant Covid responses. The scale of error on the part of authorities during Covid-19, which inevitably impacted upon the accuracy of official claims throughout the Covid-19 response, is yet to be fully determined. But the fact that official certainty has now given way to significant levels of scientific dissensus highlights the critical point that authorities, for whatever reason, can act as spreaders of inaccurate information. Moreover, given the substantial resources and influence, authorities are likely to have by far the biggest influence. Accordingly, scholarly attention is more usefully focused on those authorities acting as primary definers and understanding why they might have become disseminators of inaccurate information. The current focus on relatively less powerful challengers is a misdiagnosis of where the biggest problem lies.

4. *Manuel Vallee, University of Auckland*

Ideological Tactics to Boost the Uptake of Experimental Treatments: The New Zealand Case

During the COVID pandemic many Western governments tasked themselves with rolling out experimental mRNA injection products to the vast majority of their populations. The product roll-out was problematic because the experimental pharmaceuticals had not undergone full safety testing and early reports from the manufacturer associated these products with a variety of concerning side effects, including myocarditis, pericarditis, stroke, cardiac events, paralysis, liver failure, Bell's palsy and epilepsy. Nevertheless, numerous Western governments succeeded in achieving a high uptake for these experimental products, ranging from 70 to 95%. This paper concerns itself with understanding the strategies and tactics through which government agents sought their objective. To shed light on this issue I examined the New Zealand case, where the government achieved in getting 90% of 12+ citizens take the first dose. Drawing on scholarship around social control, the sociology of risk, and the production of ignorance, and informed by a content analysis of government communications associated with the product roll-out, this paper reveals the array of ideological tactics that were deployed, including: fearmongering, obscuring concerns about the treatments, bribery, shaming, scapegoating and threats to livelihood. Beyond the New Zealand case, this analysis gives us a handle to better understand the social processes through which governments in other countries sought to high uptake for the experimental pharmaceuticals. In doing so the analysis contributes to the larger issue of medical social control.

[Access, Inclusion, and Agency in Online Spaces](#)

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is increasingly important to explore how digital technologies shape the ways in which people connect with one another and form meaningful social relationships. As such, this session engages with questions about the role of online spaces in enabling access to instrumental and emotional communication channels, fostering inclusion, connectedness, and social support, and structuring opportunities for expressing agency, including through self-disclosure and civic participation. Presentations will address these questions from the following topics: democratic engagement among digitally marginalised groups in Nigeria, self-disclosure practices of Afghan women on social media platforms, and the complex social dynamics of forming “digital intimacies” in online spaces.

Organizer and Chair: Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College

Presentations

1. *Olutobi Akingbade, Nelson Mandela University*

The Excluded Voices from Nigeria's Low-Income Communities: Examining the Lived Experiences of Digitally Marginalized Netizens Before and During the COVID-19 Lockdown in Lagos State, Nigeria

An overview of relevant literature suggests there is a dearth of studies that critically examine how youths from economically marginalized communities in the developing world use the internet, and social media in particular as a platform for democratic expression and participation. This presentation seeks to contribute to this gap through an examination of the lived experiences of a purposefully enlisted set of digitally excluded young adult Nigerians during the COVID-19 lockdown. This is against the backdrop of a global discursive debate about internet access as a fundamental right for every citizen and its importance in fostering communication capabilities. This presentation is also motivated by how the emergence of information and communications technologies has over the years transformed communication and civic participation in Nigeria and on the African continent. Also, this presentation stems from assertions in literature that highlight the relevance of internet access and connectivity as a requirement for informed political participation and active democratic citizenship in today's contemporary world. Embedded in a qualitative research design, this presentation will discuss semi-structured in-depth interviews with nineteen young adults resident in the low-income communities of Ajegunle and Amukoko in Lagos state, Nigeria. Drawing on the theorizing on public sphere and more recent scholarship on counterpublics as an analytical framework, this presentation will highlight the dynamics and complexities of their communication experiences, civic engagements, and agency before and during the mandated COVID-19 lockdown.

2. *Adela Kabiri, Memorial University*

A survey from Afghan women self-disclosure on social media

Afghanistan is a male-dominant society, and Afghan women historically lived with many restrictions. According to traditional rules, most information concerning Afghan women is private. According to cyber-feminism theory, social media can be an opportunity for Afghan women to have a high level of self-disclosure and define thin privacy boundaries for themselves. This study measured the level of self-disclosure of Afghan women on social media and presents the influential factors. This research was conducted using the survey method. Descriptive statistics of this research show that 69% of Afghan women have a moderate or higher level of self-disclosure on social media that defines a thin boundary for their privacy. Based on inferential statistics, two hypotheses related to the relationship between (Afghan women's occupation and their level of self-disclosure on social media) and (level of interaction of Afghan women on social media and their level of self-disclosure on social media) were accepted. However, two other hypotheses about the relationship between (Afghan women marital status and their level of self-disclosure on social media) and (Afghan women education and their level of self-disclosure on social media) were rejected. At the same time, Logistic regression supports some predictability between variables. According to the higher normal distribution, the research findings can be generalized across the research population.

3. *Megan Johnson, University of Guelph; Eliza Chandler, Toronto Metropolitan University*
Non-presenting authors: Chelsea Jones, Brock University; Lisa East, Toronto Metropolitan University

Digital Intimacies: The social dynamics of creating access through digital technology

Digital technologies foster intimacy in complex ways that differ from unmediated interactions. The increased use of digital platforms during the pandemic—which separated bodies in space but also offered glimpses into private domestic settings—further illustrated the paradoxical ways that the digital can both impede and encourage intimate connections. This presentation considers how social dynamics of intimacy are complexly created, nurtured, and resisted by and through digital technology. We discuss findings from *Accessing the Arts: Stories of Access*, a research study that engaged disabled and neurodivergent artist-participants and, in some cases, their caregivers/companions, in Zoom workshops to explore the question of how to make the arts more accessible. One unanticipated learning from the study was how participants developed intimacies with each other through the digital platform. These intimacies emerged as a form of access, often becoming legible through the inevitable glitches and disruptions of digital space. This presentation shares findings from our study and charts modes through which participants co-created intimacy as a mode of access. We introduce and operationalize “digital intimacy” as a critical term that tracks how intimacy is facilitated through the micro-practices, shared lexicons, and social dynamics created in digital spaces involved in access creation. We further consider how such micro-relations are interwoven with (and reveal the paradoxes of) wider social machinations where disability and digital intimacy intersect. While we have experienced the ways that digital platforms provide access, this paper also grapples with our understanding that technologies which create access can also be instruments of monitoring and surveillance, e.g., how we can peer into domestic spaces through the Zoom screen in ways that can impact selfhood and social relationships. We therefore bring a critical lens to examining the access that digital intimacy provides, noting how such access fosters vulnerabilities in meaningful but also potentially damaging ways.

[Animals in Society: Re-Imaginings](#)

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ANS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Animals in Society

Session Categories: In-person

The theme of the 2023 CSA annual conference is “Reckonings and Re-Imaginings.” In this session, scholars are invited to re-imagine our relationships with animals in myriad ways. The presenters address diverse roles of animals in the human-animal relationship, including as companions, partners in healing, and as victims themselves. Grounded in a space of hope, this session will engage the process of re-imagining, and offer ways to bring such re-imaginings to life via action.

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

Presentations

1. *Maryellen Gibson, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting authors: Darlene Chalmers, University of Saskatchewan; Siyu Ru, University of Saskatchewan

"My Lifeline is Gone": An Exploration of the Experiences of Veterans Following the Loss of their Psychiatric Service Dog(s)

Canadian veterans diagnosed with PTSD are increasingly accessing psychiatric service dogs as a complimentary treatment for their symptoms. Due to the short life span of dogs, however, it is inevitable that these veterans will experience the loss of their PSD either through death, retirement, or relinquishment. Sociological understandings of grief and death recognize the social pressures and stigmas which may lead a person to deny themselves feelings of grief or isolate themselves in their grief. Grief that cannot be openly acknowledged refers to disenfranchised grief, and it is especially true when it comes to the loss of a companion animal and in the case of this project, a psychiatric service dog. This exploratory qualitative study shares the findings from interviews with four veterans who experienced grief at the loss of a PSD. The findings suggest that participants experienced a grief cycle: building of a bond with their PSD, a grief response after the loss of their PSD, healing and coping, and a transitional stage when introducing a new PSD into their lives. Recommendations are made for health care professionals working with veterans with psychiatric service dogs and for service dog providers and organizations to better prepare their clients for bereavement and support them after the loss of their service dog. This work also suggests key understandings we as a society need to comprehend in order to best support those living with service animals.

2. *Marvin Xia, University of Manitoba*

The Bovine Victims of the Rwandan, Tibetan, and North American Genocides

This presentation examines several major dimensions of my ongoing dissertation study on the death of cattle in three cases of genocide, including the massive cattle-slaughtering in the Rwandan Genocide, the collective death of yaks in the Chinese Communist Partys reform on nomadic Tibetans, and the wholesale buffalo-hunting during the genocides of Indigenous Peoples. Drawing on some recent works of ontologically turned anthropology, this study challenges prominent sociological paradigms and anthropocentric views within genocide studies. I argue that animals can develop ontological properties other than animality; species' inherent attributes, such as mode of existence and physical nature, often influence the ways that people perceive and interact with them, which may endow the species with unique ontological status in the environment. Anthropocentric genocide studies paradigms usually understand the mass killing of cattle in genocidal events as property damage or ecocide against human victims, ignoring these animals' ontological pluralism in different contexts. The three cases in my study show that cattle can gain humanity in certain interactions with humans and become group members, or share in the elements of groupness, which leads us to question the conventional

opinion that only counts humans as members of social communities and victims of genocide. It further allows us to reflect on the anthropocentric bias in the common sociological categories like “group”, “society”, and “culture”. As anthropocentrism is deeply rooted in Western naturalist philosophy, this reflective research will ultimately help to decolonize the concept of genocide.

3. *Kayla Arisman, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting authors: Karen Wood, University of Saskatchewan; Carolyn Brooks, University of Saskatchewan

Understanding the Importance of Animals Within the Lives of Women Seeking Help for Rural Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is an issue affecting every area of society often intersecting with animal abuse - with rural and remote women being at higher risk for experiencing IPV than their urban counterparts. Research has shown animal abuse frequently co-occurs within IPV, however research focusing on the importance of animals within safekeeping and the lives of rural IPV survivors is limited. For rural and remote women, accessing shelters and IPV supports becomes increasingly difficult due to compounding factors such as a lack of transportation, finances, and responsibilities of animal care. Many women cite concerns for animal safety as a reason for delaying leaving their relationship. This research implemented a qualitative methodology analyzing interviews with survivors to understand the impact animals, both domestic and farm, had on their ability to seek help and the roles animals have within the lives of survivors – including acting as a form of support and comfort during times of stress and being a consistent safe presence. As well, focus groups with service providers (i.e. shelter staff) were conducted to further understand the issues facing rural clients and how the inclusion of animals is viewed from a professional perspective. This research highlights the importance of animals for survivors and the pronounced barriers and lack of resources for rural women looking to leave IPV who have animal safety concerns. Mitigating these barriers requires service providers to understand the importance of the human-animal bond and further support the inclusion of animals within safekeeping planning for those who are seeking help for relationships categorized by rural IPV.

4. *Grace Rath, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting authors: Colleen Dell, University of Saskatchewan; Darlene Chalmers, University of Saskatchewan

Addressing Incarcerated individuals Internalized Stigma with a Prison Animal Program in a Canadian Medium Security Prison

Prison animal programs have been increasingly implemented in correctional institutions across North America to improve recidivism rates among incarcerated individuals and their institution environment. Incarcerated individuals can experience internalized stigma because of the social stigma attached to incarceration especially when they are problematic substance users. In turn, internalized stigma can hinder incarcerated individuals’ rehabilitation, including desistance from crime and community reintegration. A qualitative secondary analysis was done to examine the impacts of, a canine-assisted wellness program implemented to support incarcerated individuals who had recently unintentionally overdosed at a medium-security prison in Drumheller, Alberta. Interviews with participants and staff were previously completed as part of a program evaluation

in 2016. This research looked specifically at (1) if and how the program participants experience internalized stigma and (2) if and how the dogs aid in the de-stigmatization process. A total of five themes were developed from this study based on a thematic content analysis of interviews with both the program participants and program staff. Three themes identify the participants' experiences of internalized stigma; i) De-individuation resulting in a perceived lack of care by others, ii) Stereotypes reinforcing their negative social labels as criminals and problematic substance users, iii) Mistrust by others due to perceived blemishes of their individual character. Two themes suggest how the dogs aid in alleviating the participants' internalized stigma and in turn contributed to their development in positive self-identity; i) Participants perceived the dogs as caring for them through their emotional and physical presence and unconditional love, ii) The dogs and handlers exuded a perceived sense of towards participants. This research will contribute to literature exploring the impacts of prison animal programs specifically with regards to internalized stigma and problematic substance use. It will also contribute to prison program and policy development.

Canadian Contributions to Theoretical Criminology I

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

Criminology is a multi-faceted field that uses 'crime' as its subject matter but has no single methodological commitment or paradigmatic theoretical framework. Many areas and conversations in criminology, however, are 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 researchers and discuss work that advances our understanding of crime and criminal behaviour in Canada as well as criminological theory more broadly.

Organizers and Chairs: Timothy Kang, University of Saskatchewan; Daniel Kudla, Memorial University

Presentations

1. *Véronique Chadillon-Farinacci, Université de Moncton*

Non-presenting author: Ellie Côté, Université de Moncton

How do lobster fishers manage their conflicts? The normal concept approach to understand the use of self-protection strategies by lobstermen

Access to the commercial lobster fishery is regulated by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), but also by practices that are not regulated by law. These informal rules concern, for example, sharing the lobster fishing area. If these rules are not respected, lobster fishers are subject of intimidation. The use of self-protection strategies is reminiscent of cycles of retaliation among offenders. In both cases, people take the law into their own hands to restore order. The project proposes to study the contribution of lobstermen to social regulation at sea and to situate the contribution of formal control agents to this ecosystem. Several questions animate this study: what are the general principles of informal lobster fishing rules? How are they applied and interpreted by fishermen and legal representatives? To answer these questions, the project relies on content analysis of a sample of 46 court decisions rendered from 2004 to 2021 by courts in three Atlantic provinces. A preliminary analysis of these decisions highlights five main conflict management mechanisms: reporting to authorities, tolerance, avoidance, predation, and retaliation. The project exemplifies the contribution of knowledge about social control and delinquency to understanding an environment that is little studied by criminologists. This "normal concept" approach aims to grasp the similarities between licit and illicit environments to consider occupations on both sides comparable. We argue that the flip side of the coin is fruitful; knowledge about delinquent populations can also contribute to the development of an understanding of a priori non-criminal dynamics.

2. *Momo Tanaka, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting author: Timothy Kang, University of Saskatchewan

Evaluating the impact of abortion legalization on crime in Canada: An effective abortion ratio analysis

Does abortion really decrease crime? In 2001, Donohue and Levitt proposed that the legalization of abortion reduced total fertility, thus reducing people available to be perpetrators and victims of crime. Additionally, Donohue and Levitt suggested that legalization of abortion allowed women to select the outcome of "unwanted" pregnancies, which reduced the likelihood that children would be born into adverse family environments including poverty, neglect, substance abuse, and other unfavorable parental behaviours associated with higher risk for criminal activity. Various authors have since attempted to recreate or improve Donohue and Levitt's study and have produced mixed results. The only Canadian test of this theory (Sen 2007) found support for the theory. The current study aims to improve upon Sen 2007 by using the 1988 liberalization of abortion instead of the 1969 legalization of abortion as the exogenous source of abortion variation. Additionally, this study makes use of additional data collected since 2007 to make a more accurate test of the DL Hypothesis in the Canadian context. Based on Donohue and Levitt (2001) and Sen (2007), this study employed a constructed "effective legalized abortion rate" (EAR) for a given year using arrest data and abortion rates. This term summed the product of the ratio of criminal charges for a given cohort and the abortion rate for the year prior to that cohort's birth (i.e., approximately when the cohort was in utero). Then provincial crime rates were regressed on the constructed EAR term. Despite additional attempts to align the analysis with Donohue and Levitts theory by performing additional regressions on only theoretically relevant provinces, the link between crime and abortion could not be substantiated.

3. *Sabrina Bourget, Université Laval*

The forgotten dimension in residential care study : the importance of space in youth trajectory

From a longstanding research tradition in social sciences, we now know that youth trajectories in residential care are particularly unstable (Alladatin, 2021; Lanctôt, 2016). Youth are moved from group home to open units, to secure care, to open units again and so on during all their placements in residential care. We also know that this instability has important impacts on youth when they transition toward adulthood, such as higher incarceration rates, higher homelessness situations, and more reliance on public services when they reach legal age (Goyette and Turcotte, 2004). However, the current state of knowledge on the trajectory of youth residential care lacks an in-depth examination of the space-time dimension. This paper then aims to propose a multidisciplinary framework to understand how spatial instability can affect youth definition of self and transition to adulthood. Do youth experience space in secure care the same way they experienced space in open units? Do all youth define and experience same spaces the same ways? Could we rethink space in secure care to make it less traumatic to experience? To answer those questions, the author proposes to use Henri Lefebvre tripartite division of space coupled with David Harvey theory about relational space. This framework will give not only a theoretical frame to fully understand the experience of space in residential care, but also a methodological frame to gather all the data necessary to achieve this understanding.

[Creative engagements: Experiencing and navigating youth cultures, identities, and communities](#)

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session explores theoretical and empirical accounts of youth's relational and embodied experiences. Papers in this session consider how youth navigate and understand their social relations, online and offline environments and communities, as well as futures. The aim of this session is to grapple with questions of structure, agency, creativity, knowledges, belonging, and mobilities as they affect the lives of young people. *This session was previously titled 'What's Youth Culture Anyways?'

Organizers and Chairs: Amber-Lee Varadi, York University; Lindsay C. Sheppard, York University; Noah Kenneally, MacEwan University

Presentations

1. *Alessandra Polidori, Università di Perugia*

La culture de la mobilité

In the Youth Studies field, the issues that have interested sociologists in recent years often concerns the difficulties that young people face in the contemporary era: the effects of the crisis of 2008, the global-scale competition in the labor market, the acceleration of social change (Rosa, 2010) have made more complex the transition to adulthood (Cairns et al. 2017; Rebughini 2019). Within this framework two positions have tried to understand the place of young people and their possibilities in precariousness: those who argue that is important to focus on the agency capacity (Wyn, Woodman 2007; Woodman 2009) and those who mainly consider the limitations imposed by the structures (Roberts et al. 1994; Roberts 1995, 2010). Within these two positions Threadgold proposes a median way by resorting to the theoretical armamentarium of Bourdieu (Threadgold 2011). The concepts of capital and habitus (Bourdieu's 1972) can be valuable tools for understanding the dialectic between structures and agency capacities. By using recent research on mobile students as a case study, I would like to show how young people assimilate precarity into their biographies but they do not simply suffer its effects rather they mobilize resources and creativity to face the uncertainty of the future. The sixty students interviewed for this research show how choosing to enrich their lives with a mobility experience is a strategic action that is consistent with their idea of the future. Likewise, the search for resources to leave denotes the importance of mobility for the younger generation and the agency capacity the agency capacity they can enact in the face of limitations. Mobility and agency thus seem to be part of contemporary youth culture.

2. *Mehdia Hassan, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

Transforming that which transforms it: The need for a closer look into the transformative capacities of habitus in Afghan youth

In this literature review, I apply Bourdieu's sociological concept of habitus to critically analyze how Afghan youth are active contributors in shaping their own learning and belonging in the social spaces they inhabit, as much as they are being shaped by these social spaces (Corsaro, 2014; Selimos, 2017). Bourdieu's sociological concept of habitus dynamically captures Afghan youth's long-lasting manners of being, seeing, acting, and thinking that are the outcome of their ongoing socialization; habitus has inventive capacities that respond to the changing present context, to allow youth to transform their own social realities, yet the concept is often misread by many scholars as "overly deterministic" (Bourdieu, 2005; Bourdieu and Wacquant, 1992; Wacquant, 2016). I engage with a growing body of international academic literature that appear to significantly undermine the adaptive capacities of Afghan youth's habitus. Common discourses on Afghan youth often problematically mislabel them as "foreign" and "hopeless" newcomers, who are limited by their traumatic past experiences (Rosvall, 2017; Varvin et al., 2022). I argue for the need to shift away from this pervasive and vulnerablizing deficit lens in the literature on Afghan youth's habitus, as it poses dangerous consequences in how Afghan youth are treated and made legible to belong in national and transnational contexts. This is especially important to consider in the current Canadian context of Afghan resettlement efforts, as there is also a noticeable absence of Canadian-based studies on Afghan youth's habitus. I demonstrate the significance of acknowledging the agentic capacities of Afghan youth, along with their current diverse knowledges, skills, and experiences, in the quest for rewriting their own counternarratives of transformation (Corsaro, 2014; Wilkinson and Lloyd-Zantiotis, 2017).

3. *Lisa Sandlos, York University; Brock University*

Non-presenting authors: Eleni-Ira Panourgia, Filmuniversität Babelsberg; Rennie Tang, Department of Landscape Architecture, California State Polytechnic University Pomona

Sonic Kinesthetic Forest: Reconnecting Children and Youth to Nature through a Sound, Movement and Embodied Drawing Methodology

Sonic Kinesthetic Forest is a collaboration between dance education researcher Lisa Sandlos, sound artist/researcher Eleni-Ira Panourgia, and landscape designer Rennie Tang. Our interdisciplinary research investigates how a sonic kinesthetic approach to human-tree relations can reconnect children and youth to nature and their own somatic sensibilities. Recent scientific research shows that forests are excellent models of diversity, resilience and cooperation (Simard, 2021). Drawing on Indigenous ways of knowing and caring for nature (Arnold et al., 2021), there is increasing interest in redefining relationships between humans and trees as non-hierarchical (Abbot, 2020; Myers, 2021; Weig, 2021). Our work responds to these lines of thinking, as well as to human experiences of disembodiment, disconnectedness and social isolation exacerbated by pandemic conditions. We investigate how listening, sounding, moving, and drawing can enable children and youth to experience a greater sense of aliveness and well-being in the context of thinking about and being with trees. In the spring of 2022, our research led to the creation of a video performance piece featuring members of the Guelph Youth Dance company, ages 12 to 17. We will share reflections from the youth involved in the project about their experiences of sensory engagement, movement and sound exploration, and embodied drawing within a forest landscape, and how these practices prompted them to contemplate the critical role of their own bodies as agents of change in the face of the climate crisis. By encouraging children and youth to consider and experience new ways of connecting to trees, our research contributes to a vision of how a sonic kinesthetic methodology may be integrated into nature-based education programs in the future. Moreover, our methodology encourages children and youth to use their relationships with nature as a foundation for staying centered and grounded as they navigate and reimagine their world in uncertain times.

4. *Alessandra Polidori, Università di Perugia; Giulia Salzano, Univesità degli Studi di Perugia*

When You(th) are Stranger

Phenomenology conceives the notion of empathy as the experience of the alter ego, of the “stranger” (Fremderfahrung) (Husserl 1931, Stein 1917). In the field of International Student Mobility great attention is paid to the encounters with the other and his/her cultural background (Cicchelli 2012, Czerska-Shaw, Krzaklewska 2021). With this proposal we intend to intersect these two perspectives in order to analyze the effect that mobility may have on students becoming familiar to the experience of the stranger both by coming into contact with an international environment and experiencing themselves as strangers in a different cultural context. The case-study we will refer to is a qualitative research carried on in France and Italy, during 2020-2022, with Erasmus students. This reference will allow us to investigate how the perception of “the other” changes throughout the experience of mobility, enriching young people’s imaginary and stock of knowledge, as to say the set of pragmatic and theoretical patterns through which one interprets the world and interacts with it (Schütz 1974). During this experience students seem to acquire a wider ability to recognize different points of view, developing a new sensibility in

“thinking the others” that may lead to feel a real desire to commit in concrete action oriented toward them. Mobility represents a field opportunity in which it can be possible to observe dynamics of intercultural exchanges but also to research on other issues like the difficulties tied to find oneself in an unfamiliar environment, the ability to sympathize with people living the same experience of “estrangement” and the impact that this situation has on young people’s biographies in a period which is crucial for the formation of their personality.

Feminist sociology and reproductive lives, bodies, and politics - Session I

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

This session features critical intersectional feminist research and reflections related to reproduction and the reproductive body. This session aims to hold space for a dialogue about pressing themes in relation to reproductive lives, bodies, and politics, including but not limited to: reproductive health across the life course; abortion, contraception; surveillance technologies and reproductive health and much more. We seek to examine tensions, discourses, name intersecting inequities and identify the forms in which power circulates and manifests as part of reproductive health experiences. Papers are informed by reproductive justice, intersectionality, and consider the forces that shape reproductive bodies, from the personal to the political, and the local to the global.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College, Francesca Scala, Concordia University; Gillian Andersen, Vancouver Island University

Chair: Lisa Smith, Douglas College

Presentations

1. *Elgin Pecjak, University of Ottawa*

What Do We Want? When Do We Want It?: The Urgency in Shaping Trans Reproductive Health in Canada

In 2021, Statistics Canada found there were 100,815 Two-Spirit, transgender, and gender diverse identifying individuals over the age of 15 living in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2021). Despite the significant growth in visibility for this community, extensive research is needed regarding their specific and unique healthcare need. Transgender and gender diverse (TGGD) individuals report the highest rates of discrimination when seeking out healthcare (Sharman, 2016), with some being refused medical care (Sbragia and Votterno, 2020) and others finding their healthcare providers lack the knowledge required to provide care (Dobson and Langer,

2019). Lack of provider knowledge can lead to misunderstandings about the need for birth control, the effects of hormones such as testosterone on patients (Deutsch, 2019), and a lack of resources regarding parenthood and pregnancy. Moreover, experiences of misgendering (Cheng et al., 2019) and financial, emotional, and social legal barriers (Mattawanon et al., 2018) to reproductive care contribute to the fears many TGGD individuals face when seeking out healthcare. This presentation demonstrates the urgent need for critical intersectional feminist research on the unique reproductive healthcare needs of TGGD individuals in Canada. Using primary research from my own dissertation, secondary scholarship, and a critical intersectional feminist approach, this presentation will outline some of the dire reproductive healthcare needs of TGGD individuals assigned-female-at-birth in Canada. This presentation will provide wide-ranging recommendations and outline some of the unique and intersecting needs of TGGD individuals. It will explore the intersections of class, race, queerness, gender, and neurodiversity to demonstrate the complexities of TGGD individuals' lived experiences and needs for comprehensive reproductive healthcare.

2. *Karen Farley, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting authors: Maliha Tariq, University of Waterloo; Kayleanna Giesinger, University of Waterloo

Sustainable Menstruation: Examining the social, environmental and structural barriers to adopting reusable menstrual products in Canada

Sustainable menstruation encompasses the dual objectives of solving social problems and environmental issues relating to managing menstrual flow. In Canadian public policy, menstrual product marketing and advocacy, current social issues – menstrual inequity, period poverty, and the stigma of menstruation – have taken priority over environmental issues – waste management, resource depletion, and ecotoxicity. A lack of academic research perpetuates the gap. The current menstrual landscape would benefit from a more nuanced critical analysis of the interconnectivity between socio-cultural and environmental issues emerging within the menstrual problem-solving landscape. Research on the Canadian menstrual landscape by Karen Farley, Maliha Tariq, and Kayleanna Giesinger will be presented. We show how the hyper-fixation on social issues by policymakers, menstrual suppliers, advocates, and researchers, has contributed to the neglect of environmental impacts and contributes to larger systems of inequality preventing true menstrual sustainability. We use both the reproductive justice theory and environmental justice theory as well as an overall lens of intersectional feminism to examine the issues relating to sustainable menstruation in Canada fully. We conducted a scoping review to examine menstrual policy, advocacy initiatives, and supplier priorities. We also reviewed existing literature from government policy, menstrual suppliers, advocates, and academia in Canada. Our research shows how a hyper-fixation on social issues by policymakers, menstrual suppliers, advocates, and researchers, has contributed to the neglect of environmental impacts and contributes to larger systems of inequality preventing true menstrual sustainability. We present seven recommendations for change that governments can enact to overcome these socio-cultural, environmental and structural issues.

3. *Kelsey Ioannoni, York University*

I'm not discriminating against you, but...: When fatness and solo motherhood meet

I'm lying on the gynaecological exam table with my feet in the stir-ups, having a sonohysterogram performed so that the reproductive endocrinologist could see inside my uterus. This test is a regular part of the process leading up to artificial insemination. As the doctor is doing the exam, he says to me "I took an oath to do no harm, helping you get pregnant could cause harm to you and to your child". In this paper, using an autoethnographic approach, I explore the processes I underwent and the difficulties I had in accessing fertility services in effort to get pregnant as a fat single mother by choice. I outline my experiences at two different fertility clinics, one of which denied me care based on my fatness. I conclude this paper by situating the joyous delivery of my son against the backdrop of being 'high risk'.

4. *Lamia Djemoui, Université du Québec à Montréal*

L'injonction à la honte comme outil de contrôle du corps féminin : la représentation de la sexualité féminine contemporaine dans la série *The Handmaid's Tale* (2017 -).

Dans le contexte social contemporain de la culture du viol, qui rassemble les mythes, pratiques et faits culturels qui banalisent, dénaturent ou favorisent les violences sexuelles (Zaccour, 2019), la honte est un mécanisme de contrôle patriarcal aux conséquences néfastes pour le vécu sexuel féminin (Renard, 2018). Critiquée par les mouvements féministes de la 4e vague (Vecchiali, 2019), cette émotion hiérarchisante et socialement construite (Turner et Stets, 2005) est imposée aux femmes par des entrepreneurs de morale (Becker et al., 2020) comme une réponse naturelle face à la symbolique de pouvoir (hétéro)sexuel, qui édicte une sexualité masculine dominante et irréprouvable face à une passivité masochiste féminine (Renard, 2018). L'euphémisation du viol; l'impunité des agresseurs (Zaccour, 2019); le culte de la pureté et de la maternité (Vecchiali, 2019) ou encore l'adhésion aux mythes de la sexualité (Renard, 2018) contribuent à créer un fort sentiment de honte chez les femmes (Renard, 2018) lorsque l'expression de leur intimité érotique s'écarte de sa simple fonctionnalité (hétérosexuelle) reproductive et se veut libre et assertive. La honte, comme injonction moralisatrice qui favorise le contrôle insidieux du corps féminin, s'est ainsi liée à la sexualité féminine à travers le temps, et, ce, sous diverses formes (pudeur féminine, crainte des « qu'en-dira-t-on », slutshaming, etc.), tel un vestige immuable des repères traditionalistes qui se sont pérennisés dans l'intimité hétérosexuelle (Piazessi et al. 2018). Ma présentation analysera cette forme de contrôle du corps féminin dans le récit sériel de *The Handmaid's Tale* (Bruce Miller, 2017 -) au sein duquel la sexualité féminine est pensée en lien direct à la honte, puisque les femmes sont renvoyées à leur rôle reproducteur. À travers un décryptage sémiologique des codes sériels (Frau-Meigs, 2014), un examen des mécanismes de la honte sera effectué, afin de souligner le caractère insidieux de cet instrument de contrôle patriarcal.

Islamophobia: Insights and New Directions in the Study of Muslim Racialization in the West I

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

Since the events of 9/11, Muslims in the West have experienced unprecedented levels of surveillance and suspicion by law enforcement, airport security, and border patrol because of their visible Muslim identities. In other sectors, Muslims have been subject to violence in the form of racial slurs, sexualized harassment, and hate crimes. Across the West, presidential candidates have employed Islamophobic rhetoric in their campaigns to paint Muslims as threats to society. In the case of Québec and France, Muslims have had their religious freedoms compromised through restrictive policies regarding the headscarf. Trump's Muslim ban, which blocked citizens of seven Muslim-majority countries from seeking shelter in the US, left thousands of refugees stranded for months. Muslim youth who have come of age in the era of Islamophobia, have been notably impacted in this turbulent environment, often facing identity-based harassment due to their physical appearance and connection to Islam. These conditions and regulations have sparked interest in research questions related to national belonging, immigrant integration, and gender-based discrimination.

Organizer and Chair: Maleeha Iqbal, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Sophie Marois, University of Toronto*

Public Mourning of Anti-Muslim Violence in Canada

This presentation investigates the public mourning of two anti-Muslim massacres in recent Canadian history: the 2017 Québec City mosque shooting and the 2021 London, ON truck attack. Both attacks have prompted various commemorative efforts and have led to widespread public debate around Islamophobia, the rise of far-right terrorism and hate crimes, as well as inclusion and national belonging. To examine these public contests and memory projects, I rely on a corpus of public texts comprised of annual newspaper articles, press releases, and public-facing documents produced by commemorative actors. I attend to this corpus asking, i) how do practices and discourses of public mourning articulate grief and political grievances, and ii) how do they vary over time and across distinct political landscapes (i.e., Ontario and Québec). Critical attention towards these questions is particularly pressing at a time when hate crimes reported to the police have continued to rise in Ontario and Québec and attacks targeting religious and racial minorities continue to occur in and beyond Canada. My comparative work on these local

cases will contribute to scholarship on public responses to the globalized surge in neo-nationalist, far-right, and anti-Muslim ideologies.

2. *Cheery-Maria Attia, University of Toronto*

Understanding the Racialization of Bodily Autonomy Across the Political Spectrum: Masking and Veiling in a Post Pandemic World

In response to health experts' advice about the efficacy of mask-wearing in preventing the spread of COVID-19, the Quebec government mandated masks in July 2020. Even as masking policies were relaxed and eventually removed, the government of Quebec continues to enforce bans against religious veils (i.e. hijab, burqa, chador) in public-sector settings for the sake of religious neutrality (Bakht 2020; Barras et al. 2016). By examining the various positions in masking and veiling debates, this research will offer an analytical and comparative examination of how bodily autonomy is discursively defined by government actors across the political spectrum in this "post-pandemic" era. Drawing from a feminist Foucauldian theory of the body, I employ the notion of "thick perception"—a Foucauldian theoretical technique which considers the body as a site of cultural construction and contestation (Balsamo 1996). Through a discourse analysis of provincial parliamentary sessions, NGO statements and government press conferences, this work contributes both theoretically and empirically to an understanding of how feminist rhetoric of choice and bodily autonomy is used politically in Quebec and the implications this has for women's rights movements. This paper extends the academic literature on sociological understandings of bodily autonomy through masking and veiling debates. To understand these discourses will offer alternative modes of understanding the symbolic meanings of the face, citizenship and bodily autonomy so as to develop new vocabularies and strategies of mobilization.

3. *Shelina Kassam, Independent Scholar*

Reframing Canadian secularism and multiculturalism: Using the Acceptable Muslim standard to exclude the Muslim Other

In this paper, I argue that an Acceptable Muslim standard is used implicitly in legal, security and political discourses about Muslims. The Acceptable Muslim (Kassam, 2018) is perceived as 'good', 'secular,' and 'assimilable' in Canadian society and often used to demarcate the boundaries of racialized inclusion in the national imaginary. Acceptable Muslims embody five attributes of acceptability (Kassam, 2018), and I suggest that Canadian legal, security and political discourses implicitly hold Muslims to these invisible standards. Those conforming to these attributes are considered 'acceptable' while those not conforming to at least some of the attributes are considered threatening and otherwise deviant from Canadian cultural and secular norms, and who can therefore be policed and excluded. In this paper, I specifically examine the Zunera Ishaq case, in which a Muslim woman challenged a ban on wearing the niqab during the Oath of Citizenship, and the cases of three Muslim men incarcerated overseas (Maher Arar, Abdullah Almalki and Ahmad Abou-Elmaati). The legal, security and political discourses in these cases differentiate the Acceptable Muslim, who embodies these attributes of acceptability, from the Muslim Other, who is seen to deviate from these attributes,). I suggest that the Acceptable Muslim standard is embedded within these cases, revealing how Canadian state practices rely on

this standard to enact violence against racialized Muslim Others. This implicit use of the Acceptable Muslim standard enables state practices to continue surveillance, exclusion and expulsion of certain Muslim bodies while retaining the fiction that these practices are non-discriminatory. I suggest that these cases reflect a sleight of hand through which the incorporation of some bodies (the acceptable ones) enables the violent exclusion or expulsion of others. The Acceptable Muslim standard enables this fiction, clothing the state's racialized practices in the finery of acceptability, secularism, multiculturalism, and benevolence.

Political Causes of Social Causes of Health

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

Long-standing research has highlighted that social conditions such as employment, education, and medical care are the fundamental causes of health and disease. It is also recognized politics and political community have a lot to do with the distribution and quality of these social causes. The WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health (2008:1) also sees the unequal distribution of health outcomes as the result of “a toxic combination of poor social policies and programmes, unfair economic arrangements, and bad politics.” However, scholarly research including within the social determinants of health paradigm has paid only limited attention to how the “upstream” political forces may determine the social causes of disease that lead to health disparities within and across populations. This session welcomed papers that explore the role of politics in social determinants of health and health inequality.

Organizer: Cary Wu, York University

Chair: Andrew Patterson, MacEwan University

Presentations

1. *Marie-Pier Joly, Concordia University; Luin Goldring, York University*

Non-presenting authors: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto

The Cumulative Disadvantages of Precarious Legal Status on Self-Rated Health

This study examines the relationship between immigration status and self-rated health in migrant populations that enter Canada with precarious legal status. There are four central themes related to legal status that we examine: rights and entitlements, ontological in/security, temporality, and the work of status. Using data from the Citizenship and Employment Precarity Survey (n=1,208), we examine the effects of (1) different configurations of rights and entitlements by comparing entrance status, current status, and changes in status; (2) test

whether ontological insecurity, marked by experiences of migrant illegalization, has significant effects on current SRH after changes in status; (3) consider the role of chronological time on SRH; and (4) examine the impact of the work of status. Migrants who entered the country as non-status, visitors or with a temporary resident permit, regardless of their current status, have poorer health than migrants who entered as temporary foreign workers and have secure status. This is because of the ontological insecurity and work of status. Another finding is that migrants who entered the country as international students and have non-secure status have poorer health, but this remains unexplained. Finally, a change to a secure legal status has no significant effect on the health of migrants who entered Canada with non-secure status. For migrants whose entrance status provides few rights and entitlements, we may find higher levels of negative life experiences, which have compounding and long-lasting effects on their health.

2. *Andrew Patterson, MacEwan University*

What Does Cancer Risk Have to Do with the Political Economy? A Quantitative Comparative Analysis

Within the vast literature on cancer, relatively few studies consider the role that the political economy plays in creating risk of the disease. While some find that risk is higher in wealthier societies, few studies test specific explanations for this connection. To address this gap, I offer a set of theoretical perspectives that apply to the macro (national) level and then test those empirically. The Indulgent Consumer model focuses on unhealthy lifestyles, namely, risky personal choices such as smoking or alcohol consumption. The Industrial Workhorse model emphasizes the ability of modern societies to manufacture and then widely distribute large quantities of materials, some of which are bound to be carcinogenic. The Foolish Innovator model problematizes technological advancement as the source of those materials. Globalization is what puts a society most at risk according to the International Trader model, by way of countries importing carcinogenic materials and processes from elsewhere. Lastly, the Unscrupulous Merchant model highlights the freedom of industries to distribute unhealthy products in many capitalist societies, often despite knowledge of the harms that they cause. To explore these explanations, comparative data were gathered for a large number of countries ($n \geq 116$) while using a combination of measures to assess each construct. A structural equation approach was then applied. Although health-related behaviours do explain comparative cancer rates, due to low correlations unhealthy lifestyles (the Indulgent Consumer model) do not offer a coherent construct at the national level. The four other explanations appear more viable, but overlap substantially. Within the scope of this study it is difficult to say what the best explanation for comparative cancer risk may be at the national (macro-) level, apart from broader processes of economic modernization and/or liberalization. Strengths and limitations of this study are discussed.

3. *Secil Ertorer, Canisius College*

Anti-Asian Racism, Identity, and Well-being

As the theory of racial formation (Omi and Winant, 2015) states, “race” continues to matter and racism against racial and ethnic minorities still endures in racially diverse societies. The COVID-19 pandemic has proved to us that minorities, even those recognized as the “model

minority” in reference to their educational, professional, and economic attainment, are prone to various forms of xenophobia and racism when there is instability and fear in society. This paper will discuss experiences of anti-Asian racism during the pandemic and explore its effects on the sense of belonging, identity, and mental health by utilizing an empirical study that employs mixed methodology with 200 Asian Americans. The study finds that experiences of racism are positively correlated with anxiety, depression, identity crises, and distress.

Political Sociology and Social Movements: Climate and environmental activism, policy, and governance

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: Hybrid

This panel brings together analyses of diverse facets of ecological and environmental movements and the problem of climate change, also looking at rural-urban and north-south divides, and the machinations of elected and corporate elites. The papers examine the relationships that prompt participation in climate activism, the impact of political systems and ideologies on their capacity to arrest or fuel climate destruction, and how interpellation of rural land defense movements in the global south by actors in the global north channels support away from such movements. Canada and Meso-America feature prominently in the authors’ foci.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
Chair: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph

Presentations

1. Jasmin Hristov, University of Guelph

Peasants or Environmentalists? How Progressive Discourses from the North 'Disappeared' the Peasantry in the South and the Consequences of This for Peasant Movements Facing Escalating Violence

Latin America is the world’s deadliest region for land rights and environmental activists. Recently, increased attention by academics and NGOs alike has focused on the violence experienced by those who stand in defense of their land and environment. Interestingly, the way the term ‘environmentalist’ has been used and defined in the context of rural struggles in Latin America, has been ambiguous and inconsistent. At times, it has been equated with indigenous movements while at others, it has been used to categorize non-indigenous rural mobilizations resisting environmental destruction of some sort. Sometimes, the labels of ‘environmental

defenders' and 'land rights defenders' have been used interchangeably to refer to those involved in struggles around land access and land use, with a notable decrease in the use of the term 'peasant'. Often, regardless of whether the people involved in these movements identify themselves as 'environmentalists', human rights NGOs and social justice activists have nonetheless labelled them as such. This paper looks at emerging patterns in how rural movements in Central America and Mexico frame their struggles and/or are framed by civil society organizations and academics in the Global North. I explore how such labelling by actors from the North reflects power imbalances, ideological orientations, and political agendas. The paper reveals the material consequences that this process of 'validation' has for movements in the South, where certain movements are deemed worthy of solidarity, political advocacy, and assistance, while others are neglected even though they may be larger in numbers and experiencing the same or higher levels of violence. I also discuss the harmful outcomes of prioritizing certain movements based on their appeal to Northern agendas, for long-term efforts aimed at addressing the structural drivers of violence. The paper is informed by Cox and Nilsen's Marxist theory of social movements from above and from below as well as Tarrow and Tilly's Political Process approach, and it draws on fieldwork data from interviews with peasant communities.

2. *Yasmin Koop-Monteiro, University of British Columbia*

Compassion is not a crime: Exploring the link between human-animal interactions and direct action in the animal rights movement

What role do human–nonhuman interactions play in the animal rights movement? One of the most interesting and unique properties of animal rights advocacy is its focus on advancing the interests of individuals outside one's own species group. As such, interspecies social ties (like friendship, kinship, allyship and companionship) can be significant relationships to capture for animal rights activists. However, given the (primarily) human focus within the social movements and social network analysis literatures, attention to human–nonhuman social relationships — and their potential influence on social movement participation — is relatively uncommon. While this scarce attention to interspecies social relationships might imply their limited relevance to social movement and social network researchers, my analysis of survey and interview responses from animal rights activists suggests that social ties and interactions with animals (companion, wild, and/or farmed) can function similarly to human ties in their contribution to activists' well-being and motivation. As such, these interspecies ties can benefit both the individual activist and the collective movement. Further, my analysis suggests that forming bonds with animals can significantly motivate participation in high-risk/cost forms of activism. These findings present a major challenge to human-centric approaches in social movements and social networks research. Overall, this paper contributes to a greater understanding of human-nonhuman social relationships and interactions, including their potential influence on social movement participation. It also helps fill an important gap in research on high-risk/cost activism within ecological movements.

3. *Peter Lenco, Saint Francis Xavier University*

Rising to the Occasion: Injecting Human Complexity into Governance

Advocates of the open democracy movement such as Hélène Landemore argue that its dispersed, deliberative processes can address some of the shortcomings of contemporary liberal (parliamentary) democracy, namely the lack of trust in institutions and low political participation. The present paper goes farther, arguing that the current liberal order and the governmental systems it implies are irredeemably ill-suited to tackling pressing crises such as climate change, inequality, and human security. There is a general scientific acknowledgement that societies are immersed in complex systems, wicked problems, socio-material assemblages, etc., but the current means of addressing these are founded on a modern model of representative democracy. These include, at the state level, parliamentary democracy, adversarial judicial systems, exclusive property rights, and extend to discreet sub- and international (e.g. UN) levels. Drawing on Latour, Rorty and Dewey, this paper locates the development of modern governance in the “invention” of epistemology in the eighteenth century. It shows how the mode of critique and transformative potential of this representational politics is embedded in a will to truth, expressed today as the quest for more data and informational exposure. We can see this in the way that the governance systems in place today, in responding to the climate crisis, rely on the transmission of ever more knowledge, for example, of the negative consequences of a global temperature rise of 1.5 degrees celsius. In other words, this paper argues that addressing contemporary challenges like climate change necessitates that the human or social component of our systems match the material ones. In terms of governance, this means dismantling representational, electoral democracy (what Van Reybrouck calls “the fossil fuel of politics”) and deploying fully engaged, deliberative, flexible and equitable political systems that mimic the complexities of our contemporary environment.

4. *Gail Russel, University of Toronto*

Tracing Neoliberalism through Canada's Arctic Policy Context

Since the 1970s, social scientists have been contending with questions of what neoliberalism is and whether neoliberalism as a political movement has come to an end. As a political program, neoliberalism is often associated with the Reagan and Thatcher period and features concepts of deregulation, individualism, the free market and a laissez-faire approach. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and with the release of Gary Gerstle’s new book “The Rise and Fall of the Neoliberal Order: America and the World in the Free Market Era” (2022), there has been a new surge of writing questioning whether the end of neoliberalism as a political movement has finally arrived (Burmila, 2022; Eaton, 2021; Tooze, 2021). In this paper, I explore this question through tracing the nuances of neoliberalism as a political movement in Canada’s Arctic policy context from 2006 to present, and argue that neoliberalism has not come to an end, but rather continues to take shape in a variety of different forms.

Re-imagining Urban Sanctuary and Migrant Solidarity: Policies, Practices, and Perspectives

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

Cities are centres of social change. In immigrant receiving countries, one of the most pressing social challenges is the inclusion of vulnerable migrants and refugees. Urban sanctuary and migrant and refugee solidarity refer to urban initiatives in North America and Europe to provide essential services to vulnerable migrants, especially those who are undocumented, in order to foster their social inclusion and civic participation. The concepts of urban sanctuary, migrant solidarity, and hospitality are thus indicative of concrete efforts of municipal governments and local civil society organizations to make cities more inclusive, participatory and democratic. This session aims to reimagine migrant solidarity and urban sanctuary by exploring alternative perspectives for supporting vulnerable and undocumented migrants and refugees at the local level. Specifically, this session seeks to examine how decoloniality and anti-racism, among other critical perspectives, can enrich the debate on urban sanctuary and solidarity cities and provide new ideas on how to foster solidarity with vulnerable migrants. In light of the conference theme, “Reckoning and Re-imaginings”, we invite academics and practitioners to present papers that re-imagine a radically different urban sanctuary, by grounding migrant solidarity at the local level from decolonial and anti-racist standpoints.

Organizers: Bridget Collrin, Toronto Metropolitan University; Nick Dreher, Toronto Metropolitan University; Harald Bauder, Toronto Metropolitan University; Omar Lujan, Toronto Metropolitan University

Chairs: Nick Dreher, Toronto Metropolitan University; Omar Lujan, Toronto Metropolitan University

Presentations

1. Jessica Jung, Toronto Metropolitan University

Sanctuary Movement in Mid-Sized Cities in Ontario: An Exploration of the Strengths and Limitations of Local Sanctuary Policies and Practices

Current research on sanctuary city movements in Canada has primarily focused on Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver. There is a shortage of scholarship on sanctuary policies and practices in non-gateway cities, despite the growing presence of sanctuary movements in these areas. This paper explores the strengths and limitations of Canadian sanctuary or access without fear policies and practices in the context of mid-sized cities in Ontario, specifically Hamilton, Ajax, London, and Kitchener. A thematic analysis of policy documents, city reports, and a transcript of a special

council meeting is conducted to help determine the strengths and limitations of local sanctuary. The findings indicate that local sanctuary policies are limited because of the constraints of municipal governments related to their legislative authority and structure. Moreover, as an internal policy, sanctuary only influences city-run services and city staff, leaving the conduct of local law enforcement largely unaffected. While local sanctuary has many limitations, it remains a meaningful designation. The policy highlights the reality of non-status or precarious legal status residents and envisions belonging and inclusion in the city beyond one's immigration status.

2. Rasha Arous, Toronto Metropolitan University

The Role of Public Space Activation in Acculturating Diverse Migrant Groups in Marginalized Residential Areas in Toronto

This paper explores the impact of a public space known as MABELLEpark on community engagement and acculturation in a residential street on Mabelle Avenue in Etobicoke, Toronto. The street is a hub for low-income newcomers, including migrants and refugees. It accommodates a diverse range of residents living in seven post-war apartment towers in an inner-suburban area. While the street was designed to accommodate young migrant professionals with upward mobility, it is currently a place of temporality for many and settlement for others, especially those who fall under the Toronto Community Housing scheme. The paper brings a socio-spatial analysis of the streets composition, form, and access to different services. The paper examines the various factors that influence the Parks role in the larger context of the city's planning, funding, and infill development, leading to gentrification in the area. The street currently accommodates newer developments of condominium buildings which bring further diversity (social, ethnic, and economic). Devised by urban policies, the segregation of such migrant-dense residential areas is discussed through socio-spatial analysis and by reviewing a few case studies and literature on placemaking/attachment and belonging. The paper sheds light on the role of civil society organizations in bridging relationships between communities, particularly for migrants and refugees and city authorities, IRCC, and other actors unfolding the nestled nature that public spaces can play.

3. Bridget Collrin, Toronto Metropolitan University

Tracing narratives of hospitality in housing practices: A comparative study of Toronto and Berlin

Powerful narratives have the capacity to impact policy decisions at the city level and determine quality of support for precarious migrants and refugees. In a social context where housing precarity exists for the general population, and especially for racialized people, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and newcomers, it is essential to understand how housing and hospitality are constructed in discourses by policymakers and to reveal how this impacts their respective livelihoods. Through Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (Norman Fairclough, 1992; 1993; 1995) and the Narrative Policy Framework (NPF) (Jones and McBeth 2010) this study seeks to map the dimensions of relationships, support structures, and power in these narratives through a discourse analysis of 'hospitality' in housing practices in Toronto and Berlin. The objective of this research is to situate the concept of hospitality within the existing literature on sanctuary cities, and to better understand how it is discursively constructed by migrants and by policymakers in

housing support networks at the city level. It will begin by tracing the concept of hospitality and by locating it in the key competing bodies of literature from which it has emerged. It will move forward with a discussion of how CDA and NPF are ideal frameworks within which to examine this concept on the ground, in existing programs, and at the institutional level. This paper will also serve as a comparative analysis of hospitality practices in sanctuary cities. To do so, it begins by asking the following question: How has hospitality been discursively constructed by migrants and by policymakers in housing support networks in Toronto and Berlin? This study serves as an in-depth analysis of how language of hospitality plays out in different social, political, and cultural spheres, and how these discourses become embedded in institutional housing policies.

4. *Tara Tarana, Toronto Metropolitan University*

An Analysis of the Roma and Their Inclusion and Exclusion in Metropolitan Areas of Europe

This study, implementing a Critical Race theoretical framework, examines how social inclusion and exclusion policies and practices in two major European cities have affected marginalized minorities. It focuses on the migration patterns of the largest ethnic minority in Europe, the Roma, after the dissolution of the Former Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (FSU), and reflects on the issues of exclusion they faced before, during and after these specific periods of forced migration. This study centers around two case studies in order to analyze and understand the social position and agency of Roma people in Europe. The first is Roma within the Federal Republic of Germany (European Union state) and the second is within the Republic of Serbia (non-European Union state), with a specific focus on the capital cities of Belgrade and Berlin and will take into account the four priority areas identified by the Council of Europe; housing, employment, education, and healthcare. To this end, this study suggests that while there are social inclusion policies for the Roma within metropolitan Europe, there is an equal number, if not more, of exclusionary policies and practices that seek to push the Roma toward the outer margins of social belonging in urban settings. This study will prove important as it will fill the gap in the literature that surrounds Roma social exclusion and inclusion policies and practices in metropolitan areas, which is surprisingly under-researched on the topic of Roma inequality in European urban spaces. This study will hopefully provide enlightenment on the issue of Roma exclusion policies and practices implemented by local governments in metropolitan areas in Europe and what must be done to include Roma in all aspects of European society.

[Reckonings and Re-imaginings in the Sociology of Education](#)

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Education

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that draw on theoretical or empirical research to address the past and the future of educational institutions. We are interested in the work happening in educational institutions that seeks to address past wrongs and re-imagine new ways of promoting just, democratic, and inclusive educational practices that centre the “experiences, knowledges and cultures of Indigenous and Black communities” (federationhss.ca, 2022).

Organizers: Alana Butler, Queens University; Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University

Chair: Alana Butler, Queens University

Presentations

1. Emily Milne, MacEwan University; Terry Wotherspoon, University of Saskatchewan **Fostering Meaningful School Engagement Among Indigenous Students**

As key education stakeholders, students can play a significant role in school decision-making, education practice and reform, reimagining teaching and learning, democratizing education, and schooling improvement. Sociology of education and youth literature demonstrates a strong connection between student engagement in schooling and student academic achievement as well as a sense of belonging to a school community. These insights have particular relevance for Indigenous students in K-12 schools. Canadian education policy and practice, reinforced by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Calls to Action, have prioritized the need to support Indigenous students while including Indigenous perspectives and experiences in curriculum. This presentation reports on a community-based participatory research project to engage and empower Indigenous students connected to one Alberta urban elementary and junior high school as leaders and education partners. The project focuses on amplifying the student voices through photovoice. Our paper elaborates this focus, guided by the question: How can schools foster meaningful student engagement and partnership? It draws from work on the photovoice project with two cohorts of students who were in grades six, seven, and eight at the time of their participation (21 students who participated from January to March 2020, until schooling was disrupted due to COVID; and 20 students who participated throughout the 2021-2022 school year). Key outcomes of this project included gaining and sharing knowledge, student empowerment, and documenting strengths and issues that are important to students. Overall, it was clear that the students in this project felt that opportunities for learning about and celebrating their cultures, traditions, languages, and spirituality were important components of their education and schooling.

2. Nancy-Angel Doetzel, Mount Royal University **Sparkling a deeper passion for teaching, learning, and scholarship**

An increased passion for teaching, learning and scholarship may be sparked when more insight is gained about the benefits of practicing altruism. The father of Sociology, Auguste Comte coined the term “altruism” and suggested a number of ideal ways of practicing being a good sociologist and synergizing heart and mind within education. Altruism suggests living for others; it is the definitive formula of human morality and gives a direct sanction exclusively to our instincts of benevolence, a common source of happiness and duty. Comte’s version of the term

suggests that “altruism” is an ethical doctrine that holds that individuals have a moral obligation to help, serve, or benefit others, and if necessary, at the sacrifice of self-interest; altruism calls for living for the sake of others. This presentation would honor some of Auguste Comte’s work, by suggesting ways students, scholars and professors can practice altruism and being a good sociologist throughout their teaching, learning and research. Being altruistic coincides with being a good sociologist and endorses the studies introduced within Post and Neimark’s book titled: “Why Good Things Happen To Good People. Through an active teaching and learning strategy that incorporates altruism, students, professors and scholars may attach more meaning and purpose to curriculum.

3. *Anika Forde, York University; Kisha McPherson, Toronto Metropolitan University*
Non-presenting author: Annette Henry, University of British Columbia

Examining the academic and career aspirations of Black students from middle-school to postsecondary education.

For decades, researchers, policymakers and service-providers across Canada have identified structural barriers and poor outcomes for Black youth as an intractable social issue – particularly those of low-income backgrounds and those living in marginalized communities. As Statistics Canada (2020) indicates, Black youth (less than 29 years old) represent a significant proportion (26%) of the Black population, and most aspire to obtain postsecondary education, yet many believe that such achievement would be possible. This persistent gap between Black youth ambitions and achievements underscores the pressing need to investigate their complex realities noting their social and cultural capital, and their knowledge of the educational system in navigating the schooling structures in their pursuit of realizing their post-secondary ambitions. In this presentation, we use data from our work with Black middle and high school students who participate in the Securing Black Futures project housed at York University, University of British Columbia, and Toronto Metropolitan University. In doing so, we centre the voices and experiences of the students in relation to age, how they identify, educational status, and social contexts as they reflect on what they have gained from our initiatives: visits to the university, attending lectures, interactions with current university students, and meeting and hearing from “professionals who look like them.” We propose that such initiatives are necessary and meaningful if we are to help educational institutions understand and address the consequences of their failure to effectively serve Black students. In reckoning with the absence of action from which Black students might benefit, we seek to re-imagine better ways to support Black student ambitions and trajectories.

4. *Glenn Borthistle, University of Alberta*
Responding to Uncertainty: Case Studies of Management of Uncertainty by School Superintendents during COVID-19

The uncertainty presented by the covid-19 pandemic has profoundly changed the practice of school district leadership, requiring greater flexibility, creativity, and innovation. Guided by complexity theory, this qualitative case study will examine leadership responses to uncertainty as emerging from the entanglement of the three leadership functions of: administrative leadership (i.e. standardized bureaucratic approaches); adaptive leadership (i.e. innovative and

entrepreneurial); and enabling leadership to bridge the gap between administrative and adaptive functions. The study will discuss the role of key stakeholders, describe environmental pressures in different settings, and seek to better understand the personal leadership experiences of four school superintendents as they worked with others during different phases of the pandemic. Findings from the study will provide practitioners with perspectives critical for responding to uncertainty as they recover from the pandemic and manage future uncertainty. For researchers, contributions will be to examine complexity theory as a theoretical framework for managing and responding to uncertainty. The central objective of this study is to understand how superintendents managed uncertainty to meet the policy imperative to continue student learning during the pandemic. Particularly, how did superintendents work with others such as provincial authorities, boards of education, teachers and support staff, parents, community groups, the indigenous community, and other agencies to meet this target? What was their experience as they worked with others and how has this changed their practice of leadership in their school districts? Interviews with four senior leaders in two Canadian provinces will seek to answer the following questions: 1. What were the subjective experiences of four superintendents as they worked with others to manage uncertainty during the pandemic? 2. How have the leadership practices of superintendents changed as they responded to the uncertainty during and beyond the pandemic?

Sociology of Housing I

Monday May 29 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HOU1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Housing

Session Categories: Hybrid

Housing is a central facet of social life and as such is rife with opportunities to understand the social world, including questions around inequity, accessibility and policy. This session will be of interest to anyone looking at housing through a sociological lens including practitioners, researchers, students and research centres.

Organizers: Katie MacDonald, Athabasca University; Esther de Vos, Independent Scholar

Chair: Addison Kornel, University of Windsor

Presentations

1. *Julianne DiSanto, Sheridan College; Sara Cumming, Sheridan College*

Non-presenting author: Leah Burton-Saliba, Home Suite Hope

Beyond Socialization: Using community-engaged research to develop life skills curriculum for clients experiencing housing insecurity

The Community Ideas Factory: The Life Skills Project is a community-engaged research (CER) project that is shaping an innovative development in life skills curriculum in Halton Region. Through an academic-community collaboration between Sheridan College and 12 community partners, we are building an online, asynchronous life skills program which will be shared with our partners and offered to clients experiencing housing insecurity. Life skills (LS) are an essential tool for preventing future homelessness and are provided through community organizations once housing has been secured (Housing First approach) (COH, 2019). Typically, clients are not formally involved in curriculum development, and organizations have funding-related challenges building and offering content. Participatory action research (PAR), a specific CER approach used in education, has been successfully applied to curriculum development in educational settings (Vaughan, 2019; Goez, Lai, Rodger, Brett-MacLean & Hillier, 2020; Julian, Mengesha, McLemore, & Steinauer, 2021). Our project demonstrates how CER can be used to develop EDI-informed, life skills curriculum in a community-based setting to produce innovative and inclusive programming. We conceptualize our life skills program as a hybrid of non-formal education, which seeks to socialize and prepare learners to participate within the status quo, and popular education, which seeks to disrupt it.

2. *Rebecca Stroud-Stasel, Queen's University; Mélina Poulin, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*

Dancing around the elephant in the room: Exploring Canadian policies affecting youth in precarity in or at risk of homelessness from lenses of whiteness and class privilege

This paper presentation shares findings from a review of existing education policies across Canada at national, provincial and territorial, and school district levels that function to prevent or mitigate youth homelessness and intersectional issues that create conditions leading to youth homelessness, including invisible homelessness. Across the country, no policies at any level directly confront the issue of youth homelessness. Rather, they aim to mitigate cognate issues of youth homelessness--such as structural factors, systemic factors, and interpersonal factors (Gaetz et al, 2016; Gaetz et al., 2018; 2019; Rumboldt, 2022; Schwan et al., 2018) - and are school- or management-centred approaches punitive towards non-conforming youth. Youth in Canada experience various forms of homelessness, including becoming unsheltered and hidden homelessness (Rodrigue, 2016), which are hard to address when teachers and school leaders are not aware of such experiences. School leadership initiatives aimed at serving underprivileged youth have drawn from neoliberal perspectives (Ahlquist et al., 2019) which can be characterized by a deficit bias against racialized and low-SES children and youth. One of the more glaring examples of ideologies driving professional learning for educators has included the pro-middle class ideologies of Payne (2005), whose work influenced professional development over a decade ago, ascribing a mindset of poverty for which the solution was to transform mindsets to shift children and youth in poverty towards an ideology of grit (Gorski, 2016). Sarah Ahmed's work (2007, p. 160) helps explain this approach to policy, noting how ideologies of "becoming white" are embraced in order to ascend class mobility. We critically examine the ideological position informing school policy and call for a shift in framing the cognate issues leading to youth homelessness towards more youth-centred approaches in order to better address these challenges.

3. *Abigail Meza, McGill University*

Baby Boomers vs. Millennials - Analysis of Housing Outcomes for Canada's Two Largest Cohorts

Today's young adults are entering a housing market that is profoundly different from that of their parents. This paper examines the transition to homeownership of young adults within the context of rising housing costs, educational attainment and changing structures of 21st century families. Using the 1986 and 2016 Canadian censuses, I explore life course transitions and their effects on the housing behaviour of millennials. Cohort analysis captures the effects of demographic change on ownership outcomes. In doing so, I draw on life course theory to hypothesize that compared to their predecessors, millennials are anticipating life course events in an unconventional order. In other words, the individualization of the life course is more common among the millennial generation than previous. Multinomial logistic regression is used to examine cohort effects and the factors that predict ownership, measured as a dichotomous outcome (i.e., owner or renter). This study expands on previous research on changes to the housing market and its burdens on young adults.

[Animals in Society: Reckonings](#)

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ANS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Animals in Society

Session Categories: In-person

The theme of the 2023 CSA annual conference is "Reckonings and Re-Imaginings." Reckoning can be defined in a few ways: as a confrontation or settlement, or the process of calculation. In this session, scholars confront and analyze the ways in which the sometimes problematic and unjust relationships between animals and humans are rendered visible in areas such as lived experience, law, policy, and theory, along with the impacts of such unequal relationships. This session aims to move towards a reckoning of the harms to animals and humans, with the goal of moving forward in a more just and equal society.

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

Presentations:

1. *Siyu Ru, University of Saskatchewan*

Studies on the Human-animal Bond in China: A Literature Review

In China, pet keeping has become popular in urban areas since the 1990s, and the number of people living with companion animals keeps growing. Attention has been paid to the human-animal bond in both academia and in practice. The goal of this paper is to review empirical

research conducted in China on the benefits of living with companion animals. Articles were searched and selected on the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). Although studies on the human-animal bond in China started later than in western countries, there are some inspiring research findings. Embedded in the Chinese context, previous research investigated the bond between companion animals and the only child, empty-nest parents, women living alone, and people with disabilities. Pet owners built a deep and strong bond with their companion animals, and companion animals provided physical benefits, emotional support, and social benefits. Non-human support was more significant for people with smaller social networks or limited sources of human support. However, the environment for companion animals is not friendly enough in China, leading to conflicts between pet owners and non-owners and negative impacts on the well-being of both people and companion animals. The unfriendly environment is attributed to traditional culture and inadequate laws and regulations regarding pet keeping and protection. So far, there is no comprehensive piece of animal welfare protection legislation in China. Research on the human-animal bond has further solidified that animals play a crucial role in people's lives and in society, and this helps to cultivate pro-animal attitudes and lay the foundation for a future general law of animal welfare and animal protection.

2. Lauren Joy Sharpley, University of Windsor

Anomie and Breed Specific Legislation in Windsor, Ontario

This paper employs Durkheim's concept of anomie to examine breed-specific legislation in Windsor, Ontario. I conceptualize anomie as a social condition resulting from moral derangement and the overabundance of conflicting moral rules, and how they are understood and applied, resulting in a lack of stable moral references. This conceptualization of anomie guides my analysis of the provincial Dog Owners Liability Act R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER D.16 (DOLA) and the Windsor municipal By-law 245-2004 (BL-245). I use the DOLA and the BL-245 to analyze how obligations and sanctions are imposed upon humans and animals while looking for examples of anomic social relations. The findings of this paper indicate that there are discrepancies in the collective consciousness, law, science, and the general public surrounding pit bull-type dogs. This paper highlights the importance of knowledgeable and mutually respectful socialization between humans and dogs. Finally, this study exemplifies how breed-specific legislation destabilizes the epistemic reference of what makes a dog a dog.

3. Amy Fitzgerald, University of Windsor

Reckoning with the use of animals in Canadian corrections: A critical animal studies perspective

In 2018, the federal government announced it would be re-opening some of the federal penitentiary 'livestock' farms that had been shuttered in 2009. The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness wrote in the Mandate Letter to the Correctional Service of Canada's Commissioner, "I encourage you to partner with and support community organizations and volunteers in order to provide a greater variety of [prison] programming alternatives, such as programs related to the arts, programs involving animals, and programs that include peer mentoring" (2018). The program involving animals that the Correctional Service of Canada has been working to bring to fruition is an industrial-scale goat dairy that would house approximately 2200 goats at two federal penitentiaries in Ontario. This presentation problematizes the

Correctional Service of Canada's underlying speciesist assumptions that (1) the reported therapeutic benefits of interacting with some animals and under very specific circumstances (e.g., animal assisted therapy), which the Mandate Letter alludes to, can be generalized to industrial animal agriculture, and (2) the logic of instrumentalizing non-human animals for human ends is unproblematic and that fomenting this logic via an industrial goat dairy will have a rehabilitative effect for incarcerated persons who participate in it. Upon analysis of Correctional Service of Canada documents regarding the closure and re-opening of the prison livestock farms and the goat dairy plan most specifically, it is argued that moving forward with the industrial goat dairy plan would result in myriad foreseeable harms that are interconnected in nature and run counter to the goals of social, prisoner, ecological, and species justice.

4. *Bridget Nicholls, University of Windsor*

Confronting Cruelty to Animals: Challenges, Opportunities, and Victories in Animal Policy

Animal welfare science continues to make significant advances in our understanding of animal emotions and animal sentience. These findings challenge our complicated relationship with animals. As recognition of animal sentience grows, society is demanding the strengthening of anti-cruelty laws and subsequent penal interventions. While animal anti-cruelty law has long been a tool for the animal protection movement, it is increasingly held up against the backdrop of critiques of the criminal justice system. These critiques emphasize the inequities of penal practices for marginalized communities. Simultaneously, animal legal scholars are drawing attention to the limitations of civil, criminal, and regulatory laws aimed at preventing, managing, and sanctioning harmful conduct toward animals. As a result, it is important to reckon with the complexities and tensions of the link between human inequality, animal cruelty, and the criminal justice system. In this paper, I distill the preliminary findings from my dissertation (in progress) and begin to investigate the relationship between the critique of the criminal justice system and the demand that harms against animals be taken more seriously. By analyzing legal discourses, including governmental committee deliberations, Hansard and Congress debates, and legislation in Canada and the United States, my research attends to how and why animal protection policies are constructed. Through this discussion, I confront how animal policy is shifting, evolving, and being negotiated to explore opportunities for a more just and equal multispecies society.

[Canadian Contributions to Theoretical Criminology II](#)

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

Criminology is a multi-faceted field that uses 'crime' as its subject matter but has no single methodological commitment or paradigmatic theoretical framework. Many areas and

conversations in criminology, however, are 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 researchers and discuss work that advances our understanding of crime and criminal behaviour in Canada as well as criminological theory more broadly.

Organizers and Chairs: Timothy Kang, University of Saskatchewan; Daniel Kudla, Memorial University

Presentations:

1. *Liqun Cao, Ontario Tech University*

Police Legitimacy in Ethnic-racially and Economically Stratified Democracies

Police legitimacy has increasingly occupied our research attention. Yet the study of police legitimacy is not without controversial. This research examines the several key concepts within the burgeoning literature of police legitimacy, such as confidence in the police and procedural justice. In so doing, I juxtapose democratic policing theory into the study of police legitimacy. I posit that the research of police legitimacy must focus on the issue of race/ethnicity in North American context. Racial/ethnic disenchantment is the manifestation of a lack of police legitimacy but the underlying issue of race/ethnic is the differential treatment. Therefore, fairness with a focus on race/ethnicity should be the priority tactic in police training and in police reform. The tests of police legitimacy cannot avoid the issue of outcome justice.

2. *Devin Pratchler, University of Saskatchewan*

Section 810 Peace Bonds: Policing the Fear of Risk

Section 810 orders, or peace bonds, subsume the rights of individuals leaving prison in Canada. Section 810 of the Criminal Code allows a justice to apply a set of conditions under a bond aimed at preventing future harm by those deemed likely to (re)offend—even if they have not committed an offence. Policing services have become responsible for the screening and application of offender releases to determine if their risk warrants a peace bond. Even though peace bonds are central to the lived experience of offenders in Canada; only a handful of studies have taken them up within the literature, often from a socio-legal or psychological lens. The proposed study, through content analysis and interviews, contributes to the literature on peace bonds by providing a critical analysis of the 810 processes, demonstrating how institutional norms and technologies mold the decision of officers. Access to information requests are being used to obtain policies, documents, and surveillance records from local police services, relating to the screening, application, and enforcement of peace bonds. Additionally, a series of semi-structured interviews are to be conducted with officers from the High-Risk Offender Unit at the Saskatoon Police Service. Preliminary access to information requests and interviews suggests that, despite its centrality, the 810-screening process is far from standardized within Saskatchewan, bringing into question what actually constitutes the “risk” and “reasonable fears” that result in police applications for 810s. The need to balance the risks and behaviors of high-

risk individuals with the safety of the community should not completely subsume the rights of individuals.

3. *Matthew Arkinstall, Western University*

On the Right(s) Path: Improving Access to Human Rights Redress

My research delves into access to justice for people who belong to marginalized groups in society. Specifically, my work explores how to improve the access of marginalized people to justice when their human rights are violated and they are victims of discrimination in society. Although human rights institutions in Canada are among the oldest and most established in the world, these organizations are not without need for improvements. The work that I will discuss, dissected the administration of human rights complaints and the proffering of human rights education done by human rights administrations in British Columbia. British Columbia has switched between two different models for the adjudication of human rights complaints over time. Governments of the province has utilized both the human rights commission model and the direct access model multiple times since the 1960s. To determine which system was more accessible to those from marginalized groups, I analyzed data from government sponsored reports which have been produced in multiple regions in Canada. I also examined annual reports produced by the British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal from 2006 to 2016 and the British Columbia Human Rights Commission from 1996 to 2002. In general, both sources suggest support for the commission model as more accessible for marginalized groups than the direct access model. This is due in part to the fact that the commission model ensures better public education and guaranteed legal representation to people who bring forward human rights complaints. Although the commission model was more accessible overall, there are still ways to further improve access for marginalized groups. My work concludes with a brief discussion of further ways to adjust human rights institutions to be more accessible.

[Feminist sociology and reproductive lives, bodies, and politics - Session 2](#)

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

This session features critical intersectional feminist research and reflections related to reproduction and the reproductive body. This session aims to hold space for a dialogue about pressing themes in relation to reproductive lives, bodies, and politics, including but not limited to: reproductive health across the life course; abortion, contraception; surveillance technologies and reproductive health and much more. We seek to examine tensions, discourses, name intersecting inequities and identify the forms in which power circulates and manifests as part of reproductive health experiences. Papers are informed by reproductive justice, intersectionality,

and consider the forces that shape reproductive bodies, from the personal to the political, and the local to the global.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Francesca Scala, Concordia University; Gillian Andersen, Vancouver Island University

Chair: Lisa Smith, Douglas College

Presentations:

1. *Annie Chau, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

The Politics of Reproduction: The Possibilities and Problems for Reproductive Justice and Social Reproduction

Confronting the death-obsessed tendencies of patriarchal, white supremacist capitalism, Black and Indigenous feminists have provided and advanced the life-affirming theoretical frameworks of reproductive justice and social reproduction, critically questioning what life matters and what matters as life. In this paper, I explore the continuities and discontinuities between reproductive justice and social reproduction and pose remaining questions for these frameworks. Reproductive justice is “the human right to maintain personal bodily autonomy, have children, not have children, and parent the children we have in safe and sustainable communities” (SisterSong, accessed October 20, 2021). Social reproduction refers to “the activities and attitudes, behaviours and emotions, and responsibilities and relationships directly involved in maintaining life, on a daily basis and intergenerationally” (Brenner and Laslett, 1991, p. 314). Reproductive justice, then, is not only concerned about the biological, and social reproduction is not only concerned about the economic. Subject to contextualization, reproduction in all its forms is political. In other words, there has and continues to be struggles in taking back reproduction. The rhetoric of caring and tending to life can essentialize women as the ultimate, natural caregivers, re-entrenching them back into the very systems of oppression they mean to disrupt, further maintaining oppressive gender binaries and marginalizing gender diverse people. How might reproduction be reclaimed as emancipatory for all those living and what are the material and political conditions required for this emancipation?

2. *Lisa Smith, Douglas College*

Menstruate, advocate, repeat: Mapping menstrual equity advocacy in Canada

Around the world, recent years have seen heightened visibility, awareness, and excitement around acknowledging menstruation as a social and political issue. In Canada, legislative and policy changes across all levels of government have been brought about with the express aim of supporting menstruation and menstruators, e.g. removal of the luxury tax on menstrual supplies at the federal level. More recently, attention has turned towards removing barriers to the access of menstrual supplies, in both private and public. The impetus for change has mainly come from organized campaigns that are brought forward to policy makers, by a range of grassroots and not-for-profit advocates and organizations. This presentation will include results from 31 qualitative interviews with menstrual equity advocates in Canada. Lived experience of menstrual inequities, pulls many advocates into the work of menstrual justice. Findings also illuminate

communities that form around activism to transform social inequities. In addition, the project seeks to elucidate the labour of advocates as a broader reflection of inequitable distribution of political work along gender lines. Finally, we highlight the tensions that circulate with the broader menstrual justice movement to determine the focus for political work related to menstruation.

3. Alaa Abdelhamid, York University

Reproductive Justice or Population Control?: Gender, Race, [Neo]Colonialism and The Gates Foundation's Family Planning Program

This paper explores international family planning programming from postcolonial, Third World, and Marxist feminist perspectives using a critical discourse analysis methodology. Specifically, I examine the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's (BMGF) family planning program. BMGF is a private foundation that provides funding, internationally, to support health, economic development, gender equality, and family planning. I describe and analyse how the BMGF's family planning program's self-proclaimed feminist language masks deeply racialized, gendered colonial and Malthusian ideologies that have long worked to control and limit racialized and poor women's reproduction. I analyze the BMGF's family planning program's website, a New York Times interview with Melinda Gates, as well as Melinda Gates 2012 TedTalk. Across the site and in Gates talk and interview, birth control is constructed as a mechanism for poverty reduction; and as vital to Third World women's empowerment, education, and work. If well-intentioned and explicitly focused on improving quality of life rather than population control, nonetheless the BMGFs discourse perpetuates gendered, racialized colonial discourses that impose neoliberal feminist understandings of reproductive rights rather than encouraging reproductive justice, as defined by and for Third World Women.

4. Navneet Kaur, York University

Menstruation Matters: A Comparative Study on Menstrual Hygiene Among Rural and Urban School going Adolescent Girls in Ambala district, India

Menstruation may appear as nothing more than a natural, physiological process experienced by menstruators every month however, its meaning is derived from a particular cultural, historical and social context. Menstruation is generally viewed as a mark of womanhood across cultures and therefore acts as a socio-cultural signal of gender/sex identity in ways that are often symbolic on a micro-interaction scale. Although some cultures celebrate menstruation as a rite of passage, many cultures tend to hold negative attitudes toward and stigmatise menstruation. In developing countries like India, menstrual hygiene is heavily compromised and steeped in silence, myths, taboos, and stigma due to its common associations with impurity. My research based in city of Ambala Cantt, India (2016) involved interviewing 50 school going adolescent girls between age group of 12 to 14 years in which 25 rural respondents belongs to state government school and 25 urban respondents from city based English medium school to access the awareness level among adolescent girls regarding menstruation and menstrual hygiene. In this study theoretical framework of intersectionality was used to understand how mutually constitutive categories of difference, such as gender, culture, sexuality, caste and class, shape individual lives, health, social practices, and cultural ideologies around menstruation. This study showed that menstruation is a taboo subject among adolescent girls and their way of managing menstruation

differs due to caste and class differences. Consequently, menstrual stigma often compels menstruators to conceal their menstrual status and tend to internalise the outsider's perspective about their bodies. This study critically examines the cultural and religious beliefs and practices related to menstruation and attempts to bring the cultural narrative of menstruation into the public domain.

5. *Tobin Haley, University of New Brunswick*

Non-presenting authors: Jessi Taylor, University of New Brunswick; Kalum Ng, University of New Brunswick

"So Sue Us": Reproductive Justice and a Feminist Public Health Framing of Abortion Access in New Brunswick

This paper will explore the limits of a purely legalistic, rights-based approach to the embattled issue of abortion in New Brunswick. A timely contribution given the ongoing court case between the Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Government of New Brunswick and the recent overturn of *Roe v. Wade*. Currently, the federal and provincial/territorial governments take a legal, rights-based approach to this issue (e.g. Canada Health Act, Annual Report, 2020-2021). Missing is a public health framing. In this paper, we explore this absence, asking why it exists and what the implications might be for abortion access in Canada. Through a thematic review of government documents and debate transcripts (Hansard) this paper documents the focus on the legal, rights-based framework and argues that this approach entrenches abortion as an individual issue, reinforcing neoliberal principles. We end with recommendations that support a move towards public health language in order to destigmatize a protected health service and to disrupt the Government of New Brunswick's use of rights-based language to construct three powerful myths about a) a preferred 'status quo', b) the lack of need regarding abortion access, and c) the accessibility and fairness of legal routes to garner protections. In making these recommendations, we draw on a reproductive justice framework. Reproductive Justice comes out of the work and throughout of Black women in the United States (Ross, Sister Song) and has flourished in partnership with a coalition of other activists of colour, and whose proliferation in Canada can be attributed to the work of Black and Indigenous activists. as an intervention into choice and rights-based approaches. We use this model as a way to frame abortion as a feminist public health issue in the Canadian context.

Immigration, races et francophonies minoritaires canadiennes : quand la question de la cohésion sociale s'invite trop tôt!

Monday May 29 10:30 am - 11:30 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Format: Keynote Lecture - In-person

Language: French

Code: PLN4

Les communautés francophones en situation minoritaire du Canada (CFSM) ont endossé le statut de communautés d'accueil d'immigrants en provenance de la francophonie internationale au

début des années 2000. Encore sous le charme de l'approche vitalitaire de l'immigration, elles sont d'emblée confrontées à la nécessité d'inventer un nouveau modèle de cohésion sociale. Peuvent-elles tirer avantageusement profit du multiculturalisme et de la nouvelle tendance qu'est la mise en place de politiques d'équité, diversité et inclusion dans les institutions publiques et parapubliques? Disposent-elles de leadership pour rebâtir leurs frontières communautaires sur des bases inclusives? Quels rôles devraient jouer leurs principales institutions et organismes?

Modératrice : Michelle Landry, Université de Moncton

Conférencier principal : Leyla Sall, Université de Moncton

Le Prix d'excellence en sociologie de langue française (PESLF) est remis au livre « L'Acadie du Nouveau-Brunswick et « ces » immigrants francophones : entre incomplétude institutionnelle et accueil symbolique. Presses de l'Université Laval, 2021 du professeur Leyla Sall de l'Université de Moncton.

Le livre apporte un éclairage original et une excellente compréhension sociologique, politique et historique de l'immigration francophone en situation minoritaire. Le livre démontre une très bonne maîtrise des approches théoriques concernant le contexte acadien et les enjeux liés à l'immigration. L'ouvrage présente également une analyse de l'échec des politiques publiques en matière d'immigration et de la marchandisation de la diversité.

Islamophobia: Insights and New Directions in the Study of Muslim Racialization in the West II

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

Since the events of 9/11, Muslims in the West have experienced unprecedented levels of surveillance and suspicion by law enforcement, airport security, and border patrol because of their visible Muslim identities. In other sectors, Muslims have been subject to violence in the form of racial slurs, sexualized harassment, and hate crimes. Across the West, presidential candidates have employed Islamophobic rhetoric in their campaigns to paint Muslims as threats to society. In the case of Québec and France, Muslims have had their religious freedoms compromised through restrictive policies regarding the headscarf. Trump's Muslim ban, which blocked citizens of seven Muslim-majority countries from seeking shelter in the US, left thousands of refugees stranded for months. Muslim youth who have come of age in the era of Islamophobia, have been notably impacted in this turbulent environment, often facing identity-based harassment due to their physical appearance and connection to Islam. These conditions

and regulations have sparked interest in research questions related to national belonging, immigrant integration, and gender-based discrimination.

Organizer and Chair: Maleeha Iqbal, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. *Hibah Sidat, University of Toronto*

Unveiling the Mental Health Impacts of Gendered Islamophobic Violence on Canadian Muslim Women

This study examines the challenge of negative mental health outcomes for Canadian Muslim women as a result of gendered Islamophobic violence. This research draws data from semi-structured interviews with service providers working on the frontlines of therapy and counselling with Canadian Muslim women. With the application of intersectionality, psychoanalysis, and a community trauma framework, this study finds a myriad of ways in which Canadian Muslim women routinely face Islamophobic discrimination based on their intersectional identities which in turn creates a host of negative mental health outcomes, all characterized by internal struggle rather outward aggression. Responses to discrimination include affected women channelling their own agency and spirituality, as well as seeking community support. Multiple limitations to care from service providers and the broader mental healthcare system also emerge. This study finds that gendered Islamophobic violence is implicated in white nationalism/terror and that a community trauma informed approach is recommended for healing.

2. *Adam Ehsan Ali, Western University*

Non-presenting authors: Dennis Osei-Nimo Annor, Western University; Aram Abu-Jazar, Western University

Building Resilience or Reproducing Difference? The Racialization of Muslims within the Sport for CVE Industry

In the over two decades since the 2001 World Trade Centre attacks, a societal preoccupation with Muslims and the Middle East, catalyzed by hostilities towards Canadians, migrants, and newcomers who are connected to these communities, has become entrenched within the Western landscape. The global countering violent extremism (CVE) industry, with historical roots tied to post-9/11 anti-terror legislation and foreign policy and amplified through Islamophobic hysteria surrounding Middle Eastern “barbarism”, has emerged within this landscape as the dominant strategy for integrating, rehabilitating, and building resilience amongst Muslims considered “at-risk” of violent extremism. So much so that it has become a massive domestic and international enterprise within government, education, and healthcare sectors, and throughout civil society in schools, communities, and places of worship. While this enterprise has been established for some time, sport has recently become integral to the organization and execution of CVE strategies in the West. What makes the rise of sport for CVE especially intriguing is the well-documented lack of evidence demonstrating that sport participation, and CVE efforts broadly, deters violent extremism. The overwhelming focus on CVE, moreover, seems disproportionate considering the rarity of Islamic-inspired violence, despite its spectacularizing

within Western media. How, then, to understand this preoccupation with the desire to develop Muslims into “proper” Western subjects through sport? We address this question by specifically exploring CVE as a cultural phenomenon through which contested knowledge about Muslim communities is generated through sport practitioners and policymakers within Western institutions and communities. Utilizing critical post-colonial theories of Orientalism and affect as well as the critical radicalization literature, our paper interrogates how prevailing understandings of violent extremism are informed by dominant understandings of Muslim communities and explores the racialized assumptions embedded within Western sport for CVE policies, programs, and promises.

3. *Nadiya Ali, Trent University*

Refusing Internment, Reclaiming Vitality, and Moving Past the Bargain of Recognition: The Case of a Muslim Creative Counterpublic

The overarching goal of my project is to investigate the tactics of resistance and self-making available and picked up by those living on the receiving end of overbearing racializing structures. Actively listening to the formation and operation of a Muslim creative counterpublic called the Muslim writers collective (MWC) demonstrates that the analytics of self/social transformation available to racialized actors cannot simply be limited to ‘resistance’, understood as antagonist-oppositionality, and ‘transformation’, understood through the frame of recognition politics. The study of MWC draws on an ethnographic full-participant observation of two chapters - located in Toronto and New York city - in addition to 30 conversational interviews of performers, organizers, and attendees. For MWC regulars, comprised of racialized actors fielded to perpetually remain in quarantine and internment, expansion, revelation and mundanification emerge as powerful acts of refusal. Through communal storytelling, improvisation, and congregational experimentation, the altar of whiteness comes to be decentered, and a refusal of abjecthood and subalternity is collectively embodied. MWC fosters a space in which generative acts of refusal operate to engender an analytics of resistance and transformation prioritizing vitality and subjectivity. In consequence, actively rejecting the static, unidimensional, and reductive constructs of Muslimhood circulated in dominant racializing public(s). Hence, in contrast to the re-inscribing role of the corrective curations antagonist-recognition politics demands, MWC locates self/social transformation in the hazardous horizontal work of bearing witness to internal difference, in all its contradictions, incoherencies, and divergences, in order to ignite vitality as a congregation, as a Jama’ah.

4. *Areej Alshammiry, York University*

Double Punishment: Understanding the experiences of statelessness through anti-Muslim racism and the securitization of citizenship

This paper addresses the practice of "double punishment" – where non-citizens or foreign-born individuals in Canada are criminalized and rendered deportable – by focusing on its impact on those who are unremovable because they are stateless (non-citizens everywhere) but inadmissible on the grounds of criminality. The securitization of citizenship and citizenship deprivation on the grounds of national security have been gaining momentum worldwide. Driven mostly by the War on Terror, these processes lead to increasing cases of statelessness by

decisions like citizenship stripping of foreign-born persons or deprivation of citizenship to those without one. However, such measures often target already marginalized communities and are often arbitrary as they are driven by racial, ethnic, religious, and national discrimination. In Canada, the practice of citizenship deprivation of migrant and refugee people is regularly enacted when they are rendered inadmissible and deportable on the grounds of “serious criminality” or for posing a “danger to the public.” While literature has adequately addressed the impact of “double punishment” on those who are deported, there is scarcity of scholarship on those who are unremovable because they are stateless. This paper draws on my lived experiences as an activist in the statelessness field and attempts to bring this lived experience into conversation with academic debates. Overall, I aim to reveal the impact of “double punishment” by focusing on its effects on those who are unremovable because they are stateless but inadmissible on the grounds of criminality. As such, I propose the need to examine the intersections of racism, sexism, and Islamophobia within criminal and immigration systems in Canada to contribute to scholarly and policy frameworks on statelessness.

Perceptions and Influences of Online Mass Media

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Digital sociological research reveals the ways in which the media perceives, engages with, and portrays various social groups. This session explores contemporary engagement with online mass media across various communities, considers how their experiences shape and are shaped by such media, and identifies avenues for future research and social change. Presentation topics include negative attitudes toward mainstream media, the influences of mass media on the public’s perceptions of “ideal victims”, and playful trolling in mediated gaming spaces.

Organizer: Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College

Chair: Milana Leskovac, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Yu Chang Wu, National ChengChi University*

Playfulness within Trolling Actions in Online Competitive Video Games

This article presents a qualitative study that examines the playfulness of trolling actions in online competitive video games. Trolling actions, as a general term concluding refusal in communications, cooperation and appropriate interactions, has long been recognized as a disruptive force in the cyber communities. Aside from the trolling in forms of textual expressions

on Internet forums, in-game trolling actions addresses more attentions due to a communal competitive context aims for codependent interests between players. Under such condition, anti-codependence characteristics on gaming norms and the agency of consciousness in distinctiveness are viewed as the main external and internal mechanics for playfulness enhancements of trolling actions. In-game observations and chat interviews right after games are used to collect data. Data analysis results are obtained showing that: (1) anti-codependency in trolling actions revealed a deliberately switched gaming focus of opposing to the consensus-based interaction context within competitive games, (2) playfulness in trolling actions likely enhanced under the consciousness of distinctiveness portrayed by both trolls and normal players, (3) the playfulness of trolling actions show similarities with the mimicry(simulation) type in Caillois game classification, and (4) trolling actions portrayed a parasitic relationship in maintaining continuance and extending playfulness instead of spontaneous or self-operated deviance. Implications and discussion are also addressed. The paper demonstrates the value uncovering the playfulness of trolls actions in online competitive video games for the domain of cyber communities.

2. *Stephen Cheung, York University*

Non-presenting author: Muiyang Li, York University

Don't Trust the Media: Online Communities' Negative Attitude Toward Mainstream Media

As a major institution, media outlets are crucial in creating an informed citizenry. However, the attitudes towards the mainstream media (MSM) – the large outlets of mass communication that reach and influence a wide audience – have fluctuated over recent years. While there is literature mapping the shift of public opinion toward MSM over an extended period of time, how these opinions are developed within political communities and the extent to which social factors, such as political campaigns, social movements, and increasing political polarization, impact people's perception of the media needs more elaborative investigation. To approach this problem, our research seeks to explore how online communities form, express, and shift their attitudes towards the MSM across the political spectrum, and identify social contexts that undergird these sentiments. We collected data from Reddit, a social news site with social networking features, in which users are organized around topic-based communities (subreddits). We extracted content that discussed MSM from twelve subreddits with a clear political orientation and three politically neutral ones between 2009 and 2022, with a total of 25,020 posts. The data is analyzed using a mixed-methods approach that combines computational, statistical, and qualitative methods to investigate users' sentiment toward, themes engaged, and discourses used in discussing MSM. Our findings show that political orientation influences people's sentiment on MSM: most of the time, liberal communities and conservative communities hold opposite attitudes towards MSM. People tend to hold more negative attitudes toward MSM when the incumbent administration is aligned with their political orientation. We further reveal that significant political campaigns could influence people across political communities alike, such as Trump's campaign, in stimulating negative attitudes towards the MSM. Our findings suggest that the standard in evaluating MSM is rather subjective than objective, which is shaped by individual and community's political stance and social contexts.

3. *Jamie-Lynn Segeren, University of Windsor*

Mass Media's Influence on the Public's Perception of the "Ideal Victim"

Mass Media outlets are central to influencing what people understand and perceive about current events as many do not experience these events personally, but rather hear and gain knowledge through the media. Mass Media has a variety of sources from listening to media reports on various radio stations to watching media on the 6 o'clock news or reading the newspaper, and as the world evolves, we are now able to access mass media through the internet with various social platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to name a few. Mass Media coincides with the ways and methods of knowing. This is due to the media being not only accessible 24 hours a day 7 days a week, but also due to the way media sources themselves represent authority as they are considered trustworthy. This paper discusses the way media plays an influential role in the determination of the ideal victim which is a status given based on the victim hierarchy, which is determined by factors such as age, race, gender etc., and shows the ways in which visible minorities are less likely to be considered a victim in mass media. Those of the white majority are more likely to be seen as "legitimate" victims and those of visible minorities are more likely to be seen as perpetrators of crime as opposed to victims. The media does this through vicarious reinforcement through the mass media outlets. Vicarious reinforcement is the way our social environment contributes to our learning process this being enacted through the media outlets as they cover stories utilizing aids such as pictures, interviews, photos, video footage, etc. This paper delves into the way in which we classify and determine the "ideal victim" and who is "eligible" to become a victim.

Political Sociology and Social Movements: Repression and state-movement interaction

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: Hybrid

This panel explores the logic, methods and impacts of surveillance, policing, demonization and control of activist and dissenting groups by authoritarian and/or genocidal states. The papers also look at how and under what circumstances state violence generates a violent response from erstwhile peaceful activists. Questions considered in the papers include how do movement groups respond to repressive and/or genocidal regimes including how in some cases they "mobilize death" to unmask states that present themselves as rights-respecting, asserting an alternative narrative of who the activists are. Canada, the U.S., Hong Kong, and Turkey feature prominently in the authors' foci.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
Chair: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Dean Ray, York University

Death against the state: How do social movements mobilize death to contest state sovereignty?

The discovery of the remains of 215 children on the grounds of the Kamloops Indian Residential School in Tk'emlps te Secwepemc shattered Canada's deep story. Deep stories are narratives that aren't necessarily true but nonetheless feel true. They use emotion to ground meaning and people use them to interpret their lives and their politics--to intuit and figure out what feels right. For many Canadians, it feels true to believe that Canada is committed to justice. The discovery of human remains in Tk'emlps, and subsequently at multiple sites across the country, dispel this truth, furnishing real evidence of the limits of Canadian justice. While the bodies of these children confront Canada's deep story, they also contest its sovereignty, its supreme power and authority over the territory it claims. Human remains have long been the source of power for social movements. During the HIV/AIDS crisis activists poured the ashes and bone chips of loved ones onto the lawn of the White House to protest the stuttering inaction of George H.W. Bush. Following the death of HIV/AIDS activist Mark Fisher, activists marched his dead body to Bush's campaign headquarters. These actions tainted the civility that Bush and the Christian right had cloaked themselves in, like the remains of Indigenous children blemish Canada's claim to justice. In a different political register, the trans community in Turkey contests the power and authority of the state over death by forming alliances with Imams to provide an afterlife to their fallen friends, for fear their bodies will be discarded and disgraced in the Traitors Cemetery where passers by are instructed to degrade the remains of those who participated in the 2016 Coup against President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. In so doing, they create the conditions for Trans people to be given an afterlife and transform the boundaries of justice and injustice, inclusion and exclusion for Queer People in Turkish society. The politics of death become an enduring wellspring of the conditions of life and living--the final implement of the abject. Building on these three cases, this paper attempts to respond to the question(s): Where do sovereignty and narrative meet? and How do social movements mobilize death to contest the state?

2. Zitlan Sun, McGill University

The Art of Blaming: Repression in the 2019 Hong Kong Protest

Why would a violent movement remain popular, and why would repression against such a movement become successful? Existing scholarships suggest these two circumstances are less likely to happen simultaneously because violent protests generally do not benefit the movement, whereas repression usually backfires. Yet, my research on the 2019 Hong Kong Protest shows that violent protests are a distinctive identity for popular mobilizations. I allocate three dimensions of repression-mobilization dynamics to elaborate on this claim. First, repression is generally counterproductive because previous state violence against movement is a meaningful

predictor of subsequent protest occurrences statistically. Second, repression raises the cost of collective actions, forcing the movement to adopt alternative organizational strategies via social media. But it undermines the disciplinary capacities of a historically salient nonviolent repertoire, inducing violent occurrences. Third, most importantly, violent protests do not seek concession extraction. Instead, they become a solidarity campaign that maintains the presence of movements with a diminished chance of success. In the case of Hong Kong, my research demonstrates the mobilizational capacity of violence when an authoritarian state uses repression to avoid offering concessions to a popular movement.

3. *Michaela Michalopoulos, McGill University*

Settler Colonialism: The Government of Canada's Policing of Indigenous People

Understanding ways in how the Canadian security state and its agencies respond to threats to the nation is vital in understanding how they protect National Security. It is also important to understand what truly is classified as a threat to the nation, and if under the guise of national security, what groups become disproportionately targeted. Through discussing practices of power, I pull from theories within surveillance such as social sorting and Michel Foucault's concepts of Governmentality, Biopolitics and Panopticism. Through these concepts, I theorize ways in which the Canadian Government along with its security agencies such as Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and Provincial Policies, among many, targeted vulnerable communities and groups under the name of national security. Through discussion of rigid settler colonial ruling throughout history, Canada finds itself embarking on what any scholars, including myself, discuss as contemporary settler colonialism, through policies, surveillance that gravely violate human rights and overly policing protest movements. Through discussing protest movements such as Idle No More and the mass policing and security it was met with by the Canadian state, I explore not only the reason for protesting, but how the administrative response was not only harmful, but contradicted human rights outlined by the very same administration. The environmental protest movement of Idle no More became heavily policed and surveilled, with traumatizing efforts by security agencies. I ultimately argue that Canada has made little commitments on its reconciliation with Indigenous People of Canada, and how through settler colonial governmentality, the nation is shying away from its promise. This paper questions the ways Canada protects the nation, but at the cost of who?

[Reckoning with Authoritarianism, Re-engaging with Macro-Sociology?](#)

Monday May 29 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAS1

Format: Panel - Hybrid

Language: English

Affiliation: Research Advisory Subcommittee

The events of the past few years, including the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the energy crisis in Europe, global supply chain issues, the rise of far-right and nationalist parties to power in Sweden

and Italy, continued strength of anti-democratic forces in the U.S. and Canada, and the return of the Taliban to Afghanistan, and the crackdown on 'Women, Life, Freedom' protests in Iran have all contributed to the need for re-reckoning with authoritarianism. Many studies have tried to delve into the dynamics of the authoritarian turn on the micro-level. Hochschild's study of the American right comes to mind. But this picture cannot be complete without the revitalization of macro-sociological imagination and the rise of a new generation of thinkers that can offer an understanding of global trends and their consequences. Social thought is already rich in this tradition with prominent figures mostly in the Marxist tradition (Immanuel Wallerstein) but also non-Marxist figures such as Hannah Ardent and Ulrich Beck. What are the contours of a new sociology of authoritarianism? What does this sociology have to offer us presently? Does democracy have to learn to co-exist with authoritarianism? What are our social and ethical responsibilities? What are the conditions of effectiveness of resistance against authoritarianism? What do the present and the future hold for us? Is democracy/authoritarianism a false binary? These are among the potential questions that speakers at this panel might address.

Moderator and Discussant: Zohreh Bayatrizi, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta

Panelists:

- Abdie Kazemipur, Professor of Sociology and Chair of Ethnic Studies at the University of Calgary
- Neil McLaughlin, Professor of Sociology at McMaster University
- Paul Joosse, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Hong Kong
- Ozgun Topak, Associate Professor of Social Sciences at York University

[Rethorizing Childhood: Time, Affect, & Change](#)

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

Childhood Studies is in a moment of transition: innovative theorizing is pushing this transdisciplinary field in diverse ways that challenge epistemological and ontological understandings of childhood as a category. This session highlights new theorizations of childhood that provoke and extend understandings of time, affect, and change. Drawing from approaches including post-structuralism, post-humanism, decolonization, and other forms of critical theory, this session asks: how do temporality and childhood intersect? How has affect been taken up in relation to young people? How can childhood help us rethink what change is and how it happens? This session engages in a conversation about how re-imagining childhood along these directions

creates new possibilities for the field and for childhood itself. Beyond the limiting linear structures of development and the familiar terrain of social constructionism, how might childhood be lived, thought, felt, and known?

Organizers: Hunter Knight, Brock University; Shauna Pomerantz, Brock University

Chair: Shauna Pomerantz, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Julie Garlen, Carleton University

Non-presenting author: Neil Ramjewan, University of Toronto

Growing 'Out' of Childhood Innocence

The long-standing sovereignty of developmentalism has helped childhood innocence achieve irreproachability, allowing it to halt interrogation, limit discourse, and produce the erasure of the politics in which it is involved, specifically the implicit racism that underpins the modern ideal of “the child.” This figuration operates as a rhetorical strategy that enacts its own epistemological violence through the perpetuation of colonial logics and white supremacy. Although recent years brought more vigorous efforts to “decolonize childhood” as well as research on childhood and children’s rights, childhood studies has been heavily informed by a linear, “progress”-oriented Eurocentric worldview that has often failed to grapple fully with whiteness as an organizing principle of Western childhood that is premised on racist beliefs about what constitutes a fully formed human being, or “grownup.” In this paper, instead of focusing on how children “grow up” over time, as has been the focus of developmental science for over a century, we ask what it might mean for discourses of childhood to finally “grow out” of childhood innocence? We believe that such an endeavour requires actively refusing the limits of normative and normalizing conceptions of the child by surfacing and centering complex, multiplicitous configurations of childhood that can challenge existing discourses and social practices to reveal how power operates in and through the child and its uses. Toward that end, we offer insights from scholars writing from a variety of contexts, both of Majority and Minority world perspectives on the experiences and conceptions of children who have been historically marginalized from the Childhood Studies and its preoccupations. Drawing from that work, we consider how the diverse and flourishing forms and experiences of childhood that shape the lived experiences of children today can inform a more complex understanding of childhood as a time and site of change.

2. Maria Karmiris, OISE, University of Toronto

Unraveling the ABC's of Behaviour Management: A Critical Examination of the Times and Timing in Calls for Behavioural Change

District School Boards across the Global North (which includes my own school board in Toronto, Canada) communicate, enact and implement behaviour management policies for children and youth that remain situated within and thus sustain discourses and practices of developmental and behavioural psychology. Also known as the ABC chart (Antecedent, Behaviour and Consequence), one key aspect of these behaviour management policies aims to document the timing, frequency, intensity and duration of behaviour characterized as

problematic or troublesome. The purpose of this paper presentation is to critically examine this behaviour chart which is utilized by classroom teachers across K-12 school settings in order to document behaviour. The aim will be to critically examine the ABC chart as a socio-cultural phenomenon of current neoliberal schooling practices through an application of an interpretive methodology that foregrounds the application of concepts from critical disability studies as well as anti-colonial theories and practices. Similarly, the purpose of this inquiry is to contest and disrupt taken for granted assumptions regarding conceptions of linear time, developmental progress and achieving the performance of normative behaviour. In critically examining the implicit power imbalances in practices of documenting behaviour of children and youth, this paper invites educators to engage in a critical dialogue in order to facilitate in the transformation towards more interdependent and socially just teaching and learning practices.

3. *Hunter Knight, Brock University*

How children grow: Perceiving the human in development

Childhood studies has historically been grounded in critiques of developmental psychology. What does it look like to connect these critiques more fully to theorizing from anti-colonial studies, Black studies, and critical theory about time, history, and the human? As a case study, I work from a study of ideas about childhood held by Waldorf educators. Waldorf schools, alternative schools known for an emphasis on arts and physical movement, focus very intentionally on development. I explore here how Waldorf educators understood and perceived development or its aberration, and the logics that lay underneath. In particular, I focus on moments when educators tripped over the ableism or racism evident in developmental ideas but struggled to reconcile it with what they felt to be true about children, and I think through how these moments are informed by colonial constructions of the human. Working from Sylvia Wynter's sociogenic principle, which posits that people are shaped by social understandings of what it means to be human, I consider development not as solely biological nor socially constructed, but instead as a moment of interaction in which observable characteristics are crafted into a story of human growth that feels instinctual and known. Development, then, is a repeated act of perception in which children's physicality is recognized as a truth about who they are as humans. This conceptualization positions educators' understandings of development as a constant negotiation between children's bodies and culturally-shaped constructions of what those bodies mean—constructions framed by racism and ableism but felt as common-sense truths.

4. *Lindsay C. Sheppard, York University*

Past-Present-Future Childhoods: Technology, Time, and Childhoods in Narratives of Pandemic Parenting

How do past, present, and future childhoods emerge in parents' stories about parenting during the pandemic? Drawing on Zoom interviews with 15 parents in Southern Ontario about parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic, this paper explores parents' meanings and experiences of childhood, children, and technology. Engaging Karen Barad's (2007; 2014) posthumanism, I ask: How is temporality evoked in parents' reflections on childhood in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic? This paper considers how non-linear meanings of childhood, including parents' own

childhoods, pre-pandemic childhoods, pandemic childhoods, and post-pandemic childhoods, arise in material-discursive entanglements of technology-time-space. Parents' reflections on parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic, reveal the ways that the meanings and boundaries of childhood are dynamic, and that specific material-discursive contexts enact differences in the becoming of childhood. Thus, understandings of childhood are open, messy, and multiple, emerging through complex arrangements of technology-time-space. With Barad, the aim of this paper is to disentangle some of these material-discursive arrangements of childhood, to explore the differences that technology, time, and space enact for the boundaries of childhood in its past, present, and future iterations. Drawing on stories of parenting and childhood, this theorizing can work to complicate conceptualizations of childhood, time, and linearity, by revealing the ways that past, present, and future childhoods are co-existing and co-constituting.

Sociological Metatheory & The Philosophy of Social Science

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: In-person

This session invites papers focusing on sociological metatheory and the philosophy of social science. The area generally concerns considerations of and debates about fundamental assumptions in sociology including: epistemology and methodology; ontology and the nature of social reality; axiology and normative commitments, and aesthetics (e.g., the forms sociology takes; different ways it is conveyed, etc.). The field has been recently re-energized by Critical Realism, contemporary nominalism, decolonizing scholars, new materialism, among more conventional discussions of materialism, idealism, positivism, vitalism, constructivism, and nominalism, among others.

Organizer: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

Chair: Reiss Kruger, York University

Presentations:

1. *Sandra Kroeker, Brock University*

Collapse Ontology: Can We Reimagine Our Place in the World?

Through transdisciplinary explorations, this paper analyzes some implications quantum theory has on research in the social sciences. It was found that quantum theories complicate aspects such as researcher objectivity, Cartesian dualism/binaristic thinking, and reductionism. This paper discusses how these aspects of positivist ontology can be falsified through research in quantum physics and provide a new 'collapse' ontology and methodology for research in the

social sciences. It is called collapse ontology or a collapse methodology because it allows researchers to overcoming binaristic thinking and dualistic hierarchies, in order to explore both individual and collective modalities without contradiction. This new ontological-methodology is supported by the robust findings of particle-wave 'dualism' (Young, 1802). It is postulated that it is unethical to reduce complex, emergent systems such as human beings to their individual parts or individual socio-demographics for study purposes. This paper, therefore, suggests a reality based on the primacy of dynamic processes interacting within and between complex systems. Some interesting aspects were found whilst exploring the implications of quantum physics on research in the social sciences that may change future understandings of humanity's place in the universe. It was postulated that 1) human beings (including children) are entangled co-producers of life through Barad's (2003/2007) intra-action and Bohm's (1952) structure-process as suggested mechanisms and 2) that consciousness, like light can be defined through non-locality. This implies that consciousness can travel faster, or as fast as light, and that consciousness and light are entangled. This notion is supported by the 'delayed choice' experiments (Bucks et al., 1998; Wendt, 2015; Zurek, 2003) and through quantum entanglement (Calosi, and Morganti, 2018) that allows for non-local, simultaneous communication. This paper is therefore well suited to Critical Realism as it challenges assumptions of reality.

2. *Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor*

Actually, it's nothing...: Police Inaction as Cause and the Political Metaphysics of Security

Drawing on a debate about Critical Realism, aleatory materialism, and Foucaults nominalist approach to the metaphysics of security, this paper explores how police inaction concerning the Freedom Convoy occupation of Ottawa may be viewed as an "absent cause." Taken as such, this requires social science to carefully consider the limitations of actualism and the empiricist wariness of theoretical speculation subtending conventional research--how can the "nothing" of "inaction" be studied and suitable considered? In addition, the "unprecedented" nature of the occupation highlights the limitations of the empiricism embedded in policing (e.g., "evidence-based" policy), coupled with the speculative nature of security and emergencies discourse with its focus on what isn't happening, but might and linked with logics of pre-emption. The paper will conclude with observations about how this contingent, epistemic assemblage shaped the subjectivization of police.

3. *Barbara Hanson, York University, Toronto*

Towards Holistic Positivism in Current Sociology

A holistic view makes it possible to conceive of an expansive, humanist, diverse, and constructivist epistemology within the bounds of what has come to be called positivism in current practices in Sociology. To build this argument I look at roots of our practices in Aristotelian dialectic thought, its fusion with Medieval Christian theology, and its connection to mechanistic world views. Aristotle wrote humans into knowledge legitimation in addition to deity and developed dialectic as a method of inquiry. This was written into Christian Church teachings and practices. It remains active in form today through the long reach of schools steeped in Western/European thought and mechanism. In sociology it has manifested as a positivism/constructivism opposition. However, it can be seen more expansively to capture

holistic views. The advantage lies in allowing for positivist views, constructivist views, and a wider range of current world cultural interpretations.

4. *Aryan Karimi, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia

Popperian Falsification Methods and Classic, Segmented, and Neo Assimilation Theories

Classic, segmented, and neo-assimilation theories provide disparate explanations of assimilation. These theories appear to be unfalsifiable in that researchers cannot test and determine which theory is the accurate one. This has led the sociology of migration to a theoretical-methodological impasse. To address this impasse, we examine these theories against the Popperian scientific criteria: deductive and inductive methods. The deductive method deduces a hypothesis from theory to predict a new empirical outcome. The inductive method observes an empirical pattern and hypothesizes about its predictors. When tests fail to falsify the hypotheses, the hypotheses become theories. We find that classic assimilation theory followed the scientific criteria and methods. The theory emerged from the deductive hypothesizing method. Further, we find that segmented-assimilation emerged partly from the inductive method and neo-assimilation from a combination of both deductive and inductive methods. However, we identify three ways that the latter two frameworks departed from the scientific methods, thereby rendering them unfalsifiable.

5. *Dean Curran, University of Calgary*

What is the relationship between performativity and realism?

The theory of performativity – the power of language to remake the world – has grown in influence over the last few decades. Through theorists such as Callon and MacKenzie it has also been extended to include the power of theories, models, and market devices to make reality in their own image. The performative approach to social life has continued to make significant contributions throughout the social sciences and humanities. In this way, performativity can be considered a research paradigm that extends in novel and insightful ways constructionist insights. Yet, basic realist insights continue to have strong resonance throughout the social sciences, even when they are not explicitly described as such. Working through the case of performativity in economics and finance, as pioneered by Callon and MacKenzie, this paper works through the extent to which existing analyses of performativity are and are not consistent with a realist ontology.

[Sociology of Education in Higher Education Institutions I](#)

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Education

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that draw on empirical, theoretical, or methodological issues in the realm of Higher Education.

Organizers: Alana Butler, Queens University; Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University

Chair: Emerson LaCroix, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. *Harley Dickinson, University of Saskatchewan*

The Internationalization of Higher Education: The Transformation of HE Knowledge

The Internationalization of higher education (IHE) has been influentially defined as the integration of "international, intercultural, or global dimension[s] into the core research, teaching, and service functions of universities (Knight, 1993, p. 21. Emphasis added). In this context, Cračiu (2015) in calling for a conceptually and empirically integrated typology of IHE argued such a typology would have both policy and practical importance. She does not, however, respond to her own call. In this paper we do. Specifically, we use a knowledge system concept to produce a multi-dimensional typology of IHE knowledge processes and activities. Conceptualized as a knowledge system, we claim higher education consists of five knowledge sub-systems: (1) knowledge production (research); (2) knowledge communication (including teaching); (3) knowledge organization, storage and distribution; (4) knowledge application/use (service); and (5) knowledge system financing and management. The IHE knowledge system typology is presented in the form of tables along with examples of how the empirical activities constituting the knowledge system processes are internationalized.

2. *Roberta de Oliveira Soares, University of Montreal*

Non-presenting author: Marie-Odile Magnan, University of Montreal

The importance of furthering social justice in education: the voices of students whose parents were born in Latin America on the need for care in Quebec universities

This qualitative study reports the university experiences of Quebec students whose parents were born in Latin America. More precisely, the findings in this paper are the result of a qualitative study involving interviews of students (n = 10) attending four universities in Montreal. Taking into consideration the connection between educational inequalities and immigration, the analysis, which looks at students who have either persisted in school or discontinued their studies, underscores the importance of cultural capital (Bourdieu and Passeron, 1970) and, especially, an understanding of the student craft (Coulon, 1997) for school retention. The students report a low sense of affiliation with the university, difficulties in decoding the student craft and a perceived lack of support and care from the university and its social actors. Our interpretation of the data highlights self-blame for the challenges faced in university concurrently with the implementation of strategies to meet the challenges of the institution. This lack of support and care appears to put them in a situation where they are forced to overcome obstacles in order to succeed and make sense of the institution. Thus, it is important for universities to support students better, adequately inform them about their options and the institution's inner workings and form a community with students in a spirit of care. In fact, the goal would be to

practise care (Banda et al., 2020) with a view to furthering social justice in education beginning with listening to why these students believe there is a lack of care in university and how they think they can be better supported.

3. *J. Adam Perry, St. Francis Xavier University*

Youth Mobility Decisions and Post-Secondary Education in Nova Scotia: Brain Drain or Brain Gain?

With regards to demographic and economic growth in Nova Scotia, post-secondary education is seen as both a contributor to 'brain drain' in so far as it contributes to the out-migration of local youth, and simultaneously to 'brain gain' in so far as it contributes to the province's strategy to harness the integration of international students as a human capital resource. What is often left out of these discussions are the views of students themselves. This presentation will draw from a mixed-methods project that incorporated a survey (n=1013) and semi-structured interviews (n=35) with domestic and international post-secondary students across the province. Analyzed through the conceptual lens of relational mobility, this presentation will explore how domestic and international students' career and life aspirations may or may not line up with the province's long-term economic priorities. Previous research confirms that youth will leave communities if their career and educational aspirations cannot be supported by staying. However, current research is beginning to understand how young people's decisions to stay or leave a given place are based on a complex combination of reasons. In Nova Scotia, recent research emphasizes the non-economic aspects of young people's aspirations, such as attachments to community, familial relationships, and a general sense of belonging, and how these relational and biographical motives may inevitably factor into youth mobility decisions. When it comes to decisions to stay, post-secondary students in Nova Scotia, whether domestic or international, must therefore consider several factors, including both their relational attachments to a particular place as well as the possibility of leveraging post-secondary education in such a way as to allow for a life and career that can facilitate their desired goals.

Sociology of Housing II

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HOU1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Housing

Session Categories: Hybrid

Housing is a central facet of social life and as such is rife with opportunities to understand the social world, including questions around inequity, accessibility and policy. This session will be of interest to anyone looking at housing through a sociological lens including practitioners, researchers, students and research centres.

Organizers: Katie MacDonald, Athabasca University; Esther de Vos, Independent Scholar
Chair: Addison Kornel, University of Windsor

Presentations:

1. *Heather Rollwagen, Toronto Metropolitan University*

Beyond unaffordability: Measuring housing precarity in Canada

Discussions about housing in popular media and policy often emphasize the extent to which high housing costs and financial instability are leading to increased housing precarity within Canadian households. Housing precarity constitutes a state of uncertainty whereby an individual has a real or perceived chance of experiencing an adverse housing event (Clair, 2019). While affordability no doubt constitutes a significant issue within Canada's housing system, it is not the only aspect of the housing experience that may contribute to a state of precarity. In this paper, I consider a broader definition of housing precarity, and seek to examine the state of housing precarity within Canadian households. Using public use data from the Canadian housing survey (Statistics Canada, 2018), I develop an index of housing precarity that reflects the multidimensional nature of this concept, and includes both objective and subjective measures of affordability, housing condition, housing security, and housing accessibility. I compare this index to commonly-used measures of housing precarity and affordability, highlighting the strengths and limitations of each. I suggest that these measures can be used alongside one another to better understand the nature and extent of housing access and precarity among Canadian households, thereby informing housing policy that will foster a sustainable housing system.

2. *Nick Chretien, BC Housing*

Mobile Homeless: Vehicle-Living, Off-Grid Connection, and the Building of an Informal Home

Research on informal housing has predominantly focused on formations occurring in the Global South, with less empirical focus on the Global North. Utilizing data from qualitative interviews with people practicing vehicle-living in the Metro Vancouver region, this study diverges from the Global South approach, by examining how individuals living out of their vehicles attempt to connect to the urban technological grid, and how these intermittent connections help people build and recreate a sense of home within makeshift, "illegitimate" living spaces. The results of this study contribute to the sociological literature on vehicle-living and housing inequalities, and helps expand the field of informal housing studies through the exploration of a form of mobile makeshift housing occurring within the specific material and socio-economic conditions of the Global North.

3. *Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*

Non-presenting author: Brenda Parker, University of Chicago

Naming a New Era in Housing Policy: Government Subsidized Corporate Capture of Housing

The central aim of this paper is to sketch the contours of a distinctive era in housing policy that we see emerging across at least three liberal democracies, namely Canada, the US, and Australia. These three countries share recent histories of ideologically-driven policy transformations, following neoliberal principals, including state retrenchment of social welfare systems,

devolution of services to local governments, the privatization of formerly public services, and, most importantly for this paper, substantial cuts to government funding of public and affordable housing in the 1980s and early 1990s. After 30 to 40 years of disinvestment in housing, contributing to significant rises in homelessness and a crisis of affordable housing in each country, all three of our study sites have recently made, or are in the process of making, significant federal government re-investments in the housing sector. A naïve reading of this development could see it as a return to a Keynesian welfare state, potentially leading to a new 'golden age' of public housing development, such as emerged after World War II – preferably without the racist and sexist politics that marred government-funded public housing developments of the time (Madden and Marcuse; 2016). While we might wish this to be the case, we instead outline what we see as a distinct era in the history of housing provision in certain Western liberal democracies. Emerging prior, during, and after the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020-2022, this is an era in which public investment in housing has re-emerged as a policy solution to housing affordability crises in each country, but where government funds are in danger of flowing directly or indirectly into the private sector, without significantly improving the prospects of providing sustainable and deeply affordable housing.

4. Laura Quinlan, University of Alberta

Housing Wishes and Needs of Youth

In 2019 with the passage of the National Housing Strategy Act, everyone has a right to housing. In reality, everyone does not have housing. Homeless youth have many wishes and needs when it comes to housing. Providing services to meet the dreams and wishes of youth will aid in preventing long-term homeless youth from becoming chronically homeless adults. During project interviews, participants were asked to complete a drawing exercise. I used the prompt: "Could you draw me a sketch of your ideal home? You can use pictures, symbols, and text". I was asking youth to dream big and beyond their present circumstances. Some participants drew minimalist accommodations, while several provided descriptions of their dreams. Another interesting aspect was that many youths provided answers that included family or "chosen family" in their descriptions. For most participants, for a house to be a home, it needed to be safe and affordable. The combination of these two characteristics can be difficult to obtain due to the limited budgets of homeless youth. Available accommodations tend to be in areas with youth. This paper will draw on my qualitative master's thesis project about how housing choices are constrained for homeless youth. Interviews were conducted with 13 homeless youth and four housing-first professionals between April and July 2021. Participants were recruited through convenience and purposeful sampling. As choice in housing is significantly constrained by what is available, work needs to be completed to house youth, keeping in mind their preferences. Unfortunately, this is not easy and will require careful consideration of youth needs and desires.

The Sociology of Donation

Monday May 29 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA8

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

Sociology is uniquely capable of investigating the most complex and pressing challenges facing blood services internationally. These challenges include an aging donor base, systemic discrimination and barriers to donation, donor screening processes, ethical, legal and political debates over payment for blood and plasma, and regulation of blood products across jurisdictions. Panellists will present empirical research on donation related to blood and blood products, and theoretical and methodological approaches to addressing key issues in blood donation. Their work situates social actors in this system within our broader cultural, political, economic and social contexts.

Organizers and Chairs: Kelly Holloway, Canadian Blood Services and the University of Toronto; Jennie Haw, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. *Arooba Bari, University of Toronto and Canadian Blood Services; Kelly Holloway, Canadian Blood Services and the University of Toronto*

Understanding donor experiences with a new plasma donor retention program

With technological and medical advances, plasma has become essential in many medications involved in life-saving treatments and chronic disease management. In response to Canada's growing need for plasma, the Canadian Blood Services launched a welcome, "one to five" program in 2022 for new plasma donors in the hopes to improve donor retention. The rationale behind the program is based on the notion that if donors can successfully get through their first five plasma donations, they will become regular donors. Although a large body of research has focused on the recruitment and retention of blood donors, little research has explored the unique experience of plasma donors and what motivates them to come back to donate again. In our study, we conduct a program evaluation based on the theory of social capital to assess donor motivation, the role of centre relationships, and the success of the program. We explore questions such as: 1) How are donors responding to the "one to five" program? What do they like about it? What are the difficulties or challenges? 2) Has the program encouraged the donors to want to donate again? In what ways? What improvements could be made? Our research suggests that plasma programs need to emphasize building strong relationships between centre staff and donors to create a sense of comfort and belonging to improve the donation experience and retention.

2. *Dhara Chauhan, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Kelly Holloway, Canadian Blood Services and the University of Toronto; Quinn Grundy, University of Toronto

Contributions of a thematic policy analysis to understanding the political and social context of plasma protein products in Canada

The ongoing global plasma shortage has been a key concern of the Canadian government, Canada's blood operators, plasma protein product recipients, and plasma product manufacturers, among others. Sufficiency of plasma protein products is critical to ensuring the availability, safety, and accessibility of these lifesaving treatments for Canadian patients/recipients. Canada's sufficiency of plasma protein products is at risk. However, risk is socially constructed by various stakeholders. The social construction of risk shapes Canada and its blood systems' response to this risk through policy action. This presentation will share the findings of a thematic policy analysis to discuss the various stakeholders acting in the Canadian plasma policy landscape, the themes and concerns emerging in policy discourse, the positions of various stakeholders on the themes identified, and why some themes are more prevalent than others in policy discourse. Analyzing the policy discourse in this area can help scholars understand how Canada's perception of risk and plasma risk governance strategies are influenced by social, political, and economic factors.

3. *Matthew Strang, York University*

Caring to Manage: Using Institutional Ethnography to explore the emotion work of Living Organ Donors

Living Organ Donors, often 'donating' to family members or friends, manage emotional labour to fulfill the processes of being a living organ donor. Institutional ethnographers have employed the term 'health work' to describe the work people do to maintain their health/lives (Mykhalovskiy and McCoy, 2002 and 2004). In this presentation, I discuss my extension to this area of IE studies, 'donor work', to explore the work people do to be living organ donors; work, which, acutely and potentially distally, negatively impacts their own health/lives to maintain the health of others. Specifically, for this talk I focus on the emotional work donors do. Devault (1999) was the first and foremost IE scholar to consider the work involved with emotions: emotion work, specifically in relation to family dynamics. Drawing upon her foundational work in IE, I argue that IE scholars, need to think beyond emotional labour and understand that this is indeed emotion WORK that is going on, in the IE sense of the word. I detail a preliminary analysis of my interviews with donors where the emotion work done often involves the managing of relationships for and by the donor, relationships amongst themselves and the recipient, their respective family members, and the transplant team members. I explore how both living organ donor's own emotion work and the emotion work of others motivates, maintains and manipulates living organ donors and living organ donation.

Animals in Society Research Cluster Meeting

Monday May 29 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Embracing interdisciplinary approaches, the Animals in Society RC recognizes and respects that we are all animals in a shared society. We welcome all who are interested in learning more about our cluster activities, the teaching and research that is ongoing in this area, or are just curious about Animals in Society! The meeting will provide opportunities to connect with other scholars, space for feedback on our current activities, and discussions about future initiatives. We look forward to seeing you there!

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

Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies Research Cluster Meeting

Monday May 29 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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 2023 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 2024.

Organizers: Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor; Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta; Robin Willey, Concordia University Edmonton

Political Sociology and Social Movements Research Cluster Meeting

Monday May 29 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizers: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University

Durkheimian Studies: Contemporary Engagements I

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CND1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies

Session Categories: Hybrid

In recent decades, Durkheimian sociology and social theory have sparked new debates and controversies while informing research on a wide range of contemporary social phenomena and events. Canadian sociologists have contributed to this renewal in important ways. The Durkheim Research Cluster encourages a wide variety of work involving substantive studies (e.g., religion, cultural analysis, studies of social pathology, suicide, political studies), critical perspectives (e.g., decolonizing sociology), theoretical research, creative syntheses such as found in Fields and Fields work on Durkheim and Du Bois in *Racecraft*, and historical-contextual work. The Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies Sessions involves reflections on the 2023 Congress theme, "Reckonings and Re-imaginings," including on how to live in non-hierarchical relationships that respect our human differences while protecting the environment on which we depend.

Organizers: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta; Robin Willey, Concordia University Edmonton; Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor
Chair: Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor

Presentations:

1. *Paul Carls, Independent Scholar*

Durkheim as Negative Foil: Durkheim's legacy in the social sciences and humanities

Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Karl Marx are generally considered the founding fathers of sociology and the three have had great influence not just in sociology but also related fields such as anthropology, political science, and philosophy. Durkheim's influence has ebbed and flowed since his death, reaching a nadir in the mid-20th century before regaining traction and a certain rehabilitation in the 1970s and 1980s that carried over into the first decades of the 21st century. According to several analyses, Durkheim remains one of the most cited authors in the humanities and social sciences (Korom 2020; Ollion and Abbott 2016; Thomson Reuters 2009), giving the impression that Durkheimian inspired research is abundant. Durkheim's work has indeed been influential in certain fields, such as anthropology, religious studies, criminology, suicide studies, and cultural sociology, and his status as a founding father and classical author in sociology guarantees that his name will be known. Beyond this recognition, however, his reception is more checkered. Rare indeed are the researchers who proclaim themselves to be "Durkheimian," while Durkheim himself often remains a marginal figure, if not one that is actively scorned. This is the case especially in fields where Durkheim makes significant contributions, including philosophy and political science, and even in important ways in sociology. When Durkheim's work is not

ignored, it in fact often acts as a negative foil for supposedly superior theoretical frameworks. This contribution explores the reasons for this aspect of Durkheim's legacy. It focuses on how prominent philosophers, sociologists, and political scientists have used Durkheim as a negative foil and to what ends. It will look at Durkheim's treatment by Michel Foucault, John Searle, Charles Tilly, Theodor Adorno, Zygmunt Bauman, and Jacques Derrida (where Lévis-Strauss stands as a proxy for Durkheim). Each author's reaction to Durkheim does two things. First, it plays into one of the various tropes that has plagued Durkheim reception from the very beginning, including: the idea that Durkheim adheres to a model of a group mind/structure in which individual agency is obliterated; that Durkheim advocates a naïve positivism; and that Durkheim does not pay attention to conflict or power. Second, these authors simultaneously use Durkheim as a negative foil to promote their own research paradigm. In so doing, these responses reveal less about Durkheim than they do about the humanities and social sciences themselves, including which research paradigms are dominant and what their biases are. The article will end by defending Durkheim's legacy, demonstrate the ways he remains relevant, and argue for a détente and re-evaluation by scholars in fields where Durkheim is of direct relevance.

2. *Lauren Sharpley, University of Windsor*

Re-imagining Anomie: A Durkheimian Approach to Breed-Specific Legislation

This paper, which was developed from my master's thesis, explores the anomic social environment surrounding breed-specific legislation (BSL). I explain how our categorization and socialization of dogs, and pit bull-type dogs in particular, are factors in producing anomic human-animal relationships. My methodology involved analyzing Ontario's Dog Owners Liability Act, which added BSL in a 2005 amendment and the municipal Windsor By-law 245-2004, which includes a section banning pit-bull type dogs. This paper aims to show that Durkheim's theories can apply to studying the social dynamics between humans and animals, which is an area of Durkheimian studies which I think is often overlooked.

3. *Robin Willey, Concordia University Edmonton*

Non-presenting author: Carolyn Jervis, MacEwan University

Artists are Weird: Artists, Sacred Play, and Theo-political Change in Christian Communities

In the 'Elementary Forms of Religious Life', Émile Durkheim (1912) argues that art is an essential part of religious life—it “refreshes a spirit worn down by all that is overburdening in day-to-day labor” (385). For Durkheim, making art in religious contexts is akin to sacred play. We explore how contemporary Christian artists use play, frivolity, and experimentation to intentionally, and more often unintentionally, challenge, or at least, reveal various social and theo-political dynamics within their religious communities. As such, this paper explores the complex and often challenging relationship between artists and their churches. We will explore some of the pressure artists face to “fit in” to church environments, the struggles of church leadership to meaning making in artworks, and the threat that artists pose to power structures in churches that have been traditionally derived through the interpretation of text. We will embed this analysis in a broader analysis of late capitalism that favours superficiality and intensity over depth and meaning. This work is part of a multi-sited ethnography that investigated the burgeoning relationship between visual art and religious innovation in Canadian Christian communities, and

including almost three years of ethnographic observation and interviews in Alberta, Southern Ontario, and Grand Rapids, MI.

Exploring links between sociological research and refugee policymaking in Canada

Monday May 29 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAS2

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Research Advisory Subcommittee

Session Categories: Hybrid

Sociological research on refugees has gained momentum in Canada over the past five years as governments and local communities have made concerted efforts to welcome and resettle displaced people from Syria, Afghanistan, and Ukraine.

As the empirical studies on post-2015 refugees in Canada, both qualitative and quantitative, have reached a critical mass, it is time to assess to what extent Canadian sociological research has impacted Canada's refugee policies in three dimensions: 1) policy on refugee admissions; 2) practices on refugee integration at the federal level; and 3) practices on refugee integration at more local levels (e.g., province, municipality).

Inviting three experts in refugee integration from policy and academic arenas, this panel will open conversations about the current state of sociological research and policymaking pertaining to refugee admissions and resettlement in Canada. Questions to be addressed in this panel include: 1) What are the recent examples of innovations and best practices of evidence-based refugee policymaking in Canada?; 2) What are the obstacles to implementing evidence-based refugee policies in Canada?; 3) How has covid-19 impacted refugee policymaking and research on refugees?; 4) How have the panelists' recent research projects impacted refugee integration policymaking in Canada?; and 5) How can sociological research contribute more to the evidence-based refugee policymaking in Canada?

Moderator: Lisa Kaida, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology at McMaster University

Panelists:

- Feng Hou, Principal Researcher at Statistics Canada
- Ian Van Haren, PhD student, Department of Sociology at McGill University and Executive Director of Action Réfugiés Montréal
- Lori Wilkinson, Professor, Department of Sociology at the University of Manitoba

Failure and Non-Performativity in Commitments to EDI

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

Within the field of childhood and youth education, policy documents indicative of a commitment to equity, diversity and inclusion are both ubiquitous and taken for granted in the representations of teaching and learning practices. Sara Ahmed's (2012, 2021) analysis considers the degree to which declarative statements of commitment to Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) from educational institutions are acts of performance that are paradoxically indicative of what is non-performative. We explore what is occurring before, during and after the performance of EDI in ways that seek to examine the ongoing impacts of racism, classism, ableism and heteropatriarchy within the lives of children and youth drawing upon the provocation from Ahmed (2012, 2021) to critically examine the tensions between the veneer of EDI (declarative statements of commitment via policy) and the substance of lived realities and embodied experiences of children and youth. Presenters reflect upon how the possible failures of the current neoliberal and bureaucratic co-optation of EDI might ultimately produce the conditions through which the repetitions of injustice and the tangible harms it perpetuates might be disrupted, and the potential of EDI to transform educational systems and structures, might be reclaimed, embedded, and embodied in our everyday teaching and learning relationships with children and youth.

Organizers and Chairs: Maria Karmiris, OISE, University of Toronto; Chelsea Jones, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Kory Cheshire, Keyano College, Royal Roads University

New Avenues for Exploring Meaningful Decolonization, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Practices in Post-Secondary Education

It is without doubt that racism and colonialism are strongly embedded within Canadian institutions. In response to increasing rates of discrimination and hate crimes, the government of Canada launched its anti-racist strategy 2019-2022 investing \$45 million dollars towards building a foundation for change. The anti-racist strategy 2019-2022 recognizes that public education plays a key role in building awareness and changing attitudes. In accordance, universities Canada completed the first-ever comprehensive national survey to demonstrate the progress of equity, diversity and inclusion policies and practices at the post-secondary level. Despite the investment towards equality for all Canadians there is little evidence to show that any progress has been made at a post-secondary institutional level. Universities Canada's survey results cite insufficient information on best practices for equity, diversity, and inclusion as well

as a lack of data on institutional challenges. To address these significant disparities, Keyano college is implementing a unique multi-methods case study to investigate and evaluate best practices for anti-racist education and decolonization at the post-secondary level. Previous studies have focused solely on qualitative measures to attempt to illustrate the effectiveness of current equity, diversity, and inclusion models alongside anti-racist and decolonization practices. This pioneer study will complement existing research and enhance our current knowledge base in addressing racism, colonialism and discrimination within a post-secondary setting. A rationale of how quantitative and qualitative data collection on students' racial perceptions, anti-racist curricular framework and indigenized teaching practices will be explored. Analysis will include how empirical evidence can support or dispute whether anti-racism, decolonization and equity, diversity and inclusion efforts are effective in producing positive change towards racial and ethnic equality among Canadians.

2. *Travonne Edwards, University of Toronto; Andre Laylor, University of Toronto*

Pushed, dropped, or fleeing from care: the narratives and adultification of Black youth who have aged out of Ontario's child welfare system

Black youth have consistently reported that when they are transitioning from care into “independence,” they are not supported, included in decision-making, and they feel isolated and vulnerable as they face uncertainty. Previous research has documented the ways in which Black youths' experiences in care are characterized by unpredictability and loss, but then care ends — and they continue to struggle. In Canada, turning 18 years old is an age and a developmental period associated with increasing responsibilities and self-sufficiency. For youth in care, this milestone is complicated by their emancipation not from their families, but from the state as a corporate parent, and many youth experience significant challenges in achieving the goals inherent to the transition to adulthood. For Black youth in care, this transition can be exceptionally difficult as they are contending with the additional strain of doing so within the child welfare system and larger social context characterized by a loss of community and the persistence of anti-Black racism. Presently, there are no empirical studies in Ontario that investigate Black youth's narratives transitioning from OOHC; this manuscript seeks to fill this gap in knowledge. Utilizing Adultification and Anti-Black Racism theory as theoretical frameworks, the following research questions guided this paper: 1) What are Black youths experiences transitioning out of Ontario's child welfare system? 2) Do Black youth feel adequately prepared to transition into independence? 3) What are some of the challenges Black youth face when living independently? Twenty-seven interviews were conducted with Black Caribbean youth from the Greater Toronto Area to understand their experiences in care. Utilizing narrative inquiry as a methodological approach, this study identified the following narratives: 1) the need for finances and financial literacy; 2) narratives of aging out and 3) the challenges of navigating funding. Recommendations for policy, practice, and future research are discussed.

3. *Lindsay Herriot, University of Victoria*

Non-presenting author: Rodney Knight, Universite de Montreal

Yeah, but what is it?: Implications for Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) from the gender joy of nonbinary infants

This auto-ethnography traces the formal and informal “teachable moments” of gestating, birthing, and early parenting stages of a nonbinary infant. The authors interrogate the illegibility and unknowable-ness that characterize the cisgender community’s response to differently gendered bodies in general, and infants’ un-gendered bodies in particular. Grounded in feminist childhood theory, the authors extend Stockton’s (2009) conception of the queer child to specifically include the very young, i.e. newborns. They conclude by offering questions for ongoing gender theorizing in the scholarly community as well as concrete actions for ongoing gender justice education and Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) policy and practice specifically for (1) birthing healthcare providers; (2) early childhood educators; and (3) K-12 educators.

4. *Gillian Robinson, University of Alberta*

The Wall of White Women: the obstacles and limits of well-meaning care workers

Queer-inclusive policy in k-12 schools largely addresses queer youth as a special class in need of accommodations. For example, rather than focusing on educating all students about how rigid gender roles are limiting to our daily lives, queer-inclusive policy seems to instead render queer youth as deficient and naturally in need of additional supports (Airton, 2013). This policy framework re-marginalizes queer youth rather than empowering a school’s population to overcome exclusion together. As a representative on the sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) 123 Alberta educator network and the teacher-advisor of a queer-straight alliance (QSA) in a middle school, I constantly faced resistance when attempting to negotiate systemic change that would prevent the othering of queer youth in the first place. Grounded in a Foucauldian framework and drawing on feminist indigenous scholars (Simpson, 2018; Tallbear, 2019), I seek to understand if the current model of queer inclusion in Alberta disrupts or reflects histories of colonialism and body regulation (Lorde, 1984). How does the model of queer-inclusive education in Alberta consider, reflect, or resist these systems and histories? Using critical discourse analysis, I have analyzed the various policies that emerged at the Alberta school board level after the provincial ministerial order in 2017 regarding sexual orientation and gender identity. Now that a thematic understanding of the policy documents has been obtained, I have begun conducting semi-structured interviews with SOGI school leads, as well as enriching this data with field notes from my own ongoing experiences in inclusion work. Through my field notes and thematically gleaned from my interviews, I have discovered that EDI work often meets the wall of white women, a term I will introduce into the literature. This presentation will explore how well-meaning agents in the caring professions continue to resist transformative change in their contexts.

Feminist Sociology and Publishing: Reflections on the work, labour, and power of knowledge dissemination - Session 1

Monday May 29 1:15 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session features presentations that reflect on publishing as part of feminist sociological research, theory, practice, and experience. Organizers for this session seek to animate discussion around the choices scholars make in broadcasting their research. For example, who to collaborate with (or not), experiences and best practices in mentorship and support for early career scholars, the challenge and promise of inter-disciplinary and collaborative knowledge production, and critical feminist sociological analyses and accounts of the power structures that govern the production of academic scholarship. Presenters will reflect on and interrogate the expected conventions around publishing and the structures that govern academic advancement; for example, the notion of ‘publishing or perishing’ speaks to the pressures on emerging scholars, which feed into and in many cases deepen intersecting inequities within the academy. This session will illuminate pathways for emerging and established feminist sociologists to contribute to knowledge dissemination in a broad way and build a community of practice that values collaboration, creativity, and scholarly interventions that matter.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Andrea Doucet, Brock University; Judith Taylor, University of Toronto

Chair: Lisa Smith, Douglas College

Presentations

1. *Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University*

Reframing Calls for Evidence as Willful Ignorance: A Feminist Refusal

Tuana (2006) defines willful ignorance as systematic self-deception that allows those with privilege to engage in continuing relations of exploitation. While evidence-based decision-making purports value neutrality, I reframe government requests for evidence of transgender, non-binary, queer, and women’s needs and experiences of exclusion as a form of willful ignorance. Inspired by recent consultations on the topics of reproductive justice, gender affirming care, and campus-based sexual violence in New Brunswick, I argue that feminists must refuse to produce evidence in response to calls grounded in willful ignorance. Instead of disengagement or withdrawal, Honig (2021) frames feminist refusal as practices grounded in a deep attachment to the world we desire. In this presentation I consider how academic feminists may identify calls for evidence grounded in willful ignorance, what feminist refusal may look like in practice, and how

these practices may contribute to a more productive role for feminists in public debates and decision-making.

2. *Krystle Shore, University of Waterloo*

We are not in this together: Reflections on publishing during the pandemic from the standpoint of motherhood and studentship

The phrase “we are all in this together” has permeated society since the onset of COVID-19. Yet, as feminist and other critical scholars well know: we are very much not in this together. Our experiences during the pandemic (and always) are shaped in large part by the identities we hold. Drawing from feminist standpoint theory, I will reflect on my dual identities of mother and graduate student and how these identities have shaped my publication choices throughout the pandemic. Specifically, I will describe how the pandemic brought to surface various tensions embedded within my choices. For instance, my role as mother compelled me to continue publishing my research during lockdown while simultaneously hindering my ability to do so. Additionally, while the burden of motherhood (amplified by the pandemic) reduced my ability to be a productive, engaged graduate student during lockdown(s), my institution repeatedly required me to centre both my identity as a mother and my publication record in order to continue my studies. In other words, I felt the need to articulate both my increased childcare burden and my strong track record of knowledge mobilization activities when requesting ongoing support and leniency from my institution. At times these tensions have left me feeling, paradoxically, as though I am publishing and perishing: fulfilling my duties as mother and student, but not well. Yet I am also aware of how my identities operate within a broader matrix of domination, and so my discussion will attend to how my privilege has kept me afloat in both roles: at no point during the pandemic have I feared for my life or wondered where my next meal would come from. And, importantly, I have had the continued support of my supervisor — a supervisor who is also a mother — throughout all my publication endeavours.

3. *Rashmee Karnad-Jani, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

The Problematic of Publishing: An institutional ethnography of invisibilized marginalization in the academy

The graduate school pathway is marked by milestones related to timely completion of course work, comprehensive examinations as a pre-proposal step, the proposal defense and the many tasks associated with the final oral exam along with completing any revisions and edits before submitting the thesis for publication. With a view to invite working professionals into the realm of higher education, some universities such as the university of Toronto offer the flex-time doctoral programme for students. Such invitations can include a full-time payment of fees and ability to take on a full course load alongside full time paid employment in various fields such as k-12 education, public health, ministry of transportation, the not-for-profit sector and so on. This paper begins in the standpoint of a public scholar in the greater Toronto area of Ontario, who as alumna of a leading Canada university and an “early career researcher” highlights the interlocking of power with work, paid employment and invisibilized marginalizations within the academy as a result of ruling relations inherent to higher education. In the way of institutional ethnography - a feminist method of inquiry and alternative sociology (smith, 1987), this paper also defines the

tasks related to publishing as work in that it is done with purpose, takes time and effort and is expected to produce results. The author brings into view how publishing and all the tasks associated with it, such as deciding which publications to choose, navigating the various interdisciplinary collaborations, making time for disseminating one's research in non-traditional platforms and seeking mentorship within the field is invisibilized labour that is expected yet unacknowledged in the academy. This paper also foregrounds how the tasks related to publishing in conversation with the demands of paid employment in the field of publicly funded education and by discussing the barriers to one's ability to publish regularly and fruitfully, bring into view the ruling relations of the university of Toronto as related to library privileges for former students who after convocation no longer have online access to the library systems of this institution. By examining the textual mediation of these ruling relations through the website links, emails and library portal chats received in response to the requests for library access, this paper brings into view the disjuncture between the textual promise of ongoing opportunities to engage in scholarship post-PhD and the actual experiences of public scholars who through their social relations and the social organization of knowledge engage in everyday labour to current while trying to navigate the predicament of publish or perish.

4. Stephanie Fearon, Toronto District School Board

Black Women Scholars Reimagining Knowledge Dissemination as Homeplace

A burgeoning body of literature explores the experiences of Black women scholars. Such works underscore our use of creative inquiry processes to assert ourselves as knowledge producers within university settings. Scant literature explores the ways that we, Black women scholars, prioritize knowledge production and dissemination within the public sphere. In fact, Canadian literature on Black women scholars continues to overlook our rich legacy of using stories to ask, answer, and share epistemological and ontological questions in our own voices (Onuora, 2012, 2015). We enjoy a tradition of publishing our ideas through writing, dancing, drawing, spittin' rhymes, and other expressions of storytelling (Love, 2019). Indeed, the academy has long shunned the artistic ways we leverage our storied lives to engage our children, families, and communities in research (Toliver, 2021). This arts-informed autoethnography draws on literature, text messages, Instagram posts, and personal stories to investigate how Black women challenge governing notions of academic scholarship. Centering my work as an arts-informed scholar and community-based researcher, this inquiry documents how I use visual and oral storytelling to reimagine knowledge dissemination processes as homeplace. This autoethnography drew on Black feminist notions of homeplace, Black motherwork theory, and Endarkened storywork to share and analyze narratives of Black women scholars as public storytellers serving their communities. This paper begins with an overview of how Black women scholars are positioned within the literature. I, then, present the questions, theories, and frameworks that guided the study. Afterwards, I share a personal narrative to explore Black women's use of storytelling to conceptualize knowledge dissemination as homeplace. The paper closes by offering researchers a series of reflection questions to illuminate creative ways to engage in knowledge dissemination.

5. *Pallavi Banerjee, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting author: Pratim Sengupta, University of Calgary

The Morality and Labour of Doing Critical Feminist Community-Engaged Research

The YARI-Collective is a critical intersectional, anti-racist community-engaged collaboration that brings together researchers across disciplines, newcomer youth of colour, community partners from four Calgary-based resettlement agencies, and creative professionals. The goal of the project is to co-design programming and creative expressions of anti-racist frameworks to initiate a movement toward dismantling systems of oppression in the resettlement process and centre newcomer youth's visions. We deploy community-engaged methodologies that involve interconnected partnerships between academics and the community that results in new knowledge production. The research conducted through this project is necessarily embedded in a critical, decolonial, feminist orientation toward academic engagement that seeks to unveil epistemic power that gives academic research its legitimacy by establishing co-designing research ethics and mutual expectations of engagement with the newcomer youth in the project. This paper is an exploration into the moral dimensions of conducting decolonial, community-based research both for researchers and community participants and analyzing the multiple forms of labour - physical, emotional, and community labour in doing such work.

[Home Care Fault Lines: Understanding Tensions and Creating Alliances](#)

Monday May 29 1:30 pm - 2:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PLN2

Session Format: Keynote Lecture

Session Language: English

Session Categories: Hybrid

Home care is a window into the complexity of inequality and provides insight for how we might challenge injustice at multiple levels. In *Home Care Fault Lines: Understanding Tensions and Creating Alliances* (2020, Cornell University's ILR Press), I argue that analyzing both tensions and the possibilities for alliances is essential for understanding, and undermining, interlocking gendered, classed, racialized and disabling power relations in care. How can we arrange home care to minimize tensions produced through these interlocking axes of oppression and maximize alliances between workers, aging and disabled people, and their organizations? I answer this question by comparing how four government-funded programs, in Toronto and Los Angeles, differ in the way they arrange home care. Focusing on the most personal in-home support, that is paid help with daily activities like bathing and eating, my analysis rests on over 300 interviews and reveals how a variety of players shape the conditions of home care service and work in unique contexts. In this talk, I will first give an overview of the argument of the book, and the cases it is based on. I will then delve into one of the Toronto cases in more depth, the Home Care medical model, and consider my findings in light of recent events, including the COVID-19 pandemic. I will end by discussing how my current and future research projects, on new home care cases, extend the framework developed in *Home Care Fault Lines*.

Moderator: Judith Taylor, University of Toronto

Keynote Speaker: Cynthia Cranford, University of Toronto

Dr. Cranford's book, *Home Care Fault Lines: Understanding Tensions and Creating Alliances*. Cornell University Press, 2020 was selected to receive the 2022 John Porter Tradition of Excellence Book Award.

The committee felt that the book addressed a major topic of fundamental and growing importance within Canada, drawing upon many years of in-depth research, positioned in a theoretically nuanced way, and with clear, careful, reflective and scholarly analysis that never loses sight of the humanity of participants.

Let's Talk About It: Breaking Barriers and Igniting Conversations about Sex and Sexuality Among Disabled People

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: In-person

The right to sexual expression is a fundamental human right. For many people with disabilities, however, this right to sexual expression is often elusive while the intersection of disability and sexuality remains a taboo topic. At the same time, disabled people have resisted these structural barriers, showing innumerable forms of agency and resistance. Consistently, and most importantly, disabled people have also demonstrated compelling ways of challenging and disrupting normative (and ableist) understandings of sexualities. This session features theoretical and empirical papers that contribute to our sociological understanding of the intersections of disabilities and sexualities.

Organizers: Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary; J Overholser, University of Calgary; Eleni Moumos, University of Calgary

Chair: Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Margaret Campbell, The Vanier Institute of the Family & St. Thomas University*
Strategies For Sexual Selves: Challenging Barriers to Sexual Expression Through Education and Subversion

The amount of research on disability and sexuality has increased over the past four decades, creating a number of exciting opportunities for scholars and activists to pursue. In this presentation, I draw on data from my PhD research to explore the ways that people with disabilities create, negotiate, and maintain opportunities for sexual exploration and pleasure, despite facing persistent barriers that limit their sexual expression. Participants involved in this research consistently identified certain contexts as challenging to navigate and as inhibiting their opportunities for sexual expression. Yet, many of the participants challenged the barriers they encountered and developed strategies that allowed them to bypass, correct, or subvert some of the desexualizing treatment they experienced. These strategies were deployed in different ways and were not always successful, however, they illustrate the creative and agentic ways that people with disabilities resist and reject desexualizing assumptions that are imposed upon them.

2. *Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary*

Searching for Community: The Experiences of 2SLGBTQ+ People with Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities in Alberta, Canada

This exploratory qualitative study aimed to better understand the experiences of 2SLGBTQ+ people labelled/with developmental and intellectual disabilities when navigating queer spaces. Drawing on 31 semi-structured, in-depth interviews with adults labelled/with developmental and intellectual disabilities in Alberta, Canada, we used a sexual field framework in this project. To be eligible, participants had to be at least 18 years old, self-identify as having a developmental or intellectual disability, have a clear understanding of their legal guardianship status, live in Alberta, and have an interest in sharing their romantic and sexual experiences. Interviews were thematically analyzed. Preliminary findings suggest that participants often experienced a lack of access to accessible spaces and communities. Participation in queer spaces varied, but participants noted that sensory barriers were commonly present. Spaces varied in how welcoming they could be. Participants also discussed the sexual scripts in queer spaces and shared the kinds of spaces they desired. In all, queer sexual fields can be inaccessible to disabled queer people (noise, sounds, colors, stimulation). There is a need for a more accessible array of sexual fields available to disabled people, as well as a need to combat ableism in some of these spaces.

3. *Eleni Moumos, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting authors: Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary; Erin Brennand, University of Calgary; David Kinitz, University of Toronto; Eleni Moumos, University of Calgary; Lindsay Peace, Skipping Stone; Alicia Visser, Inclusion Lethbridge

An Exploratory Study on the Sexual Health Knowledge and Needs of 2SLGBTQ+ Adults Labeled/with Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities in Alberta, Canada

A growing body of literature addresses the sexual health of people labelled/with developmental and intellectual disabilities. Unfortunately, research has primarily focused on heterosexual and cisgender disabled people, with less attention paid to the unique positioning of disabled people who identify as two-spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer (2SLGBTQ+). The pervasive heteronormativity and cisnormativity (systems of oppression that reify cisgender and heterosexual norms) in the literature, coupled with ableist assumptions that disabled people

cannot identify as 2SLGBTQ+, has obscured the rich array of sexualities and gender identities among disabled people. The primary intention of this exploratory study was to better understand how 2SLGBTQ+ adults labelled/with developmental and intellectual disabilities have experienced romance and intimate relationships in their lives. This study consisted of in-depth, semi-structured, online interviews with participants located in Alberta, Canada. Preliminary results call for greater support for 2SLGBTQ+ people labelled/with developmental and intellectual disabilities, as many participants felt they lacked access to adequate information and knowledge regarding gender, sexualities, and sexual health. Participants also made suggestions about the types of sexuality-related information that would be helpful to them as well as more accessible and creative formats for sharing this information.

4. *Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting authors: Erin Brennand, University of Calgary; Kayley Schnare, University of Calgary

Tackling the Taboo: The Perceptions and Attitudes of Undergraduate Students in Health-Related Fields Toward the Sexuality of Disabled People in Canada

Despite being a human right, the sexuality of disabled people has historically been considered a taboo topic. Prior studies suggest that students in health-related fields often lack knowledge about the intersections of disability and sexuality. At times, these students may hold limited and problematic perspectives about sexuality and disability, which can affect the care they deliver to disabled patients. This quantitative study explored the perceptions and attitudes of Canadian undergraduate students in health-related fields of study regarding the sexuality of disabled people. The aim was to examine what is being taught to undergraduate students regarding the sexuality of disabled people, the sources of information that students rely upon to learn about this topic, and the current attitudes that these students hold. A modified version of the Attitudes to Sexuality Questionnaire (ASQ-ID) was completed by 156 healthcare students from 30 different Canadian post-secondary institutions. Data analysis revealed that participants generally held non-restrictive views about parenting, sexual rights, non-reproductive sexual behavior, and sexual self-control of people with disabilities; however, over half of the participants noted that their post-secondary curriculum did not provide them with enough information regarding disability and sexuality. The results of this study speak to the need for more information about the sexuality and sexual health of disabled people in healthcare education curricula.

[Political Sociology and Social Movements: Right-wing Movements, populism and nationalism](#)

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM1C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

We live in a time when, as one of the papers in the panel suggests, right-wing populism is becoming a “pathological normalcy.” Concerned with both right-wing populism from below and elite manipulation and use of populist and nationalism appeals, this panel discuss threats to basic rights and civil liberties in the United States, India and Sri Lanka. The papers examine both historical and contemporary manifestations of right-wing ideology.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
Chair: Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Sankajaya Nanayakkara, University of Windsor

The Viyathmaga: The Path of the Erudite

The Sinhala nationalist movement has deep roots in Sri Lanka, going back to the Buddhist revival in the mid-1800s that took place in low-country, coastal, and urban areas in Sri Lanka. There have been noteworthy Sinhala nationalist political formations as well as outspoken champions of the cause. The 'Viyathmaga' or the Path of the Erudite is quite a remarkable development within the Sinhala national movement. 'Viyathmaga' was the power base of the recently ousted President of Sri Lanka, Gotabaya Rajapaksa. The organization took form during the campaign to promote Rajapaksa's candidature for the November 2019 presidential elections. The 'Viyathmaga' was mainly made up of former high-ranking military officials, professionals, academics, and entrepreneurs. The organization maintained widespread links with the Sinhala transnational community networks as well. Unlike the agrarian Buddhist socialism of the traditional Sinhala nationalism, the 'Viyathmaga' imagination was associated with high-tech post-industrial capitalism. The organization advocated a vision of a technocratic cum military style governance by professionals. Ideologically, it was guided by ultra-Sinhala nationalism. After Gotabaya Rajapaksa became the President of Sri Lanka, the 'Viyathmaga' became very influential in the executive arm of the government which commanded the security apparatus of the state. I will discuss the 'Viyathmaga' trajectory in terms of opportunities, mobilizing structures and framing practices to generate an understanding of contemporary dynamics of Sinhala nationalism in post-war Sri Lanka. I shall also shed light on the class basis of the Viyathmaga. I approach Sinhala nationalism as a social movement from above that draws on and mobilizes economic, political, and cultural resources in articulating and carrying out the hegemonic project of the dominant social group in the country. The research methods of textual analysis, in-depth interview, and participant observation were used in the study.

2. Md Nazmul Arefin, University of Alberta

The Rise of Right-Wing Populism and De-democratization: Reckoning Global North-South Nexus

The Brexit referendum, the trump election, and other unexpected political events in the west not only mark a caesura in the history of western liberal order but they have also facilitated a political trajectory towards 'populist nationalism'. In the long established liberal-democratic

institutional arrangements, the politics of the radical right are gradually becoming a ‘pathological normalcy’. This new wave is not merely impacting the political grammar of the west, but also brings with it an eerie alteration to the process of democratization through uncanny revolutions across the globe. Although it is gradually becoming a worldwide issue, scholarly arguments continue to focus on the growth of right-wing populism in the global north, while similar movements in the Global South (GS) remain poorly understood. With this context in mind, this paper discusses the current postconventional trends of right-wing populism and ethno-nationalist politics, and how they are interconnected to the process of de-democratization. By going beyond Eurocentric analyses and frames of interpretation, this paper argues that populist political practices and events in the global north are putting a cease to the west's status as the beacon of the liberal order. Furthermore, they are facilitating the GS governments with the moral support to ‘become and go’ less democratic. To depict that reality, this paper uses the case of India under the regime of Narendra Modi to illustrate how the country continues to cultivate a culture of populist nationalism through a systemic process of ‘othering’. Content analyses of secondary sources are also used to explore how this populist politics relate to India's recent de-democratization. Finally, the findings indicate how the right-wing regimes of the GS, with the passive support of the west, exploit populist identity politics based on religion, terror tagging, xenophobia or nationalism, leading to the weakening of political rights and civil liberties.

3. *Devon Wright, Metropolitan State University of Denver*

A Comparative Analysis of Conservative Rightwing Propaganda Messaging Against Black Protest

Through a qualitative comparative analysis of media content from the segregationist Confederate nationalist, Citizen's Councils of America (CCA), and the Americanist ultra-nationalist, John Birch Society (JBS), I show how these two conservative rightwing social movement organizations (SMOs) exhibited ideological similarities but diverged in ways pointing to shifts in conservative rightwing propaganda messaging against Black protest and civil rights reforms. Both organizations self-identified as conservative rightwing SMOs, conceptualized here as advocating for comparatively privileged interests in society while keeping other groups from enjoying similar advantages (McVeigh 2009:32). Both shared the idea that the movement for Black freedom in America was foundationally a Soviet Communist conspiracy. In terms of propaganda rhetorical strategies, however, the two differed in several ways related to the quality of their opposition to Black protest and civil rights reforms with the CCA as overtly white supremacist in its reliance on pseudo-science narratives to defend segregation, whereas the JBS was more attentive to criticisms that it was fascist extremist (Mulloy 2014: 120) and therefore relied on relatively polished anti-black narratives. The CCA obsessed over a wide variety of “Negro vices” (including Black criminality, disease, sexual deviance, and general immorality) but the JBS relied heavily on Black-on-Black crime narratives primarily as a distraction away from claims of police brutality. Also, while the CCA flirted with Black conservative opposition to civil rights, the JBS deployed such voices to greater degree in countering Black protest. Finally, although the CCA touched on racist welfare-Black-dependency themes, the JBS used it to far greater degree to oppose civil rights legislative reforms. Based on these differences, I argue JBS rhetorical strategies

not only signal a shift but is critical to understanding today's conservative rightwing messaging tactics against claims of racial injustice, including anti-Black Lives Matter propaganda.

Re-imagining policing and police reform II

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

In Canada, BIPOC community members disproportionately bear the social consequences of policing. This session discusses policing and police reform focusing on the experiences of racialized communities. The panellists offer critical analyses of the relationship between police and the often time, over-policed and under-protected communities. The presentations shed light on police encounters with racialized youth and the general public from the perspectives of officers and the policed. Taken together, these presentations demonstrate the importance of incorporating community voices in reforming and re-imagining the police as well as producing scholarships for the communities rather than of the communities.

Organizer and Chair: Tianyi Xing, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Sophia Pacini, McMaster University

Re-imagining Policing as Community Policing

This presentation critically analyses the developing relationship between Neighbourhood Community Officers (NCOs) of the Toronto Police Service (TPS) in Toronto, Ontario and Toronto community members. Over the past decade, many police services around the world, including the TPS, have begun to incorporate community policing practices into their services in order to address the decreased trust that the public has in the police and the negative attitudes and perceptions that community members have of the police. With the goal of increasing community-police interaction and collaboration, incorporating more community policing practices is a vital step that policing services must take in order to re-imagine policing. Since the creation of the Neighbourhood Community Officer Program (NCOP) in 2013 and the more recent expansion of the NCOP to 51 neighbourhoods in the TPS's 16 divisions, the TPS has recognized the need for the shift from a traditional 'us-versus-them' policing style to a community-centred approach that incorporates the community directly into police practices and dismantles the image of the police working as a separate agency from other community agencies. Rather than viewing themselves as members of an agency working separately from the community, the TPS's Neighbourhood Community Officers (NCOs) view themselves and members of the community as entities working

together to collaboratively promote problem-solving and public safety. In order for this collaboration to occur, increased interaction between NCOs and community members must occur. Based on my prior research with the TPS's NCOP and Humber College, this presentation highlights how the community policing model will become a standard policing model, fundamentally shifting the nature and structure of policing in Toronto.

2. *Tandeep Sidhu, University of Waterloo*

Understanding the Implications of 'Evidence-Based' Policing Scholarship on Community-Based Approaches to Police Reform

This paper engages in a critique of 'evidence-based' policing scholarship and argues this form of research minimizes, if not entirely disqualifies, community-based police reform efforts. To illustrate this argument, this work engages in an analysis of the school resource officer (SRO) program in Peel Region, Ontario and demonstrates how the work of Duxbury and Bennell (2020) disqualified the community-based effort to suspend the use of this program. In addition to demonstrating how 'evidence-based' policing research poses an immense challenge to calls for police reform, this work also serves a critique of this form of 'evidence-based' policing research. This work critiques Duxbury and Bennell's (2020) research advocating for the continuation, and subsequent adoption, of Peel Regional Police's school resource officer (SRO) program. This work demonstrates the methodological, statistical, and theoretical limitations of Duxbury and Bennell's work; highlighting the danger associated with this research. The danger in question is the disqualification of police reform efforts initiated by members of the community and the continuation of a policing practice that subjects racialized youth to over-policing. This work engages in a content analysis of media reporting to highlight concerns held by members of the community in relation to the SRO program and how these concerns were notably absent from Duxbury and Bennell's research. Furthermore, this research uses Freedom of Information requests to demonstrate the true aim of the SRO program: developing investigative experience for officers to transition into criminal investigations roles, which is something notably absent in Duxbury and Bennell's work. The implications of policy and research are explored.

3. *Aidan lockhart, University of Guelph*

They obviously aren't happy about it: Police perceptions of penal pain delivery

Sociological treatments of confinement tend to separate prisons from the police that fill them. This distinction might improve analytic clarity, but at the expense of analytic fidelity. In this paper, I add to emerging scholarship that bridges the disciplinary gaps between the sociologies of policing, punishment, and incarceration. Using in-depth qualitative interviews with police officers, I investigate their subjective orientation to carceral workspace and reveal how police themselves make sense of their role in penal pain production. By shifting the typical sociological frame of analysis away from people experiencing pain (detainees), to those who deliver it (police), I argue that in any police-civilian encounter, the approaching officer constitutes the first link in the 'penal chain – elsewhere termed the 'penal-painscape'. Further, I illustrate how police conceptualize their pain delivery according to a series of spatial-temporal and phenomenological categories: 1) the carceral gaze; 2) cutting off and closing in; 3) taking away; 4) liminality; and 5) ritual mortification. By analyzing the subjective accounts of police activity, I uncover the semiotic,

affective, and institutional coupling between officers' badges and the prison bars. Accordingly, I propose that we ought to reconceptualize police principally as carceral workers and conclude by considering the ramifications this proposal has for the critical project of police reform.

4. Abraham Joseph, York University

Policing power, racialized youth and community safety

Black Indigenous, and People of Colour (BIPOC) are disproportionately impacted by police power in Canada and around the world. Studies have repeatedly shown that BIPOC youth are the most intensively policed and scrutinized age group (Canadian Civil Liberties Association, 2020; Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2020; Prairie, 2002; Samuels-Wortley, 2019). BIPOC youth are more likely to be arrested, charged, over-charged, struck, shot or killed by the police than non-racialized youth (Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2020). This coercive hyper-surveillance is detrimental to physical and mental health across the life course (Staggers-Hakim, 2016). Exposure to police violence is linked to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, depression symptoms (Çelebi et al., 2020; J. DeVlyder et al., 2020) and suicide (J. E. DeVlyder et al., 2017). In this paper, I use an intersectional framework to argue that analyses of police power and the voices of youth themselves must be at the centre of studies that are trying to support BIPOC youth and make meaningful change to approaches to community safety. Intersectionality provides a framework to analyze intersecting axes of oppression (race, gender, age, education, nationality, etc.) making it well suited to surface ways that the social locations of BIPOC youth inform their experiences with police power. I outline a research project and educational exchange that will be used to support youth and wider community engagement, through participatory arts-based methods that illustrates the power of research conducted 'with' adolescents, rather than research 'about' them. I argue that in order to reimagine how we distribute societal power such that it is supportive of the safety, security, and wellbeing of BIPOC communities it is imperative that we are intentional in centering those most impacted by police power, BIPOC youth.

5. Charlotte Akuoko-Barfi, Toronto Metropolitan University; Henry Parada, Toronto Metropolitan University; Marsha Rampersaud, York University

Black youth and the navigation of policing in Ontario, Canada

This presentation will discuss findings from the Rights for Children and Youth Partnership (RCYP) Project. This study explores the experiences of 47 Black youth and young adults (aged 16-26), mostly of Caribbean-Canadian ethnicity, who have had contact with police as youth (under age 18) in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). The study employed a qualitative narrative design to recount the unique experiences of each participant. Critical Race Theory (CRT) was used to analyze and deconstruct preconceived notions and misconceptions resulting from the implementation of dominant discourses and White supremacy in systemic processes. Anti-Black Racism theory and intersectionality were used further to guide the study's findings beyond conventional analyses to further understand the perpetuated experiences of Black Caribbean youth because of policies and practices that impact interactions with the judicial system. Within the study, three major themes emerged from participants' experiences: first, all participants shared that their first point of contact with law enforcement occurred during elementary or middle school. However, even at this young age, participants felt they were expected to have

prior knowledge about the legal system and its processes. Secondly, participants described feeling that they were treated as an adult rather than as a child. And third, youth reported that because of these interactions, they had to modify themselves physically, behaviorally, and audibly to mitigate potential 'worst-case' outcomes as a preventative measure to appear less of a 'threat' to others. Findings indicate that the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) has significantly impacted the youth justice system, yet Black youth continue to be neglected regarding receiving the benefits.

Sociological Perspectives on Homelessness I

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HOU2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Housing

Session Categories: Hybrid

Homelessness may be broadly understood as “a situation in which individuals or families live without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it” which is caused by “a complex interaction of individual factors, life events and structural (economic and societal) factors” (Uppal, 2022). Notably, Statistics Canada has acknowledged that homelessness is a “widespread social concern” in this country. More than 235,000 people in Canada experience homelessness in any given year and approximately 25,000 to 35,000 people may be experiencing homelessness on any given night (Strobel et al., 2021). There is strong evidence that some population groups (e.g., single men, individuals dealing with mental health issues, sexual minorities, women who have experienced domestic violence, Indigenous peoples, etc.) are found to be more likely to experience homelessness than others. This session welcomed papers that address public perceptions of homeless people and the various challenges faced by individuals experiencing homelessness based on empirical research.

Organizer and Chair: Henry Chow, University of Regina

Presentations:

1. *Addison Kornel, University of Windsor; Natalie Weir, University of Windsor*

Homelessness policy and political economy in Canada: new strategies, old trends

The basic need for shelter remains unmet for some Canadians. This article is a critical commentary of neoliberal political influence on Canadian homelessness policy. It uses new data and expands methods to revisit existing concerns. Recent studies have found that characteristics of neoliberal governance are present in homelessness service provision. However, these studies were conducted before the Government of Canada's most recent homelessness policy pivot. Our content analysis of municipal homelessness strategies before and after this change finds that

trends toward neoliberal governance observed in previous studies is sustained despite changes to key policy mechanics. It is argued that these trends are disadvantageous to Canada's goal of eliminating homelessness in its cities. This study builds methodologically on previous content analyses by adding a spatial dimension to distinguish urban and rural reports. These findings bolster the claims of critical policy scholars who argue that a political economy of policy addressing this most basic of human needs is problematic for society.

2. *Kevin Partridge, Carleton University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*
Schooling experiences for Canadian young people while homeless or at-risk

Youths experiencing or at risk of homelessness face many unique obstacles. Although a national Canadian survey on youth homelessness shows that young people want to complete their schooling (Gaetz et al 2016), they do not always see schools and their staff as helpful resources. We have interviewed young people at risk of or experiencing homelessness in two different cities in Ontario. Findings suggest that youth may not be able to ask for help if they need it; they sometimes do not feel heard or believed. Sometimes they see schools as another structural impediment to their well-being and point out that teachers and school staff may not be able to understand the problems they are dealing with. Schools are institutions that are supposed to be universally available to all young people. In the US, there is specific federal legislation aimed at finding and supporting students who are experiencing homelessness. There is no equivalent legislation in Canada. In this research, we worked with community organizations to recruit 28 youths experiencing homelessness with whom we conducted interviews. We asked them how they understand their situations and the possible routes they saw towards more stability and how they envisioned moving towards desired outcomes in their lives. We will present some of the principal findings of our interviews and discuss some of the possible solutions that can be used upstream.

3. *Hannah McLean, Memorial University; Daniel Kudla, Memorial University*
Non-presenting author: Daniel Amoah, Memorial University
Housing First and the Federal Homelessness Strategy in Atlantic Canada

The federal government's "Reaching Home" strategy is planning to reduce this number by 50% by 2028 by providing federal funding to 64 designated communities (a municipality or nonprofit organization) to create and implement homeless reduction programs. The federal strategy embraces the globally popular Housing First approach which provides people experiencing homelessness with immediate access to independent and permanent housing with no preconditions followed by wrap-around social and mental health supports. Although studies show that this is a cost-effective approach that successfully reduces homelessness, it is unclear whether the federal government's Housing First strategy can effectively tackle the growing Canadian homelessness crisis. While there is an abundance of government reports and scholarly work that studies homeless participants of Housing First programs and evaluates program outcomes, little work examines how members of designated communities actually create and implement Housing First programs. Based on interviews with members of four designated communities across Atlantic Canada as well as a content analysis of their policy documents, this study draws from the policy mobilities research to understand the "process" of the federal

governments Housing First strategy. This helps uncover how Housing First is transferred, adopted, and territorialized differently across multiple locales. It also reveals the merits and challenges of how the federal Housing First approach operates at the local scale.

4. *Yuexin Deng, University of British Columbia*

The Urban Logic of Homelessness: Historical Evolution and Policy Responses to Homelessness in Western Cities

Through the literature review of Western urban homelessness researches, this paper sketches the five stages of urban development that the homelessness progressed through, and then draws out the dual attributes of poverty and mobility of homelessness from both institutional and cultural explanatory approaches. Through the distinction between governance and adaptation, this article analyzes the two pathways of top-down and bottom-up approaches in the policy responses to the Western urban homelessness, thereby sorting out three urban response strategies: exclusionary attitudes, caretaking ethics, and symbiotic values. The article concludes by summarizing the phenomenon of homelessness in Western cities as a result of risk mechanisms brought about by the pace of modernity, and points out that the challenge of the public policies on urban homelessness lies in the relationship between individual rights and social obligations.

[Sociology of Education in Higher Education Institutions II](#)

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Education

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that draw on empirical, theoretical, or methodological issues in the realm of Higher Education.

Organizers: Alana Butler, Queens University; Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University

Chair: Maria Brisbane, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. *Claudia Chauhan, York University*

Non-presenting author: Natalie Hemsing, York University

In the name of health and illness: An inquiry into Covid-19 vaccination policy in postsecondary education in Canada

Since the launch of the Covid-19 global vaccination campaign in December of 2020, vaccination in postsecondary institutions has been a contested issue. International evidence indicates that

these institutions have achieved high vaccination rates and Canadian public health agencies exclude them entirely from the list of institutions at risk of outbreaks. On the other hand, influential observers, and postsecondary institutions themselves insist that not only achieving, but also maintaining, “up-to-date” vaccination - through mandates if necessary – remains critical to contain the crisis. However, with the increasing recognition that vaccines do not stop viral spread, that young populations are at exceedingly low risk of severe Covid-19, hospitalization, and death - with a survival rate of over 99.98% - and that mandated medical interventions have a troubled history with repercussions to this day, the soundness of current vaccination policies in postsecondary institutions cannot be assumed. Drawing from the medicalization tradition and interpretive phenomenology, our study explores, through in-depth interviews, how vaccination policies within and beyond postsecondary institutions have shaped perceptions of the Covid-19 crisis, beliefs about the role, risks, and benefits of vaccination, and life choices and chances of students in Canada. We find that students largely comply with vaccination policies, whether by conviction, convenience, or coercion, and that the discourse and social practices promoted by the policies limits opportunities for free debate and exchange across vaccination statuses. The high cost of noncompliance allows little space for resistance, present nonetheless regardless of this status. We discuss the implications of our findings for policy, equity, and for the power of medical social control more generally in the Covid-19 era.

2. *Sana Shah, University of Waterloo; Maria Brisbane, University of Waterloo*

Who Does the University Protect? An Analysis of Campus Safety Regulations in Ontario

Ontario is a leading province in providing post-secondary education. Several universities have undergone transformations and changes to their campus safety approaches. This paper reviews several university campus safety websites (ex. University of Toronto, Western University, University of Ottawa) and annual campus safety reports. We pay particular attention towards concerns related to personal safety. This includes issues such as racial surveillance and profiling on campus, and reporting sexual violence and/or physical harm. This paper engages in a two part analysis, situated within a legal-feminist and intersectional framework, to support a critical examination of annual security reports, sexual violence and student responses to campus interventions. We begin with a discourse analysis of annual reports, and a thorough review of campus safety and security websites to review their services. Where annual reports are not offered, we focus on campus safety strategic plans, projects and budgets. This is followed by a media content analysis of student responses and sentiments towards campus safety and security concerns that are covered by mainstream news (ex. CBC, Globe and Mail, Toronto Star) and university student news platforms (ex. The Varsity, The Gazette, The Fulcrum). It is critical to engage with student voices to ensure a comprehensive analysis on the impact of policies pertaining campus safety and security on student life. This paper offers a timely review of campus safety that may inform future policy and program development on university campuses in Ontario.

3. *Mitra Mokhtari, University of Toronto*

The Neoliberal Carceral University: Criminology & Field Placements

Within the neoliberal era the university's form and function has shifted. These shifts necessitate an unraveling of the synergies of institutions of higher education, with carceral institutions. Building from the scholarship of the "college-prison nexus" (Johnson and Dizon, 2012) and the "academic-prison symbiosis" (Oparah, 2014) this paper converges on the criminology department's role within these synergies. In this paper, I build on the work of these scholars to articulate the Canadian criminology department, and thus the university at large, as not just an expansive force to the carceral state, but as a constitutive part of the Canadian carceral state. To do this, I utilize the undergraduate field placement as a lens to unravel and confront the synergies of academics' labor and violence work. Based on in-depth interviews with staff and faculty in criminology departments, I interrogate the ways that penal reform is utilized as a key mechanism to (re)produce the institutions that constitute the carceral state. The field placement serves as but one of criminology's and the criminologists' role in the (re)production of carceral violence.

Sociology of Migration I: Temporary migrants - Processes and Issues

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

UN reports and Canadian research have consistently highlighted the growth in temporary migrants to Canada. This section focuses on the challenges facing two groups: international students admitted to Canada temporarily and those entering Canada in the working holiday program. New research presented in this session emphasizes gender differences, particularly in the STEM fields of international students and also finds a wide range of experiences of students once in Canada, including racism and microaggressions. Those working in Canada in the Working Holiday program are not exempt, often experiences downward mobility in precarious employment sectors.

Organizers: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Chair: Azar Masoumi, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. *Ebenezer Narh, Western University*

Non-presenting author: Michael Buzzelli, Western University

Analyzing higher education student migration in Canada: A case of women moving for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

The intensity of higher education student migration (HESM) feature prominently in the model migration schedules on a year-over-year basis. At least 200,000 higher education students migrate interprovincially each year across Canada. Several factors influence higher education-related decisions that involve relocation. One general framework to explain why students choose to study away from 'home' is that the migration may be voluntary or forced. Based on a case study of the migration patterns of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programmes, this presentation aims to demonstrate the gendered migration processes by field of study. The research uses a quantitative analysis of Statistics Canada's Postsecondary Student Information System (PSIS) dataset to assess the influence of gender and field of study on the student migration flows. Statistical z-test results show significant differences in male and female migration within the anchoring provinces of Ontario and Quebec as well as the Prairie region. Furthermore, the intersection of gender and field of study raises migration for women as compared with men, especially for those in STEM studies. The presentation concludes with a discussion of policy implications for the influence of HESM on community demographic make-up and local labour markets, as well as future research including the need to understand gendered dimensions of migration intentions and motivations.

2. *Eugena Kwon, Trent University*

Non-presenting authors: Megan Manels-Murphy, Saint Mary's University; Katherine Pindera, Saint Mary's University; Kenneth Haggett, Saint Mary's University

Racism, discrimination, and macroaggressions experienced among international students in Nova Scotia during the COVID-19 pandemic

Canada is known as a country that is welcoming towards international migrants, and it was recently placed fourth on MIPEX's list of immigration-friendly countries. However, with the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an increased concerns regarding racism, discrimination, and macroaggressions towards immigrants and international students. Drawing on qualitative data collected from 57 international students in Nova Scotia, this paper focuses on international students' experiences of racism, discrimination, and macroaggressions during the pandemic. Nova Scotia, a province in the Atlantic region of the country is home to several major universities, all of which have large proportion of international students. According to the Nova Scotia International Student Program, approximately 12,000 (10%) students in Nova Scotia are from outside of Canada (NS International Student Program, 2022). Our qualitative findings revealed range of experiences shared by international students – ranging from overt instances of racism to microaggressions, with some also noting that the pandemic had an amplifying effect on the frequency of racially-related negative encounters. Specific prejudice toward the Asian community - and discrimination toward those with English as a second language was also discussed.

3. *Seulsam Lee, York University*

Life as Young Sojourners: The Experiences of South Korean Migrants under Canada's Working Holiday Program

In this presentation, I explore the transnational experiences of young South Korean migrants on the so-called "Working Holiday (WH)" Program, one of Canada's International Mobility

Programs (IMPs). Scholarly discussion on Canada's temporary migration programs has primarily focused on Temporary Foreign Worker Programs (TFWPs) due to their long history and unfree labour conditions; however, a recent immigration scheme shows that more migrants now enter Canada through IMPs, rather than TFWPs. While WH Program has become a popular way of temporary migration among youths, including Koreans who consist of one of the largest Asian populations in the program, there has been only a handful of research on the program, predominantly focusing on white English-speaking and European migrants. How youths' mobility and experiences are ethno-racialized and gendered, and the role of language (i.e. English) have not been analyzed. By conducting a literature review on the program and analyzing my preliminary, qualitative interview data, I demonstrate how these migrants' intersecting positionality in class, gender, race/ethnicity, non-citizenship, and nationality, as well as their perception of Canada as a White, English-speaking country, are shaped and transformed throughout their one-year journey. I argue that these seemingly 'privileged' youth experience downward mobility in Canada, working in the precarious service and hospitality sectors in metropolitan cities like Toronto and Vancouver, which is often overshadowed by the rhetoric of cultural exchange and language learning and romanticized as youth's adventure and privilege. I also highlight how they are subject to, maintain tensions with, and/or challenge the neoliberal capitalist order and temporary immigration regime. By situating the program in migration studies as a global phenomenon where precarious youth circulate across nationalized labour markets through temporary migrations, I suggest how various youths' experiences across race/ethnicity, nationality and language converge and diverge under global capitalism and temporary migration at individual, local, national, and global levels.

4. *Rajdeep Sidhu, York University*

Indian Post-Graduation Work Permit Holders in Southern Ontario and their Pathways to Permanent Immigration to Canada during COVID-19.

This Research Paper analyzes the struggles of the Indian Post-Graduation Work Permit Holders (IPGWPHs) during the pandemic through a mixed-methods approach involving policy analysis as well as semi-structured interviews with eight IPGWPHs from Southern Ontario. In this research paper, I examine these migrant workers' experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic and beforehand, with an emphasis on how pathways to permanent residency affect IPGWPHs in their everyday life. I also examine how these pathways to permanent residency have evolved in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[The Complex Nature of Anti-Black Islamophobia: Stretching our Analytical Frames](#)

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

Coined by Delice Mugabo (2016), “Anti-Black Islamophobia” refers to an interlocking racializing production that pulls together the forces of state and interstate structures (i.e., countering violent extremism/war on terror), in addition to everyday policing and surveillance apparatuses. In turn, the Black Muslim subject is made alien from both the “category of the citizen and the human” (Mugabo 2016:166), marked as excessive and in need of containment on multiple fronts. Nonetheless, Anti-Black Islamophobia is a sub-field of study that has received little attention in Critical Race scholarships. The analytical tools at our disposal fail to effectively register the nuanced manner by which Black Muslim communities navigate and disrupt multi-layered securitizing and racializing systems. With the aim of stretching established frameworks within Critical Race, Black Studies and Critical Muslim Studies to attune to the lived realities of Black Muslim communities, this session invited explorations that engage with Anti-Black Islamophobia in a manner that holds the complicated/compounded structures of anti-Blackness and Islamophobia, while also responding to the varied positionalities of Black Muslim communities in relation to the “afterlife of slavery” (Sharpe 2016), and more recent post/colonial inheritances and subsequent settlement, immigration and refugee experience into Turtle Island.

Organizers and Chairs: Nadiya Ali, Trent University; Hawa Mire, York University

Presentations:

1. *Fatimah Jackson-Best, McMaster University*

Compounded Islamophobia: Anti-Black Racism, Gender-Based Discrimination, and Muslim Mental Health in Canada

Canadian research on Islamophobia and mental health highlights the association between these and poorer mental health outcomes, particularly amongst Muslims who experience the compounded effects of Islamophobia and other forms of inequality such as gender-based discrimination and anti-Black racism (Furqan et al. 2022). American research on the prevalence of mental illness in Muslim communities indicates there is a strong relationship between experiences of discrimination and mental health challenges (Phillips and Lauterbach 2017; Shattell and Brown 2017). For many Muslims in Canada this is likely an unsurprising finding, as attacks on Muslim communities over the last several years have put many at heightened levels of hypervigilance, stress, anxiety, and fear. This paper builds on existing research about Islamophobia in Canada and provides information about its effects on mental health including the mental healthcare seeking behaviours of Muslims. By exploring the specific ways that anti-Black Islamophobia (Mugabo 2016) and gendered Islamophobia affects women and people of African descent, it centres those who exist at precarious intersections of race, religion, and gender. This paper also provides recommendations and insights on future directions for research on anti-Black Islamophobia, gendered Islamophobia, and mental health.

2. *Nadiya Ali, Trent University*

Racism via illegibility: Meeting the Black Muslim Intersection in our understanding of Racism(s)

Sherman Jackson defines Islamophobia as the production of Muslims as “problem peoples”. Problem peoples perpetually suspended in a “state-of-exception” (Razak 2014), marked both as

an artifactual haunting presence - out-of-place' and out-of-time' - while also conflated with orientalist constructions of brownness, however fraught and slippery the association. This investment in the interpellation of Muslimness as a static, browned, veiled, bearded figure has meant among many things - that a particular violence of erasure, ejection, and eviction follows Black Muslimhoods. The current paper carefully engages with this erasure that marks anti-Black Islamophobia (Mugabo 2016). The erasure of Black Muslims from dominant narratives of Muslimness, and the erasure of Black Muslims from dominant narratives of Blackness - living in the intersection of the "not truly Muslim enough" and not really Black enough". This paper argues conventional scholarship on islamophobia and anti-black racism does not critically engage with the "illegibility" that defines the compounded racism(s) Black Muslims experience. This experience of "illegibility" shows-up in a range of ways - be it the institutional disappearance of histories - including histories of enslaved Black Muslim communities in these colonized lands or the silences around the pivotal role Black Muslim peoples have played across centuries of Islamicate/Muslim histories. By drawing a spotlight on this illegibility/erasure marking Black Muslimhoods - I reflect on the structural and historical investments in disappearing Black Muslims; and ask what types of heightened vulnerabilities and corresponding violences are produced when a peoples become an afterthought? When their presence seems unnecessarily complicating, and "their futures become inconceivable"(Mugabo 2016:17) in our anti-racist projects.

3. *Hawa Mire, York University*

30 Years in Review: The Complications of Canada's Somali Diaspora

On march 3, 1993, Canadian soldiers shot two Somalis ultimately killing one. On march 16, 1993, Canadian peacekeepers stationed in Somalia tortured to death 16-year-old Shidane Abukar Arone (Razack, 2004). After graphic photographs, testimonies, and documentation of the violence committed by soldiers surfaced, the embarrassed federal government launched a national inquiry titled the Somalia affair. Canada's response to this scandal included a rapid resettlement of over 70,000 Somali refugees between 1993-1996 before the inquiry was controversially cut short. There are now approximately 150,000 Somalis ("Ontario municipal election", 2010) in Canada making it the largest African diaspora community. While their arrival as refugees foregrounds a common experience, Somalis do not constitute a homogenous group. Though some scholars have attended to unequal clan and social relations (Lewis, 1955; Eno, 2009) we have little understanding of how these histories are being remade in diasporic sites (Kahin, 1997; Farid and McMahan, 2004; bigelow, 2010). How do Somali social stratifications from the 'homeland' materialize in new environments (Kusow and Eno 2015; mire, 2017)? Have homeland hegemonic hierarchies and knowledge formations been adopted in new Canadian contexts or are they being reconfigured through new technological developments? How is knowledge transmitted in Somali-Canadian diaspora communities? The emergence of young Somali academics using twitter and Facebook to intervene into the long traditions of north American and European scholars writing about Somali has led to the formation of postcolonial Somali studies known as '#cadaanstudies'. Such forms of social media coupled with the revival of other familiar knowledge domains, such as oral storytelling, have led to the production of new domains of social mobilization. These spaces offer the tools for social reconfigurations but there

is a dearth of studies that uncover such developments. This article will explore how Somali orality is being used in the formation, maintenance and transmission of power and subversion within social domains. Taking inspiration from benedict Anderson's (1991) conceptualisation of imagined nationalist sensibilities in the making of 19th and early 20th century print capitalism, I propose to explore the contemporary use of new technologies and oral communicative practices in the formation of Somali-Canadian imaginaries. By exploring whether persistent hegemonies are being reproduced in these new spaces, this article will examine diasporic oralities and their deployment in the reconfiguring of power/social boundaries (Alexander, 2005; Trotz, 2011).

4. *Shukri Hilowle, University of Toronto*

Anti-Black Islamophobia: Experiences of Somali Women in Refugee Camps

This paper will examine Somali women experiences in Dadaab Refugee camp using an intersectional framework; the purpose of this paper is to examine the role of the United Nations and the now failed_ Africa Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and the violent consequences it had on Somali women. The focus paper will be to examine sexual violence and the experiences of Somali women in Dadaab and how the AMISOM, failed policies introduced through the United Nations, and lastly, the patriarchal Somali clanships all contributed to a greater risk of sexual violence enacted upon Somali women in refugee camps. While, the experiences of Somali women are unique because of their refugee status and religion; sexual violence have long been a part of warfare and recently it has been recognized as a war crime and the International Criminal Court overseas rape in war. The pursuit of justice in these cases are very complicated because of stigma, lack of resources, and the overall refugee status Somali women. Islamophobic retaliation is also a pressing issue because of Al-Shabaab's continual attack in Kenya; this ongoing issue has led to the planned removal of the Dadaab refugee camp in 2017. This paper will draw on an intersectional framework to examine how Somali women are vulnerable to violent attacks because of their gender, race, religion, and refugee status. This paper will also examine sexual violence in wars and situate Somali women experiences.

Thinking Critically About the Criminology of Sport

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Sport

Session Categories: In-person

Critical criminology is much stronger today than when Taylor, Walton, and Young published their path-breaking book *The New Criminology*, and many new developments are destined to come. Still, except for less than a handful of progressive scholars, critical criminologists have ignored the connection between sport and crime. The main objective of this panel, then, is to provide a

forum for sociologists to generate new ways of thinking critically about crime and deviance in sport.

Organizer and Chair: Walter DeKeseredy, West Virginia University

Presentations:

1. *Wesley Crichlow, Ontario Tech University*

Critical Race Theory in Conversation With Sport

Employing Critical Race Theory (CRT) this conversation interrogates anti-blackness in the organized sport of hockey, highlighting how inextricable whiteness, white-supremacy and anti-Black is integral to this social institution.

2. *Walter DeKeseredy, West Virginia University*

Misogyny.Com: Male Collegial and Professional Contact Sports, Pornography, and Violence Against Women

There is a small but slowly growing literature showing that misogyny and rape culture narratives exist within elite male collegial and professional contact sports leagues. Such accounts not only influence payers to engage in harmful patriarchal practices, but they also encourage rape myth acceptance in the general population, especially among those who are frequent viewers of televised games. Rarely discussed by researchers, journalists, policy makers, and sports league executives and owners, however, is the fact is that pornography use is endemic to male contact team sports (e.g., ice hockey) and serves as a training guide for out-of-sport sexual assault and other variants of male-to-female violence. The main aim of this paper is to critically review the current state of social scientific work on the relationship between porn use and offline and online abusive acts committed by a sizeable number of men who play the most popular and profitable sports.

3. *Leah Oldham, West Virginia University*

The Forgotten Truth of Violence Against Female College Athletes

Sexual assault has gained national attention, especially within higher education. Yet, scholars have neglected the experience of female student-athletes encounters with violence. The sports culture perpetuates and sustains violence against women, and female intercollegiate student-athletes are in higher proximity to victimization. This paper adopts the multilevel heuristic framework from Sutton (2022) to explain the violence against female athletes. I argue that the individual-level, interactional-level, and organization-level factors associated with violence against female college athletes explain the polyvictimization (i.e., sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence (IPV) and similar offenses) experienced by female student-athletes. I present why the locus of future research must be on the violence against female student-athletes from peers, teammates, coaches, and others holding authority within athletics.

4. *Daniel Sailofsky, Middlesex University London*

Did the NFL start caring about women a lot more after Ray Rice? Probably not: White-Collar Deviance and Violence Against Women in Racial Capitalist Sport

From a zemiological perspective, organizations causing harm in their pursuit of profit is a form of white-collar deviance. In the case of professional sport and violence committed by athletes outside of the field of play, the structures of professional sport and the decisions made by organizations can impact not only the athletes involved, but the victims, potential victims, and society at large. Interviewing NBA and NFL front office members and journalists, I explore how teams in both leagues make player evaluation decisions regarding players who have been accused of criminality and violence against women, and to assess sport organizations and leagues' role in the violence of athletes. Interviewees noted that the talent of the player, their ability to produce value for the organization, and the potential backlash from fans and media play a pre-eminent role in organizational decision-making. Paired with professional sport's privileging of dominance and aggression by athletes, this talent and production-based sanctioning of players accused of VAW illustrates organizational, league, and racial capitalist sport structure's complicity in continued acts of violence by athletes. Implications for contemporary conceptualizations of deviant leisure and white-collar crime are also discussed.

[Understanding and Contesting Polarization Online](#)

Monday May 29 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD6A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

The internet has for some time now acted as an important staple within the contemporary political milieu. However, rather than fostering a "marketplace of ideas", online communities have arguably had the effect of polarizing users on all parts of the political spectrum. This is particularly true when it comes to far-right groups like Christian Nationalists in the United States and the Freedom Convoy in Canada. Meanwhile, anti-racist influencers on the left have found creative ways to use social media to hit back against online content produced by far-right actors. The ensuing online polarization has meant that researchers must look for and design novel methods to measure how online environments contribute to the formation and growth of oppositional and often radical views. This session will explore how the online landscape contributes to group collective identity, reification of conspiracy discourse, counternarratives to far-right ideas and the algorithmic curation of extreme opinions.

Organizer and Chair: Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. *Melody Devries, Toronto Metropolitan University*

Imminent Monsters & Christian Nationalist Worldbuilding: A digital ethnography of 'ontological boundary images'

In 2023, Christian Nationalism and its conspiracies about divinely appointed leaders and satanic schemes against the 'natural order of things' present more long-lasting and systemic harm than the now defunct "Alt-Right". This is not only because Christian Nationalists help pass anti-democratic reforms (from disbanding Roe V. Wade to legalizing the oppression of Trans children), but also because the conspiratorial and supremacist logics of Christian Nationalism are embedded into American history and thus, mainstream worldviews. The fact that Christian Nationalist convictions aren't as 'fringe' as we would like to think means that these logics can easily permeate the public through mundane practices and circumstances, raising new questions about "who counts" as part of the contemporary far-right. This considered, new research on far-right recruitment and mobilization must attend to those mundane processes where Christian Nationalist adherents cultivate conviction in their worldview. In this paper, I describe how "ontological boundary images" help make far-right conspiratorial worldviews compelling to adherents. Adherents are notoriously stubborn in their convictions despite the absence of prophesied events and lack of tangible evidence for spiritually informed conspiracies like those of Qanon. From the ethnographic experiences and theoretical conclusions drawn out here, I argue that such conviction in intangible conspiracy is fostered through ongoing interactions with images that materialize elements of belief, making up for the absence of evidence. By dissecting 'real-making moments' (T. Luhmann 2020) from my own digital ethnography, I show that images can help materialize alternative worlds that adherents recurrently enter during everyday practices with media. By aiding the cultivation of alternative worlds and the imminent presence of otherworldly actors, these images become "ontological boundary images" that afford passing from one ontology into another, and subsequently far-right conviction. This presentation presents findings from a chapter to be published in 2023 with University of Minnesota Press.

2. *William Hollingshead, Western University*

AFringeMinority: Framing the "Freedom Convoy" on social media

This presentation centres upon a work-in-progress paper on collective identity formation within the 2022 Canadian-based Freedom Convoy movement on social media. Currently, there is little empirical scholarly engagement with the Freedom Convoy movement(s). This is problematic given the mainstream legitimization of this movement by sitting politicians, and popular media pundits. Understanding why a hodgepodge of far-right extremists, and anti-vaccine proponents were able to generate sympathy for an anti-democratic cause is crucial to critically examining the ideological roots of a burgeoning political faction in Canada. This work contributes to our understanding of this case by examining popular discourses that empowered supporters of the Freedom Convoy on social media; an increasingly salient tool for social action in the 21st century. Drawing from Melucci's processual theory of collective identity, this paper seeks to understand the situated practices, and cognitive sense-making that were constitutive of a larger "We" within the Freedom Convoy movement by examining two intertwining features: framing and boundary

work. This paper utilizes Benford and Snow's typology of framing strategies to examine common interpretative strategies for discursively diagnosing the "problem," formulating pathways for action to combat the "issues," and engaging motivational rhetoric to stimulate support, and inspire mobilization amongst movement supporters. Lastly, I deploy Taylor and Whittier's theorization of boundaries to locate how a "We" was symbolically rendered within this movement. More specifically, I examine the contours of "Us" and "Them" to explore how supporters of the Freedom Convoy conceptualized these antagonistic categories of identity that drove a series of highly disruptive protests. This work will employ a theory-driven thematic analysis of a sample of posts drawn from popular hashtags on Tik Tok, and one public Facebook page related to the movement during the operative dates of the occupation outside of Parliament Hill between January 29, 2022, and February 21, 2022.

3. *Alyson Madeliene Merrick, York University*

The anti-racist influencer: Deconstructing, delegitimizing, and countering white supremacist narratives through satire on Instagram and TikTok

White supremacist content remains prominent on social media, prompting concerns about how its prevalence may be expanding white supremacist values within society. To delegitimize these values, many internet users have taken to social media to produce counternarrative content, which often utilizes humour to co-opt and satirize white supremacist language. Although there is scholarship on how internet users use humour to delegitimize and counter white supremacist narratives on social media, there remains a large gap in the formats and platforms studied. Much of the research remains focused on the format called memes (an image with text that is reproduced with slight variations) and the platform Twitter which has 400 million users (Dixon, 2022). Given this accounts for a small percent of the content produced, it is critical that we expand our research. In response to the minimal amount of work on the platforms Instagram with 1.4 billion users and TikTok with 1 billion users (Dixon, 2022), as well as the use of short videos, I have conducted a critical discourse analysis of a popular account owned by Clare Belle. Belle is culturally significant as she has accounts on both platforms, averages 177 thousand views per video, and produces counternarratives through videos (@clarebelletoks, n.d.; @clarebellecwb, n.d.). Reflecting on Belle's content, this paper adds to the literature by uncovering additional ways internet users challenge white supremacist narratives by flipping the script (aka, co-opting white supremacist tropes of the cultural Other to highlight how these beliefs and assumptions are inherently racist and sexist). At CSA, I'd share the results of this research by 1) Identifying the social, political, and historical context of white supremacist narratives and counternarratives, 2) Deconstructing one of the examples used in this research by playing one video and discussing the counternarratives displayed, and 4) Summarizing the overall findings.

4. *Nathaniel Holers, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: Daniel Saunders, University of British Columbia

Opinion Formation in a Model Twitter Network

With political polarization reaching historic highs, and overwhelming evidence that attitudinal social media consumption exacerbates the issue, it is more pressing than ever to understand the underlying mechanisms of opinion-related social influence on platforms like Twitter. Previous explorations into opinion dynamics have relied on simple computational models with an idealized community-network structure, which are unlikely to be useful for real interventions in Twitter's functioning. This presentation outlines a method for constructing a small-scale model of the Twitter follower network, using graph theory to capture key topological features from a comprehensive analysis conducted in 2014. The model is then used as the connective structure of an agent-based population with abstract opinion values, which are simulated to interact with each other—iteratively updating their opinions according to existing theories of social influence. During the simulations, the population converges on certain opinion-distributions, which are indicative of the level of polarization in the community. By comparing opinion dynamics on this model with a 'complete' network (in which everyone talks to everyone), we can better understand how the structure of Twitter predisposes a population towards certain behaviors. In simulations which assumed both similarity bias (agents with sufficiently similar opinions become more alike) and repulsive influence (agents with opposing beliefs polarize each other further), the Twitter model was more likely to produce a population with extreme opinions. This was due to structural features that make it more likely for extreme groups to form, and for celebrity users within such groups to influence the 'moderate majority'. These observations—combined with a dynamically-updating network with weighted connections—provide direction for making changes to the website's recommendation algorithms.

Durkheimian Studies: Contemporary Engagements II

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CND1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies

Session Categories: Hybrid

In recent decades, Durkheimian sociology and social theory have sparked new debates and controversies while informing research on a wide range of contemporary social phenomena and events. Canadian sociologists have contributed to this renewal in important ways. The Durkheim Research Cluster encourages a wide variety of work involving substantive studies (e.g., religion, cultural analysis, studies of social pathology, suicide, political studies), critical perspectives (e.g., decolonizing sociology), theoretical research, creative syntheses such as found in Fields and Fields work on Durkheim and Du Bois in *Racecraft*, and historical-contextual work. The Canadian Network of Durkheimian Studies Sessions involves reflections on the 2023 Congress theme, "Reckonings and Re-imaginings," including on how to live in non-hierarchical relationships that respect our human differences while protecting the environment on which we depend.

Organizers: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta; Robin Willey, Concordia University Edmonton;
Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor
Chair: Robin Willey, Concordia University Edmonton

Presentations:

1. *Henry Kwok, Griffith University*

Knowledge, Education, and Care in the Age of Disruptions: Insights from Durkheim and Stiegler

Since Manuel Castells (1996; 2000) announced the ‘information age’ more than two decades ago, the Durkheimian concern over rapid social transformation has continued to usher in new inspirations, such as Basil Bernstein’s (2001a; 2001b; Singh 2014) prophecy of the second ‘totally pedagogised society’ (TPS). The 21st century is gradually transitioning from the links-based ‘network society’ to the regime of ‘post-truth’, ‘automatic society’, and ‘computational capitalism’, almost monopolised by social media (Stiegler 2016; 2018; 2019). Is this time destined to be in permanent anomie and crisis, that is, a constant impasse torn between change and action (Clarke 2019, 3)? How does this age of disruption speak to knowledge and education today? This paper reflects upon these questions, through dialoguing the work of Durkheim on social solidarity with the philosophy of technology of Bernard Stiegler. It proposes three points for discussion. First, Stiegler’s critique against data (dis-)economy and artificial intelligence resonates with Durkheim’s (1925, 251) warning about the danger of ‘oversimplified rationalism’ that Cartesian philosophy and mathematics might bring to individual human minds. Second, Stiegler’s take-up of Gilbert Simondon’s notions of collective individuation and transindividuation may renew our sociological understanding of Durkheimian concepts of collective consciousness and social solidarity. Third, the contemporary milieu in which formal educational system is immanent is confronted with the mesmerising power of media technologies and battle for intelligence and young people’s attention under ‘algorithmic governmentality’ (Rouvroy, Berns, and Carey-Libbrecht 2013; Stiegler 2010; 2019). One consequence is the symptom of ‘post-truth’ politics and mass disbelief in most industrial democracies, which renders the unthinkable, esoteric knowledge increasingly difficult to be made available to all. Stiegler offers no curative doctrine for guiding education and social reconstruction, but his insights complement Durkheim’s concerns, from moral education and utilitarianism to organic solidarity and collective consciousness.

2. *George Martin, York University*

Reassessing historical notions of 'the situation' in W.E.B. Du Bois, Mary Parker Follett, and early progressive social theory

The notion of positionality, or situatedness, has in recent decades helped advance crucial analysis of identity, culture, and power within the Durkheimian legacy (Da Silva, 2007; Haraway, 1988; McKittrick, 2006; Smith, 2020). Yet, at the same time, the task of theorizing the situation as a concept has been relatively sporadic and provisional. This presentation discusses ongoing research on ways theorizing might better support the use of ‘the situation’ as a sociological concept. It suggests one promising approach is found in recent scholarship that has sought to revisit early sociological theories of situatedness that emerged during the early- and mid-20th

century (Bartels, 2013; Chandler, 2014; Norton, 2014; Stout, 2019). Two examples are used to illustrate this. Dimitri Chandler's (2014) reading of Du Bois using the conceptual framework of "the delimitation of the situation" shows how theories of the situation expand conventional boundaries of sociological analysis. Margret Stout's (2019), engagement with the legacy of the ground-breaking pragmatist, Mary Parker Follett, likewise, demonstrates ways early theories of situations might support sociologies of reconciliation and anti-oppression. As these examples show, the legacies of early sociology offer material to develop a more nuanced and robust understanding of 'the situation' that can, in turn, reinforce the grounds of social critique.

3. *Mikhail Petrov, University of Windsor*

Empowering the People: How Collective Effervescence Maintains the Fanbase

The Buffalo Bill's Mafia, The 12th Man, and The Beehive are just some of the collectives that make up the most raucous fanbases in the world. The Bill's Mafia will hurl themselves through tables, the 12th Man will be heard from Seattle to Tacoma, and the Beehive will vehemently defend their queen. In studying the fanbase, I draw on Emile Durkheim's sociology. The *Elementary Forms of Religious Life* (Durkheim 1912) helped Durkheim answer what it means to be a part of a collective, and a century later this same work can answer the question of what it means to be a part of a fanbase. Attending to the periods of intensified moments and oscillations in behaviour, and moments of ecstasy and transgression called "collective effervescence," is the methodological guide for understanding how the sacred is constituted. When a Bill's Mafia member send themselves through a table, it ignites the fanbase to cheer, enjoy each other's company, and feel a sense of empowerment under the umbrella of the Bills "totem." These events develop a religion for the fanbase. Due to moral forces, empowerment, and obligation to the fanbase, they continue to come back. Durkheim's model thus can aid in understanding the mechanisms through which individual and group membership identity is sustained, and the reproduction of a social institution.

4. *William Ramp, The University of Lethbridge*

Whither the King?

Durkheim treated kingship under three guises: a stage in the evolution of the state (a system for managing competition for power and honour; later, a particular form taken by absolutism); a form of symbolic representation and sacralization, and a form of figurational mythology tying together past, present and future, the underworld, the mundane and the cosmic. Later, Dumézil would add kingship to his trifunctional description of Indo-European hierarchy, and both he and Georges Bataille became fascinated with the decapitation of Louis XVI as a resonant symbolic event. Agamben treats the kingship of God in Christianity as a machine for the perpetual consumption of glory; similarly, Kotsko sees the perfection of God as requiring the imperfection of humanity which thereby owes for the mercy of the divine in perpetuity. But threaded through the mythology of kingship are other strands, e.g. the lost, exiled, wounded, impotent king or "winter" king. Is the kings presence in majesty constructed around a central *absence* at the core of the monarchical institution? It has been noted that the figure of the king continues to steal back into modern politics and popular culture; that kingship, despite its alleged irrationalities, draws on an enduring fascination (as seen in the phenomenon of the "monarchical

presidency"). Do myths of wounded or decapitated, immobilized or banished kings have something to teach about structural absences, suspensions, or a persisting existential void, in contemporary politics?

Feminist Sociology and Publishing: Reflections on the work, labour, and power of knowledge dissemination – Session 2

Monday May 29 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM2B

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

This panel features presentations that consider publishing as connected to feminist sociological research, theory, practice, and experience. The speakers offer insights and discuss the choices scholars make in broadcasting their research. For example, choosing who to collaborate with (or not), experiences and best practices in mentorship and support for early career scholars, the challenge and promise of inter-disciplinary and collaborative knowledge production, and critical feminist sociological analyses and accounts of the power structures that govern the production of academic scholarship.

Moderator: Andrea Doucet, Professor in the Department of Sociology and Women's and Gender Studies and Canada Research Chair in Gender in Work and Care at Brock University

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College, Andrea Doucet, Brock University, Judith Taylor, University of Toronto

Panelists:

- Eva Jewell, Research Director and Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Toronto Metropolitan University
- Rebecca Johnson, Douglas College, Menstrual Cycle Research Group
- Ayesha Mian Akram, PhD Candidate in the Department of Sociology & Criminology at the University of Windsor
- Pedrom Nasiri, Doctoral Student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Calgary

Inequality in physical activity and consequences

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Sport

Session Categories: In-person

Physical activity is a key determinant of health and wellbeing. However, not everyone can be physically active. Long standing research shows that marginalized populations are less likely to be physically active than their counterparts. Despite increasing policy attention, inequality in physical activity remains prevalent. This session welcomed papers that explore inequality in physical activity, its consequences, and potential interventions.

Organizer and Chair: Chloe Sher, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. *Nathan Kalman-Lamb, University of New Brunswick*

Non-presenting author: Derek Silva, King's University College at Western

The End of College Football: Exploitation in the Ivory Tower and on the Gridiron

The question of whether college athletes should receive a more robust form of compensation than the scholarships they currently command has never been a more pressing topic. Legislation has been advanced in well over twenty states, as well as US Congress, to grant these athletes the heretofore denied right to remuneration for the promotion of their name, image, and likeness (NIL). Compounding this with recent athlete mobilization around return to play protocols in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, where college football players across the United States spoke up about their working conditions, it would seem that we are on the verge of a revolution in the rights of college athletes. That appearance is profoundly deceiving. Based on interviews with former Division 1 NCAA football players, we argue that the reformist movement to grant college athletes their NIL rights masks the profound harm at the core of elite NCAA sport, particularly in its highest revenue and most dangerous iteration: football. Indeed, the NIL campaign is little more than further cover for an exploitative and dehumanizing system hiding in plain sight within institutions mandated to facilitate education and well-being. Rather than retread the familiar ground of reformist policy and economics, we also challenge the very premises of NCAA football through in-depth interviews with former players who endured and sustained it. It illuminates the ways in which college football - at its very core - is so foundationally harmful that it is beyond reform. The paper teases out the contradictions in both the NCAA's own logic and that of the reformist movements that seek to mitigate its harms, exposing instead the very impossibility of big-time college football as an ethical form of commodity spectacle.

2. *Julia Ferreira Gomes, York University*

Non-presenting authors: Lyndsay Hayhurst, York University; Francine Darroch, Carleton University
Sport for Development: Considering a Trauma- and Violence-Informed Approach

A growing movement towards trauma- and violence-informed (TVI) healthcare has emerged in Canada (Wathen 2021). TVI physical activity has been proposed as an effective approach to support individuals with trauma as an adjunctive treatment to usual care (Darroch et al., 2022; Darroch et al., in press), with several non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—including Maple Leaf Sports and Entertainment’s LaunchPad (MLSE LP)—exploring how use of a Trauma- and Violence-Informed approach to Sport For Development (TVISFD) programs may support vulnerable youth. The objectives of this study were to use feminist participatory action research (FPAR, Reid and Frisby, 2008) to: (1) explore how the use of TVISFD programs may support women, girls and gender diverse people living in marginalized communities; and (2) examine how MLSE LP utilizes a TVI approach to help promote gender and health equity in communities that may be experiencing GBV. Key features of MLSE LP’s programs that seemed to align with the tenets of TVI physical activity included: 1) creating emotionally and physically safe environments; and 2) providing a capacity-building and strengths-based approach (Darroch et al., 2022; Darroch et al., in press). We conclude by recommending that MLSE LP implement gender and sexual health training with specific attention to: 1) TVI principles; and 2) intersectional identities. Further, as participants noted, many of the youth attending MLSE LP disclosed their personal and sometimes traumatic and violent experiences to hourly staff. We thus suggest that MLSE LP prioritize formal de-escalation training for their hourly youth workers.

3. *Chloe Sher, University of Toronto*

Trajectories of physical activity and mental health inequality during COVID-19

Physical activity is critical to maintaining good health during COVID-19. This in turn raises the question of how individuals’ physical activity routines may be affected by the pandemic. Existing studies on the changes in physical activity before and during the pandemic show mixed conclusions. In this study, I first identify three major caveats concerning data, measurement, and level of analysis as potential sources for the mixed evidence. To overcome these limitations, I use multiple waves of panel data, a general measure of physical activity, and a person-centered mixture approach to consider differential changes in physical activity among Americans during the pandemic. A longitudinal latent class analysis (LLCA) shows three distinct trajectories of physical activity change within the population. One group of Americans (34%), low-level exercisers, experienced a slight increase from before the pandemic and maintained a low level of physical activity during the pandemic. Another group (40%), medium-level exercisers, experienced a medium increase and maintained a medium level of physical. A third group (26%), high-level exercisers, experienced a substantial increase and maintained a high level of physical activity. Women, racial and ethnic minorities, and socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals have significantly higher odds of falling into low-level exercisers trajectory. I also show that changes in physical activity and placement into differential trajectories produce significant impacts on mental health.

Mobilizing Social Media

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD6B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Social media have relatively recently become ubiquitous tools for progressive social movements. Twitter and, to a lesser extent, Instagram, seem to be the platforms being adapted by feminist and anti-racist activists and influencers around the world. Globally, activists sometimes face censorship from unsympathetic and antagonistic state governments that limit their ability to tap into the full set of affordances of social media platforms. Moreover, the corporate governance of these platforms also plays an important role in their use by activists as evidenced by the mixed reception of Elon Musk's, now infamous, buyout of Twitter. This session features important research that explores how activists in Iran, China and the rest of the world interpret, engage with, and overcome these obstacles in the process of championing their causes.

Organizer and Chair: Andrey Kasimov, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. *Molly-Gloria Patel, Western University; Jinman Zhang, Western University; Zahra Falahatpisheh, Western University*

Non-presenting author: Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Influencer's use of social media for feminist digital activism: Investigating the 2022/2023 Iranian protests

In September 2022, after the death of a young woman, Masha Amini, who allegedly violated Iran's strict rules regarding women covering their hair by not wearing a headscarf properly, protests escalated and erupted in Iran where citizens, particularly women, demanded more freedom. As seen with other viral movements (e.g., #MeToo, #BlackLivesMatter), the features and affordances of social media helped to encourage and foster digital activism and create global awareness around the violation of women's rights. For instance, in the 2022/2023 Iranian protests, social media (e.g., Twitter, Instagram) have been used to disseminate central protest-related information, encourage protest participation, and provide updates and information about the movement on a global scale. In this research, we use Iran as a case study to explore the use of Twitter and Instagram by Iranian influencers in disseminating protest-related information to their followers. More specifically, we investigate and develop a typology of different types of influencers (e.g., media pros, creators, passionistas, and aggregators) to uncover their use of these platforms, what purpose their posts serve (e.g., create action, garner awareness, point out injustices), and how the types of content (e.g., text-based content compared to picture and video content) being shared shape the narratives of the protests. To

address these objectives, we conducted a content analysis of the Twitter and Instagram posts of 19 Iranian influencers. We collected all posts that linked to key protest hashtags including #IranProtests, #IranRevolution, #MahsaAmini, #مهسا_امینی (Mahsa Amini), #زن_زندگی_آزادی (Woman, Life, Freedom). Through the content analysis, our research has strong implications for understanding the role of social media regarding feminist digital activism. In particular, our research makes a central contribution to the literature on the topic of Iran and digital feminist activism as well as through providing a typology of social media influencers and how they use social media to disseminate protest-related information.

2. *Iman Fadaei, University of Victoria*

Technology and swinging condition of society in movements (From the ones who think to the ones who think they think!)

Doubtlessly, thinking about the notion of technology in relation to movements, many tend to be reminded of social media and the potentials it can provide people with to shout their voice and perhaps, more practically, organize the scattered individuals politically engaged with the movement into the integrated acting bodies able to resist, which is totally true. However, it is just one side of the coin. Briefly, when it comes to movements, I tend to think of the moments in which uncertainty meets to the static ground of certainty. The moments that can make this doubtless human being stop for a second and ponder, ask about the whole situation that they have taken as granted. These are the moment that in my opinion constitute the spirit of each movement. This spirit can ultimately make thinking possible and promise new possibilities for any society to imagine its future. However, based on my studies on the most recent movement in Iran, which is deeply engaged with new technological potentialities, especially in terms of communication, this spirit is not intact that promising technology. In fact, if we expand on what we call technology more curiously, we can see how this technology can put the society into a swinging condition between two hypothetical extremes—the one that provide the society with that openness to rethink and re-imagine its being in a thoughtful manner and the one which conceals it under the loud of trendy voices.

3. *Mindy Jiang, University of Windsor*

Following the Transformation of #MeToo into #RiceBunny

Social media platforms (SMP) have allowed for social movements to gain attention worldwide, even into countries with strict online content-based rules. All SMPs that operate in China are highly monitored, regulated, and governed by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) under its legislations of protection clauses. Engagement in social movements, in person and online, are discouraged, fined, and removed. Online mention of activism or related posts, such as the #MeToo or other feminist movements, are frequently removed from public view by Chinese moderators and censorship algorithms on SMPs. For some diasporic Chinese online activists as a method to evade censorship transformed the hashtag #MeToo into #RiceBunny using language English and Chinese translations based on homonyms. This resulted in the generation of artwork, emojis, images, memes, and videos related to the shift in language to continue online sharing of #MeToo related content. As part of this transformation to avoid censorship, online content creators have shifted to using artificial intelligence generated images and blockchain sequences

to relay messages and continue social movement involvement. A small sample of user generated content that primarily consisted of artwork posted by Chinese and diasporic activists that was previously freely available on SMPs was used to indicate support for the #MeToo movement, and to share their own #MeToo stories. This paper discusses how a group of diasporic Chinese activists as social media users have challenged content moderation to engage in online expression, activism, and public discourse on social movements. By following how language and images can be transformed across languages and interpreting posted content using a culturally contextualized perspective can reveal how online spaces are rich and complex for social movements, social mobilization, and function as a form of resistance.

Moving Beyond Performative Decolonization Statements

Monday May 29 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PLN5

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

Over the past few years, there has been a proliferation of claims that implore either initiation or support of decolonization work within post-secondary institutions. These vague promises or call for decolonization are often highlighted within the institutional strategic plans and mission statements and is often tied to funding for classes on how faculty can decolonize our courses or how students can “decolonize themselves”. This current rhetoric poses decolonization as an individualized issue that universities are solving as benevolent leaders with lessons of “self-awareness” and diversification of course syllabi. These strategies gain favour because they are (intentionally) incapable or unwilling to dismantle the colonialist, Eurocentric, and patriarchal foundations of post-secondary institutions.

Within this performative environment, as faculty members and sociologists, we interrogate the potential and barriers to decolonization within academia. This panel will present the work of and strategies on decolonization being utilized by fellow sociologists, hoping that such sharing will allow us to move beyond performativity statements for sustained decolonization work.

Moderator and Panelist: Irene Shankar, Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Mount Royal University and President of the Canadian Sociological Association

Panelists:

- Alana Butler, Coordinator of Equity, Diversity & Inclusion, Assistant Professor of At-Risk Learners & Student Success at Queen’s University
- Kristin Lozanski, Professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at King’s University College, Western University
- Amal Madibbo, Founding Director of the Center of Black Studies in Education and Associate Professor in the Department of Social Justice at OISE, University of Toronto

Political Sociology and Social Movements: Citizenship, identity, political identification

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM1E

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

This panel deals with a range of political topics concerned with lived and generational experience as well as subjectivities. From the subjectivity of being defined as a refugee and loneliness as an activist to the generational dynamics of changes in political attitudes and the theoretical concept of lived citizenship, this panel draws on a range of methods and theories but highlights and explores micro-politics under neoliberalism.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
Chair: Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. Rabindra Chaulagain, Acadia University

Politics of Defining a Refugee and Biopolitical Intervention: Navigating Refugees' Political Subjectivity

The unpolitical notion that persists in conventional refugee definition and produces refugeehood is embedded within political systems, which demonstrates a capacity to expel an individual or group of people from the political sphere, rendering them unpolitical in their exclusion from established and globally practiced citizenship discourses. This paper has attempted to develop a new mode of biopolitical investigation regarding the production of so-called refugees, the various discursive labels that constitute refugeehood and refugees' persisting political subjectivity. Thus, this paper argues that being designated a refugee is not simply to be rendered unpolitical. Instead, being a refugee is a politically-defined condition of occupying a distinct space in which political activity continues to occur despite official attempts to deny it political standing. The perpetuating status of the "refugee" in terms of a "refugeehood" somehow inherent to their being also generates a new form of refugeehood in the necropolitical practices of states and international coalitions seeking to limit "migration." The seeming death of refugees' social and political subjectivity, as this paper argues, and the actual deaths of some in the process of their displacement from the country of their birth were the consequences of a form of necropolitics which became, in the camps, the necro-biopolitical management (and managed neglect) of supposedly unpolitical refugee bodies by governments and international organizations.

2. *Cihan Erdal, Carleton University*

The Perils of Loneliness: Exploring the Dilemmas for the Present Spaces of Youth Activism and Radical Democratic Politics

In my recently published paper (Erdal In: Batsleer, Rowley, and Lüküslü (eds) (2022) *Young People, Radical Democracy and Community Development*), I examine some of the radical potentials of thinking/acting with migrants and refugees under neoliberalism, and suggest that there are, in the meantime, ongoing dilemmas for coalition-building among the agents of social change. The proposed paper for this session delves further into the issue of youth activists engaging with the political agency from socially disadvantaged communities. In particular, it explores the impact of being exposed to the superfluity (modern statelessness) and loneliness of refugees, migrants, and excluded Others, which can result in a risk of *_loneliness_* for youth activists in the sense discussed by Hannah Arendt, and in turn, can significantly limit their creative potential as social change agents. The analysis is built upon the findings of the authors doctoral fieldwork, conducted between July 2020 and May 2022, consisting of 60 semi-structured in-depth interviews with youth (aged 18 to 33) who are striving for radical social change in European cities of Athens, Berlin, Istanbul, and Paris during the 2010s and 2020s. While elaborating upon the risk of loneliness and its implications on the development of public-self of the activists, the paper intends to provide an hermeneutic account of the relation between activists' narrative identities and the presence of Others (along with references to the works of Hannah Arendt and Achille Mmembe). The hermeneutic investigation in the study attends the following question: what can the reflections of activist participants on 'societies of enmity' (Mmembe) and its multiple reconfigurations of political culture (e.g. exit from democracy; the rise of hate movements) tell us about the loneliness of activist agency? By focusing on the emotional accounts of youth, the paper sheds light on the limitations imposed by neoliberalism on the capacities of youth activism and radical democratic politics.

[Putting Black focused theory to work in the study of Black childhood\(s\)](#)

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

In the special edition on the Sociology of Childhood and Youth in Canada in the *Canadian Journal of Sociology* published in 2019, Adorjan and Berman point out in their editorial introduction that although interest from Canadian sociologists in re-thinking children, childhood and youth recent has seen growth in recent years "there remains a lacuna regarding sociological study of and with children and youth in Canada." This is certainly the case when it comes to Black children in Canada. How can we begin to answer Robinson's (2022) call to engage in Black affirming pedagogy if there is a dearth of sociological scholarship on Black children in Canada? In this

session, we seek contributions that engage with the thinking of Black sociologists such as Patricia Hill Collins and W.E.B. du Bois in the study of childhood(s) (e.g. see McCready & Cobb, and Lawson in Jean-Pierre, Watts, James, Albanese, Chen and Graydon, 2023 for a discussion of these theories in a Canadian context).

Organizers and Chairs: Rachel Berman, Toronto Metropolitan University; Janelle Brady, Toronto Metropolitan University, Adam Davies, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Janelle Brady, Toronto Metropolitan University

Strategies for Resistance: A Study on Black Mothering as Practices of Disruption for the Schooling of Black children

Black student learners in Greater Toronto Area (GTA) schools face a host of barriers to fair and equitable education. Research has demonstrated that Black students have higher rates of suspension and expulsion (James and Turner, 2017, pp. 35-37), have lower expectations, face more severe punishment and are ultimately “pushed out” of schools (Dei et al., 1997, p. 10). Black mothers have long employed resistance strategies to combat such barriers, such as navigating race and racial microaggressions (Allen and White-Smith 412), racial and class socializing of their children (Turner, 2017, p. 248), and developing an overall understanding of how race impacts their children’s education (Williams, et al., 2017, p. 937). Much of the literature on Black mothers’ experiences and effective social and political mobilization comes from an American perspective, and thus further investigation of such action in the Canadian context is warranted. This article draws on findings from a doctoral dissertation project on Black mothering experiences in the kindergarten to grade 12 (K-12) education system. Thirty-three mothers, primarily from the Jane and Finch community in the GTA, participated in three focus groups and three one-on-one interviews. Using a Black feminist theoretical framework, this article focuses on three key study findings: the systemic racism faced by student learners, the intersectional systemic racism faced by Black mothers, and the resistance strategies employed by Black mothers. By analyzing the data emerging from this qualitative research, this article explores the resistance strategies of Black mothers, which open new possibilities for Black educational futurity.

2. Travonne Edwards, University of Toronto; Maria Brisbane, University of Waterloo; Andre Laylor, University of Toronto

"I wasn't enrolled": Exploring the education experiences of Black youth living in care

The education system the leading referral source for Black families involved with Ontario’s child system. Across both the education and child welfare systems, Black youth face disparities and numerous challenges such as placement instability, lower academic achievement, and difficulty navigating relationships with peers and staff. Though it is established that Black youth experience poor experiences and outcomes across both these systems, there remains a gap in Canadian research examining the ways in which these impacts interlock and shape the educational experiences of Black youth in care. Employing Anti-Black Racism Theory and

Intersectionality theory as our theoretical frameworks, this study examines the educational experiences of Black youth living in care. This study analyzes 27 interviews with Black Caribbean youth as part of the Rights for Children and Youth Partnership Project study. Interviews were conducted using a narrative approach, centering storytelling and an informal interviewing style. Data was analyzed using several rounds of open coding to develop three narratives: enrollment and absenteeism; the operationalization of the duty to report; and relationships with teachers and peers amid child welfare involvement. These three narratives are used to explain and shed light on the ways in which anti-Black racism manifests in school environments specifically for Black youth involved in the child welfare system. We offer a series of policy and practice recommendations for both child welfare and education workers to provide more comprehensive supports for Black youth in care while they are attending school.

3. Stephanie Fearon, Toronto District School Board
Engaging Black Canadian Girls in Educational Research

A growing body of literature explores the schooling experiences of Black Canadian children. Such work further exposes the violence wielded by an education system that has long sought to exclude, surveil, and police Black children in schools across the country (Aladejebi, 2021; Litchmore, 2021; Maynard, 2017; Walcott and Abdillahi, 2019). Canadian scholarship on Black children's lives continues to prioritize the viewpoints of their adult caretakers. Moreover, such discourse largely centers adults' ideas on the educational performance and disciplinary experiences of Black Canadian boys (Litchmore, 2021; McPherson, 2020). Scant literature positions Black Canadian girls, especially those receiving special education support, as producers in research aimed at reimagining schools as liberatory spaces. Failure to engage Black girls in educational research hinders scholars, educators, and communities from fully grasping the possibilities for liberatory learning spaces in Canada (Litchmore, 2021; McPherson, 2020). This arts-informed autoethnography draws on literature and personal stories to investigate how I partnered with three Black Canadian girls to reconceptualize their role in research processes. Centering my work with Mica, a 10-year-old Black girl in a special education program, the study documents how I worked with Black Canadian girls to establish research processes as homeplace. The study drew on disability critical race theory (DisCrit), Black feminist notions of homeplace, and Endarkened storywork to share and analyse narratives of Black girl leadership and innovation. This paper begins with an overview of how Black Canadian girls are positioned within educational research. This paper continues with a presentation of the questions, theories, and frameworks that guided the study. Afterwards, a personal narrative grounds the exploration of Black girls as leaders in research processes, most notably in the study's design. The paper closes by offering researchers a series of reflection questions to help guide their repositioning of Black Canadian girls as knowledge producers in educational research.

4. Georgiana Mathurin, Toronto Metropolitan University
Black Childhood Futurity: Are There Safe Spaces For Black Children?

In this presentation, I position my experience as a Black Registered Early Childhood Educator [RECE], having the insider perspective of Black childhoods and "creating movement away from stories focused on gaps, deficits, and narrow learning outcomes" (Nxumalo, 2021, p. 1194). These

lenses situate educators as outsiders trying to understand Black children and their childhoods but lacking the knowledge thereof. Instead, many educators view Black children through a deficit lens (Nxumalo, 2021) and developmentally lagging (Broughton, 2020; Nxumalo, 2021). Who and what determines safe spaces for Black children when there are numerous cases of dehumanization, criminalization, and victimization? I seek to disrupt the notion of safe spaces. Black communities and organizations are forced to fix problems they did not create in the first place, especially when Black children experience racial injustice, disparity, inequity, and anti-Black racism. There needs to be an acceptance of Black knowledge(s), Black people, and their communities for equity, diversity, and inclusion [EDI] to be successful in all systems and institutions in Canada. I aim to explore how Black children continue to suffer because anti-Black racism is the problem in spaces, even in EDI practices. EDI should not be used as a saviourism to band-aid anti-Black racism that is openly visible and continues to harm Black children. EDI cannot fix an anti-Black racism problem in the same systems and institutions perpetuating Black children's violence and suffering. Therefore, Black childhood futurity (Maynard, 2018; Nxumalo, 2021) needs to be accompanied by Black freedom, Black liberation, Black emancipation, Black knowledge(s), and Black thought to disrupt the deficit lens for Black children. Black childhood futurity cannot exist through the "Western consciousness of Blackness" (Mbembe, 2017, p. 28), which normalizes whiteness as superior. As a result, it has failed Black children, whose spirits continue to be murdered daily (Love, 2016).

Re-imagining policing and police reform I

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together scholars who examine contemporary issues in Canadian policing from a sociological perspective. It provides nuanced accounts of prominent police reform strategies in contemporary policy debates. Panellists will cover topics of gender inclusion, body-worn cameras, police and mental health professional co-response teams, racism in police culture, and defunding the police. Adopting methodological approaches ranging from qualitative interview to content analysis, these presentations will enrich our understanding of law enforcement and police reform in Canada.

Organizer and Chair: Tianyi Xing, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. *Nitin Deckha, University of Guelph-Humber*

Gender Inclusion Police Recruitment and Its Role in Police Reform

Police organizations across North America are facing challenges to recruitment in the face of increasing public scrutiny, demands for greater equity and inclusion and the employee explorations for greater workload flexibility and autonomy as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Set within this unfolding and shifting recruitment context, my presentation shares insights gained from recent research into gender inclusion strategies in police recruitment across Ontario and examine how gender inclusion strategies in police recruitment can be situated as part of a larger process of re-imagining police and generating police reform. Partnering and collaborating with OWLE (Ontario Women in Law Enforcement [1]) to recruit potential research participants, the research team surveyed and interviewed uniformed and civilian members of police services to examine the most significant barriers in recruiting women into policing today, the efforts of various services to design and implement gender-based inclusion practices and to discuss any goals or targets in terms of gender-inclusive police recruitment. In addition, participants were asked to explore connections with their services specific gender inclusive police recruitment strategies with organizational goals around equity, diversity and inclusion. This presentation will identify how various aspects of policing, including physical testing, shift work, family responsibilities, police organizational culture, and greater public scrutiny continue to be perceived as barriers in police recruitment and related police reform. In addition, the presentation will share highlights how tactics being used by various Ontario police services to improve female recruitment in policing, including offering women-only recruitment sessions and information panels, a coaching approach to fitness testing preparation and the police application process, and identifying specific recruitment targets and metrics can facilitate re-imagining police engagement with communities. As such, the presentation will argue that these gender-inclusive recruitment strategies can be integrated into larger efforts to reform and redesign police services in Ontario.

2. *Holly Campeau, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting author: Laura Keesman, University of Groningen

Embodying the Lens: Re-Framing Police-Citizen Interactions Through the Body Camera

This paper examines new meanings that police-citizen interactions take on when officers make sense of them through the lens of body-worn cameras (BWCS). Drawing on 30 interviews with frontline police in a large Canadian city, we analyze the embodied character of BWCS to show how officers reframe their role and the subtleties of their approach in dealing with the public as more robotic. First, respondents believe BWCS curb their ability to build rapport with citizens, and therefore dehumanize interactions. Second, they report a need to operate in a more mechanical fashion to follow protocol for case-building and use-of-force. Still, 100% of respondents are in favor of BWC use – in an era of high visibility and pressure for accountability, video recording technology offers protection.

3. *Kaitlyn Hunter, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting authors: Ryan Broll, University of Guelph; Sulaimon Giwa, Memorial University

Black and Blue: Deconstructing Defund the Police

The demand to address police racism by ‘defunding the police’ echoed on- and offline in the summer of 2020 following the police murder of George Floyd, but it has not always been clear

what defunding the police entails. Through an analysis of 300 stories posted on the CBC News and CTV News websites between May 25, 2020, and September 30, 2021, this study addresses the construction of the Defund the Police campaign in Canadian online news media. Black Lives Matter organised their Defund the Police campaign as a demand for: (1) alternatives to police services; (2) decriminalization; and (3) disarmament, demilitarization and technology. Yet, news media prioritised calls for alternatives to police services, while providing less attention to disarmament, demilitarization and technology demands, and largely excluding decriminalization from defunding conversations altogether. The news media constructed the Defund the Police campaign around three fluid interpretations: defunding as a call to remove and abolish police, as a call for budgetary reallocation and alternatives to police, and as a call for police reform and accountability. Despite a variety of perspectives, support for a reallocation and alternatives interpretation of defunding was most prominent within the news media, suggesting that police budget cuts in favour of community supports will be the focus of defunding policy in the future.

4. *Daniel Kudla, Memorial University; Nathan Mullins, Memorial University*

Non-presenting author: Adrienne Peters, Memorial University

The Social Construction and Legitimization of Police Co-Response Teams

Since the early 2000s, many police departments across Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Australia have started forming what are believed to be more humane and ethical organizational strategies aimed at reducing unnecessary criminalization of mental illness. Although the specific responses from police organizations vary across jurisdictions, most police services acknowledge that the police should work with mental health professionals to better serve people experiencing a mental health crisis. Commonly described as the “co-response” approach, some mental health agencies and police services in Canada have recently formed collaborative responses that jointly dispatch police officers and mental health professionals to mental health crisis calls. Existing research on co-response teams has mostly focused on measuring various outcomes by researching officers as well as people in mental health distress. This study examines how Canadian co-response teams have been constructed and legitimized by various claimsmakers in the media as well as the language and framing of these teams within police-produced policy documents. It highlights the media framing from the 2000s inception of co-response teams to more recent civil society calls to Defund the Police. It highlights how the media and police construct and legitimize the utility of co-response teams over time as well as the evolving critiques of these teams.

5. *Manzah-Kyentoh Yankey, University of Alberta*

Racism, Racial Colourblindness and Police Culture in Canada

Despite the plethora of research on police culture, few studies have examined police culture from an intersectional approach. Based upon 16 interviews with women police officers from a police organization in Alberta, my findings demonstrate that anti-Indigenous racism, anti-Black racism, and xenophobia is a major problem in police culture. Many examples of racism included police officers saying racist jokes on-duty and in the office; physically abusing, racially profiling, and harassing Indigenous peoples, including those experiencing homelessness; anti-Black racism in homicide investigations and officers shouting racist and xenophobic slurs at refugees. Although white women were more likely than women of colour to acknowledge systemic racism in policing,

they often used colourblind ideologies to underestimate the existence of racism in Canadian policing, reinforcing the myth that racist police violence is only an American problem.

Sociological Perspectives on Homelessness II

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HOU2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Housing

Session Categories: Hybrid

Homelessness may be broadly understood as “a situation in which individuals or families live without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it” which is caused by “a complex interaction of individual factors, life events and structural (economic and societal) factors” (Uppal, 2022). Notably, Statistics Canada has acknowledged that homelessness is a “widespread social concern” in this country. More than 235,000 people in Canada experience homelessness in any given year and approximately 25,000 to 35,000 people may be experiencing homelessness on any given night (Strobel et al., 2021). There is strong evidence that some population groups (e.g., single men, individuals dealing with mental health issues, sexual minorities, women who have experienced domestic violence, Indigenous peoples, etc.) are found to be more likely to experience homelessness than others. This session welcomed papers that address public perceptions of homeless people and the various challenges faced by individuals experiencing homelessness based on empirical research.

Organizer and Chair: Henry Chow, University of Regina

Presentations:

1. Jayne Malenfant, McGill University

Non-presenting authors: Alex Nelson, Western University; Kaitlin Schwan, Women's National Housing and Homelessness Network

Understanding Homelessness Amongst Gender-Diverse People in Canada: A Human Rights Approach

Gender-diverse peoples face increased barriers and discrimination across systems—including healthcare, education, criminal justice, and child welfare systems. Within Canada, housing also presents unique challenges for Two-Spirit, trans, nonbinary, and other gender-diverse peoples—from discrimination in rental market access to the rigid gender binary that organizes the emergency shelter system. Based on findings from the 2021 Pan-Canadian Women's Housing and Homelessness Survey this paper will present a portrait of human rights violations experienced by Two-Spirit, trans, non-binary and gender diverse people across Canada. The authors will outline barriers for gender diverse peoples across the housing spectrum, including experiences of

poverty and violence in childhood, youth, and adulthood, lack of access to intersecting social systems, poor and inadequate housing conditions, and severe rates of discrimination within housing and labour markets. This paper will outline unique challenges within the shelter system for gender diverse peoples, as well as additional barriers faced by Two-Spirit people and communities facing multiple forms of marginalization within settler colonial housing systems. This paper suggests possibilities for a rights-based approach to addressing housing rights violations for gender-diverse peoples. We outline how approaches grounded in the National Housing Strategy Act necessitate action toward addressing housing need in these communities. We advocate for gender-affirming approaches, both within the housing sector and intersecting systems (healthcare, criminal justice, labour market, etc.) which gender-diverse peoples specified as contributing to experiences of homelessness. In order to realize the right to housing for gender diverse peoples, we must also ensure that there is sufficient and appropriate housing stock available. We emphasize the need for community, safety, and freedom from discrimination in building responses to housing rights violations. Finally, we provide a scan of current responses to gender-diverse homelessness, offering examples of burgeoning programs that aim to provide gender-affirming space toward housing rights—arguing that in order to realize the right to housing, impacted communities must be supported to shape (and lead) policies and practices.

2. *Eric Weissman, University of New Brunswick; Kristen Byrne, University of New Brunswick; Jessie-Lynn Cross, University of New Brunswick*

Non-presenting authors: Kevin Friese, University of Alberta; Emily Berg, University of Alberta; Rezvaneh Erfani, University of Alberta

Post-Secondary student homelessness in Canada: An intersectional approach

This paper is part of an ongoing policy-focused qualitative study on post-secondary student homelessness (PSSH) in Canada. Here, we present our initial and emerging themes based on over 70 qualitative in-depth interviews involving students with lived experiences of homelessness and housing insecurities and faculty and administrative staff in 7 different post-secondary institutions across the country. Our primary goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the systemic causes of homelessness and barriers to access services and support for students based on the first-hand data we have collected during the past two years. We are also offering a critical understanding of existing research on student homelessness by employing an intersectional lens to our analysis of the collected data examining the interrelationships of gender, race, class, sexual orientation and discrimination in access to housing as a human right. Our research sheds light on how mental health and illness impacts student homelessness and is concurrently impacted by it. It also offers a critical examination of the interlocking relationship between family dynamics, intergenerational trauma, drug use/overuse, sexual violence, domestic abuse and experiences of homelessness, broadly defined.

3. *Phebian Motojesi, University of Regina*

A Survey of the Attitudes of University of Regina Students Towards Homelessness

The survey on “Attitudes of University of Regina students toward homelessness” measured students’ perception about homelessness and homeless people using 6 items “Homelessness Scale, on a 5-point scale; 5= strongly disagree; 4=disagree; 3=Uncertain or not applicable;

2=agree; 1=strongly Agree, with the result showing good positive reliability. This survey aimed at understanding the attitudes of the university of Regina students toward homelessness, and their opinion on the causes and whose responsibilities it is to curtail the rise of homelessness in society while contributing to the relatively sparing works available on attitudes towards homelessness. Six demographic variables; sex, socio-economic status, racial origin, length of stay in Canada, religion, country of birth, and other 8 contextual predictor variables were used to predict the Attitude of University of Regina Students towards Homelessness. A convenient sample size of 433 students was selected, and questionnaires were developed, and administered collectively as a class study, while analysis was done independently. The sample population represents; n=207 males, a valid 48.6%, 217 females, representing a valid 50.9%, with more than half of the respondents having a legal status in Canada (n=333, represented with a valid percent of 80%), international students (n=58, 13.9%), landed immigrant/PR (n=24, 5.8), while others (n=1, 0.2%). The descriptive statistics reveal that the majority of the respondents have positive attitudes toward homelessness, and are supportive of homeless people. A Multiple Ordinary Least-Squares regression prediction of students' attitudes towards homelessness, $F(14, 418) = 16.08$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .350$, with an adjusted $R^2 = .328$, this model explained 32.8% of the variance. Findings further demonstrated that; sex, political perspectives, donations for the homeless, lack of stable/affordable housing, duration of stay in Canada, and leaving the military are significant to homelessness, and interestingly, religion was not significant to homelessness, while respondents put the blame of homelessness on the government.

4. *Charisse Vitto, University of Regina; Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Beliefs about the Causes of Homelessness and Interactions with Homeless People: A Study of Undergraduate Students in a Canadian Prairie City

Homelessness, which can be broadly understood as a situation in which individuals or families live without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it (Uppal, 2022), is a growing problem in Canada, particularly in major cities. According to Statistics Canada (2022), nearly 3% of people who make housing decisions for their household have experienced unsheltered homelessness, while about 15% have experienced hidden homelessness. Notably, homelessness has been regarded as one of the most complex and misunderstood social problems (Mago, 2013; Wisehart, Wisehart, and Briihl, 2013). Earlier studies have demonstrated that the homeless people are a stigmatized group and that the general population hold a negative view of these individuals (Buck, Toro, and Ramos, 2004; Fertig and Reingold, 2008; Salvation Army, 2021). Based on a questionnaire survey of over 400 undergraduate students in a Canadian Prairie city, this paper explores respondents' views on the major causes of homelessness and their interaction experience with homeless people.

5. *Carter Tongs, Carleton University; Andy Zubac, Carleton University*

Previous experience of homelessness as a factor in confidence in the police: A quantitative analysis

The conversation regarding Canadians' confidence in the police has focused strongly on the impacts of demographic and socioeconomic variables such as visible minority status, sex, education, and immigrant status. While these studies shed light onto the intersectional

dimension of confidence in the police, current research has not been exhaustive in examining potential experiences that may impact an individual's confidence in the police. This article aims to investigate further by examining how an experience of homelessness may affect this confidence. Previous research regarding the impact of homelessness on confidence in police has focused on individuals experiencing homelessness at the time of the study. In this paper, we examine the potential lasting effect that previous experiences of homelessness can have on police confidence. Using data from the 2014 general social survey, this study investigates the association between lived experiences of homelessness and attitudes toward police and sheds light on how disability, experiences of victimization, and contact with the police may influence this relationship. This study hypothesizes that individuals who have experienced homelessness in the past are less likely, on average, to have confidence in the police than individuals who have not. This study further hypothesizes that contact with police, feelings of neighbourhood safety, and experiences of victimization do not explain the association between past experiences of homelessness and confidence in the police, indicating that there are important features of having been homeless that impact confidence in the police.

Sociology of Education in Higher Education Institutions III

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU2C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Education

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that draw on empirical, theoretical, or methodological issues in the realm of Higher Education.

Organizers: Alana Butler, Queens University; Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University

Chair: Emerson LaCroix, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. *Anne-Marie Bresee, Western University*

Gendered dimension in student advising: The faculty care gap

The neoliberal university has transformed professors into front-line workers and their students into consumers of higher learning, placing the onus on professors to maintain customer/student satisfaction. In front-line work, the traditional dyad of worker-management becomes a triad where the customer also has authority. As a result, professors may experience not only institutional pressure, but also pressure from students. Not surprisingly, a student's perception of supportive faculty is linked to the successful completion of a degree. However, such emotional labour is often undervalued and unrewarded for professors. Between February and April 2023 an online survey will be conducted involving professors working in the arts, social sciences and

humanities at 21 Ontario universities. Findings will show to whom students direct their requests for academic and well-being support, reflecting whether a gendered division of labour continues to exist in the academic workplace. Similar to physical and intellectual labour, emotional labour, when exploited, is associated with depression, alienation and loss of identity. Such dissonance frequently results in stress and anxiety; often associated with workplace burnout. Study results will also indicate whether male and female professors report similar stress levels in providing student support and whether such stress levels are consistent in academic workplace cultures across the province. Gender also intersects with other axes of identity, including hiring rank. Universities under-invest in new tenured hires and increasingly rely on contract faculty. Literature has shown contract faculty, who are physically on campus less than tenured peers, are also less accessible and integrated into campus culture. At the same time, tenured professors are also less available to students as a result of increasing workloads. The study examines what role hiring rank plays in the handling of requests for student support.

2. *Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting authors: Micaela McBridge, University of Waterloo; Jennifer Yessis, University of Waterloo; Zara Rafferty, University of Waterloo; Laura Williams, University of Waterloo; Josh Edmondstone, University of Waterloo; Krithika Subbiah, University of Waterloo

Planning for the Future: Using Community Based Participatory Research to Reflect on and Learn from Students' and Instructors' Experiences with Remote Course Delivery during the Pandemic.

During the peak of COVID-19 pandemic, many educational institutions, including most of those in Canada, transitioned from in-person to remote course delivery. The literature on students' and instructors' experiences with remote learning, which flourished in the COVID-19 aftermath, highlighted many challenges for students and instructors. Among the concerns shared by those who taught or attended remote courses, lack of personal connections between students and instructors emerged as a particularly prominent challenge detrimental to teaching and learning. Considerably less attention was given to the positive lessons we can learn from this experience as instructors and as students. Seeking to address this gap in the literature, the goal of this project is to utilize Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) to explore (a) which aspects of the remote course delivery students and instructors found beneficial for students' learning, and (b) which teaching and learning activities and assessments should be preserved in post-pandemic course design. The project was designed to be deployed in a Faculty of one of the Ontario Universities which hosts approximately 70 faculty members and close to 4,000 undergraduate and graduate students. The reliance on CBPR methodology was intentionally proposed as a way to (re)build a sense of community among instructors and students within the Faculty. Online anonymous surveys and focus groups with students and instructors are used to collect data, which is analyzed by the team of researchers comprised of students and instructors within the Faculty. The findings from the study, shared during the presentation, will highlight what positive lessons can we learn from remote course delivery and how these can be sustainability integrated into future courses.

3. *Anastasia Kulpa, Univeristy of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton*

Grades as Gifts

Based on interviews with tenured and tenure-track faculty in Psychology at Canadian universities, this paper argues that faculty draw on multiple understandings of the grades they assign in their courses. Some of these are documented and discussed in the available literature; this is the case, for example, for faculty using grades to rank students and communicate which students should be admitted to graduate and professional programs. Other conceptions of grades, however, are new. Although grades are often described as a reflection of student work, which is to say something students “earn” by investing effort in the course, a majority of participants in this sample describe some of the grades that they assign (e.g. particular criteria in a rubric, or particular elements in their course outlines) in language which evokes, sometimes explicitly, notions of gifts and gift-giving. Socially, gifts and the practice of giving them can be used to define or redefine relationships between giver and recipient, as well as function as a site where givers claim particular identities for themselves. This paper presents a qualitative analysis of participant comments about the process of grading in their classroom to begin to articulate the nuances of what faculty intend when they connect aspect of their grading to gift-giving.

4. *Reanna Sexton, University of Victoria*

Pedagogical Post-Grad Crisis: Exploring the Legacy of Community-Engaged Learning (CEL) Course Experiences

Community Engaged Learning (CEL) applied sociology courses pedagogically extend learning beyond the classrooms of higher education institutions (Shaw and Nagel, 2019). Research and survey data support that CEL applied sociology courses are beneficial pedagogies for undergraduate students increasing scholastic and social skills in the interim (Berard and Ravelli, 2021; Savage, 2022). Although pre- and post-course surveys and research findings are useful for measuring short-term, attitudinal, and motivational change, short-term change does not necessarily lead to long-term modification. Emphasis on sociology's crisis of relevance by students, researchers, and society is symbolic of the lack of certainty about how sociology can be practiced and applied in an increasingly complex empirical world (Carroll, 2013; Graizbord, 2019). Critical knowledge about applied sociology's pedagogical facets is needed to maintain sociology's relevance in policy and social issues as a discipline in higher academia. Exploratory qualitative methodologies that use conversational interview methods present an opportunity to investigate the long-term impacts of CEL applied sociology courses. Lived experiences after graduation are explored through in-depth interviews with 5-10 participants who have experienced a fourth-year CEL applied sociology course at the University of Victoria (UVic). By focusing on a singular course, delivered five times, a retrospective case study presents an opportunity for a comprehensive and holistic review of the relational impacts of CEL after graduation. This research captures a range of perspectives while controlling for the specific university program, teacher, course structure, local economy, and community. In-depth investigation of complex issues in real life-settings explores social relationships and social forces through reflective contemplation into CEL and its relational applications of sociology that situate participants as interactive social beings. Results contribute to theoretical and empirical understandings of the sociology of education as an evolving permeable academic discipline that interacts beyond the conclusive moment of undergraduate graduation. More findings are forthcoming.

Sociology of Friendship I

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SON1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

In the topics that feature in most introductory sociology texts there are weeks devoted to sociology of sexualities and sociology of the family. Sociology curriculum also features discussions of primary socialization which often include some discussion of peers. However, contemporary Canadian sociology introductory texts rarely mention the sociology of friendship. Yet, at the foundation of successful families, many forms of socialization, the momentum of social movements, the strength of civil society, meaningful work environments, and healthy aging, is friendship. In the face of climate disasters and a global pandemic, friendships and friendship networks offer sustenance, material, and emotional supports. Friendships enliven urban spaces, energize campus communities, and usher people into all sorts of familiar and strange roles: parenting, widowhood, marginal professions.

Organizer and Chair: Tonya Davidson, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. Reiss Kruger, York University

Roleplaying Games as a Space for Friendship: Healing the Pandemic Wound

Friendship takes many forms. We can see from the interactions which individuals have (Mead, 2013, 2002; Goffman, 1959, 1966, 1981, 1986a, 1986b; Blumer, 1969), to the memories we maintain (Jedlowski, 2001; Olick and Robbins, 1998; Packard, 2005; Zerubavel, 1996), to the social status and capital associated with certain relationships (Weber, 2013, 1994; Bourdieu, 1968, 1982, 1992, 2003) that friendship is a phenomenon which threads between the background and foreground of many social relations. What form it takes, and how pliable and firm it is, depends on a range of social and historical phenomena. Questions of scarcity may impact the choice to share or not; cultural expectations of preferencing family members to non-family members in a will may impact distribution of goods post-mortem; and the games we play and the way we play them can impact who our friends are and how we maintain them. It is this final area I focus on in this work. Specifically, I look at the phenomena of roleplaying games ('RPGs') as a space for the creation and maintenance of friendship (Eklund and Roman, 2017; Lai and Fung, 2020; Fitzsimmons, 2022; MacCallum-Steward, 2014; Kociatkiewicz, 2000; Fine, 2002). In this paper I look at ways RPGs impact those playing them, the flexibility that RPGs have for creating and maintaining friendships across time and space, and how they represent a case study for many shared experiences which show the importance of shared experiences in creating and maintaining friendships, especially in the context of a post-COVID-19 world. This work will be partially theoretical, and partially autoethnographic. The former based on a range of works and traditions - notes above - the latter based on my lived experience as both a PC ('Player Character')

and GM ('Game Master'), both in-person and digitally, before, during, and after the outbreak of COVID-19.

2. *James Iveniuk, NORC at the University of Chicago*

Non-presenting authors: Keith Neuman, Environics Institute; Andrew Parkin, Environics Institute

Friend network segregation by race/ethnicity in Toronto, 2018-2022

Friendships between people from different racial/ethnic groups are a key form of bridging social capital. Toronto, as a highly multi-cultural city, is a crucial site for the formation of these cross-group friendships in Canada. Informed by foci theory, urban-ecological perspectives, and theories of social network closure, we examine the determinants of different-ethnicity friendships in Toronto, using two waves of data from the Toronto Social Capital Project (2018 and 2022; N=7370). Linking these individual-level data to the 2016 census at the Forward Sortation Area (FSA) level, we employ mixed-effects ordinal logistic regression models, with multiple imputation, to examine associations with levels of different-ethnicity friendship in Toronto. We find that all non-White respondents were more likely to have different-ethnicity friendships, compared to White respondents, and that the level of different-ethnicity friendship rose from 2018 to 2022, for all racial and ethnic groups. We also examined the percent of a respondent's FSA that is the same ethnicity as the respondent, and found that this was associated with lower levels of different-ethnicity friendship; this association remained stable over time. Income, education, friend network size, marriage, religious service attendance, and FSA-level economic disadvantage were not significantly associated with different-ethnicity friendship. Recent immigrants were less likely to have different-ethnicity friendships. We close with implications for theories of inter-group contact in the Canadian context, especially following the advent of COVID-19.

3. *Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta; Ondine Park, University of British Columbia*

Loneliness and Friendliness in Context

Loneliness is a significant and complex social issue of the times. It has generated considerable attention in recent years, sometimes verging on alarm. Most loneliness-related research in the social sciences, as well as popular representations of loneliness, prioritize the role of familial, romantic, or other intimate relationships and close, deep personal ties. "Collective" loneliness is an under-theorised and under-addressed type of loneliness, characterized by a painful sense or experience of separateness from a broader social environment, a lack of belonging, inclusion, or feeling welcome. In this presentation we consider this type of loneliness in relation to the category of friendliness, broadly defined. We develop a socio-spatial approach to collective loneliness through the idea of a "friendly" environment. The notion of the friendly environment offers a way to think about connectivity and social inclusion in a broad sense – and the factors that mitigate or contribute to collective loneliness. We ask: what conditions – e.g. social, spatial, temporal – are conducive to a friendly environment? We incorporate diverse illustrative examples from contemporary Canada throughout our presentation.

Sociology of Migration II: Covid-19 and migration

Monday May 29 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

The interrelationships between Covid-19 and migration form a relatively new area of inquiry. Studies in many countries show the links between Covid and the disruption of global chains, the reduction in aid assistance, the implementation of border controls designed to reduce the spread of Covid, and the impacts within countries on migrant populations. In this session, new research highlights interrelationships between Covid and migrant precarity in Ecuador and then turns to the impacts of Covid on migrants in Canada. The research covers extensive ground, moving from the study of the behaviours of migrant farm workers in Quebec during the time of Covid to the consequences of Covid for migrant health workers and for increasing precarity of non-status workers. The final paper assess the impact of “covid blame” in which Chinese international students may experience racial discrimination associated with the origins of the pandemic which in turn influences motivations to remain in Canada.

Organizers: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Chair: Secil Ertorer, Canisius College

Presentations:

1. *Cheryl Martens, Universidad San Francisco de Quito; Maria Mercedes Eguiguren, USFQ/Balsillie School of International Affairs*

Covid-19, migrant precarity and the limits of humanitarian assistance: the case of Ecuador

The Covid-19 pandemic, within the literature, is frequently found to have a disproportionate impact on migrants in the Global South. Less attention, however, has been focused on the ways in which the pandemic has affected the job and food security of migrants. Based on an SSHRC and CIHR multi-country research projects on migration, and food security in the Global South in the context of Covid-19, this paper examines the case of Ecuador, interrogating how the State and other institutional actors in Ecuador responded to the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic and how this response impacted the food security of Venezuelan migrants to Ecuador. Drawing on policy research including publications by the Ecuadorian government and International Organizations, we argue that the Ecuadorian state response to the social and economic effects of the pandemic excluded migrants, who were thus forced to seek emergency aid from International Organizations. We argue that the simultaneous withdrawal of the State from its social protection responsibilities along with the expanding interventions of International Organizations as the main institutional actors, resulted in the strengthening of assistential models

of migration governance. Our findings coincide with recent literature on migration governance in South America and point to the potentially detrimental effects of assistential humanitarian governance models in terms of prolonging situations of migrant precarity and its crucial link to food insecurity.

2. *Guillermo Candiz, Université de l'Ontario français; Tanya Basok, University of Windsor*
Acts of citizenship in time and space among agricultural migrant workers in Quebec during the COVID-19 pandemic

Migrant farm workers recruited under Canadas temporary employment programs work in difficult environments, under poor working conditions, and living in unsafe housing in remote rural communities. Fearful of repatriation or replacement, many accept their working and living conditions as part of a necessary sacrifice to improve their living conditions and those of their families in the countries of origin. At the same time, some migrant farm workers assert their agency by escaping from farms, subverting regulations, or challenging various forms of discipline used to control their bodies and activities. Following Isin and Nielsen (2008), we refer to these actions as "acts of citizenship." Drawing on research conducted among migrant farm workers during the COVID-19 pandemic in the province of Quebec, Canada, we situate these acts, particularly the tendency to escape from abusive and exploitative working relationships, in a particular space and time shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic. More specifically, we demonstrate the link between these acts and certain conditions and opportunities that arose at that time, such as increased support for migrant farmworkers by a non-governmental organization and the facilitation of movement of migrant farmworkers across the Canada-U.S.-border by the "migration industry."

3. *Jana Borrás, York University*
Will I wake up?: The Experience of Migrant Health Care Workers during COVID-19

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the experiences and struggles of paid care workers worldwide are unveiled (Tungohan, 2020; Wu, Styra, and Gold, 2020; Pelley, 2020). The pandemic has exposed many challenges and vulnerabilities faced by care workers who remained invisible in the public and scholarly debate over the years. In Canada, there is a growing number of migrant healthcare providers working in institutional settings that are receiving less attention from scholars. Drawing from 31 semi-structured interviews conducted with healthcare workers in the Greater Toronto Area, this presentation aims to explore the socio-political, economic, and health effects of the pandemic on this population. I argue that the pandemic intensified the vulnerabilities experienced by migrant healthcare workers, as they continued to be undervalued and underpaid despite their essential contributions during the pandemic.

4. *Luin Goldring, York University; Sara Hormozinejad, University of Toronto; Sarah Marshall, York University; Jana Borrás, York University*
Non-presenting author: Patricia Landolt, University of Toronto
The Double Jeopardy of COVID Lockdowns: Non-Status Essential Workers and Families in the GTA

The COVID lockdowns brought attention to the differential social, health, and economic impacts of the pandemic, particularly for racialized people in low-wage jobs who were transformed into “essential workers.” Celebrated as heroes, some of these workers and their families remained largely invisible. The COVID lockdowns added layers of vulnerability to non-status workers and their families already experiencing precarious employment because they remained largely outside of the field of vision and economic supports available to those with the relative security of PR and citizenship. Concepts of bordering and differential inclusion help us frame how non-status residents remained outsiders to government income supports and workplace protections yet faced confusion, shifting boundaries and limited access to healthcare, and other supports, despite extended access to vaccines and “medically necessary” healthcare. We report on a research collaboration between the FCJ Refugee Centre and academics from York University and the University of Toronto. We focus on families to examine family dynamics, health, and employment to show how shifting boundaries of formal access intersected with substantive challenges in the context of job loss and housing constraints to produce contradictory patterns. Families had to deal with stress related to income loss, housing and space, isolation, children’s schooling, and mental and physical health. At the same time, non-status migrants, particularly women with children, developed capacities and expanded their roles at home and beyond, managing social reproduction under new constraints. The long-term impacts of these transformations remain to be seen. Meanwhile, the study offer points of reference for advocacy, service delivery, research and policy practice related to borders, bordering and migrant justice calls for status for all.

Trust as a fundamental cause of health and health inequality

Monday May 29 3:30 pm - 4:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA9

Session Format: Keynote Lecture

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: Hybrid

Moderator: Cary Wu, York University

Keynote Speaker: Ichiro Kawachi, Chair, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

In this keynote lecture, Dr. Ichiro Kawachi, world-leading social epidemiologist and Director of the Center for Society and Health at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health will explore how social trust is a fundamental cause of health and health inequality. The session is followed by a panel discussion including sociologists who have made significant contributions to research on trust and health inequality.

Welcome Reception

Monday May 29 5:30 pm - 7:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Meet your fellow delegates and reconnect with colleagues after 4 long years!

Join us for an informal reception sponsored by the Canadian Sociological Association and the Sociology Department at York University.

Dr. Irene Shankar, President of the Canadian Sociological Association

Dr. Mark Thomas, Chair of York University's Department of Sociology (Keele Campus)

Dr. Andrew Dawson, Professeur agrégé et directeur, Département de sociologie, Collège Glendon

Art in the lives of Children and Youth

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

Children have the fundamental right to create and participate in the arts, as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children. This session explores the role of creativity and the arts in the lives of children and youth. Presentations in this session will examine the interconnection between art and childhood from a variety of angles, such as how art can be used as a research methodology with children and youth, how art plays a significant role in the online communication of youth, and how art can be used to increase mental wellness during challenging times.

Organizer and Chair: Madison Moore, Trent University

Presentations:

1. *Nidhi Menon, University of Toronto*

Re-imagining creative arts-based research methodology as activism

It is widely believed that social science research is always political and as a scholar of social justice education, using creative visual arts-based methods in my doctoral research project situates me as an activist, open to the discomfort of public criticism and constantly pushing back against neoliberal ideologies that threaten equity and social justice (Finley, 2005). In using an arts-based inquiry in my research project, I construct action-oriented processes for inquiry, and practice critical action research that is useful for my participants. Arts-based research associated with postmodern qualitative inquiry is recognized as a radical, ethical and revolutionary

methodology that is essential to understand the broader social organization and relationality within which we make meaning (Finley, 2005). Conducting participatory arts-based research with Syrian refugee children and families, a marginalized population, lends to ethically practicing research with this population. In my research there is a redefinition of the role of the researcher and participant – young children (re)imagined as collaborators and co-researchers, which invites a blurring of lines and responsibilities. If my inquiry had to be meaningful, it was essential to make meaning in an environment that supported an ethics of care which is considered essential to the new paradigm for social science research (Allan, 1995; Lincoln and Guba, 1996). Arts-based methodologies emerged from post-Colonial and postmodern contexts that rejected the notion of objective natural reality, a reality whose existence and properties are logically independent of human beings—of their minds, their societies, their social practices, or investigative techniques. Using arts-based methodology is to dismiss this idea as a kind of naive realism. As a researcher working with marginalized communities, I reinterpret methods and ethics to reject traditional extractive ideologies to frame research methods within action-oriented ideologies that give back to communities (Lincoln, 1995).

2. *Erika Alegria, Brock University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Christine Tardif-Williams, Brock University; Luiza Mattos Jobim da Costa, Independent Scholar*

Exploring the worlds of homeless children living in Southern Ontario

Children and adult perspectives differ (Mandell, 1988; Prout, 2000). Given that various studies that outline the experiences of homeless people are predominantly informed by the experiences of adults and youth, this paper will focus on the experiences of children specifically, thus adding to the literature on homeless children (Carrasco, 2019). In this paper, we will present our initial findings on a qualitative research project with diverse children living in transitional housing in Southern Ontario. Our findings stem from a series of arts-based research activities mobilized through weekly interactions with a group of children living in transitional housing to gain a deeper understanding of our participants' views and experiences, including their perspectives on the services and resources offered to support them; challenges they face; coping strategies that they use; and some potential good things that occur in their daily lives. While we attend to difficult aspects of these children's lives, we also look at their strategies and strengths through a social-justice based orientation to resiliency, as the current literature tends to exclusively focus on the negative impacts of being homeless (Fairchild et al, 2016; Fairchild et al., 2019). Thus, our findings encourage shifts in how we conceptualize homeless children and point to the kind of services and supports children feel that need when living in transitional housing. Supportive services can only be advanced if we invite, facilitate and amplify children's voices and capacities by listening to their thoughts and experiences, and allowing for a meaningful understanding and acknowledgement of where changes are necessary to best support them

3. *Madison Moore, Trent University*

An Analysis of the Social Uses of Youths Photographs in Digital Spaces

Ninety percent of Canadian youth use social media applications (SMA), such as Instagram and Tik Tok, to connect with their peers, families, and communities (Schimmele et al., 2021). The taking and posting of photographs and interacting with the photographs of others on SMA's is

particularly essential to examine because people develop a cultural understanding of their world by witnessing photographs and, in turn, express their own consciousness when they create images (Rose, 2001; Pink 2012). Using Paul Duncums' (1993) theory of the social uses of pictures in the lives of children, I will examine the various social roles taking and sharing pictures within the digital realm have for youth. My presentation is based on the findings of semi-structured interviews with 34 youths. Photovoice methodologies were applied to the interview approach. This presentation will discuss why the act of creating photographs is a fundamental component of social communication in youth culture.

4. *Laura H. V. Wright, University of Edinburgh*

Non-presenting authors: Katey Warran, University College London (UCL); Heather Devoy, Youth Advisor; Georgia Gardner, Youth Advisor

A critical reflection on collaborative and creative arts-based research with a youth advisory: the Dance/Connect study

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an increased interest in exploring the role of online creative arts activities in children and young people's mental health. As young people and individuals with existing mental health conditions have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19, the aim of the Dance/Connect study was to explore if and how eight weeks of group online dance classes may support young people (aged 16-24) living with anxiety. The study was mixed-methods (qualitative, quantitative, participatory, arts-based) and was delivered in partnership with a youth advisory of young people aged 16-24. In this presentation, we will introduce creative methods conducted in partnership with our youth advisory (e.g. River Journey), and critically explore our coproduction processes of collaborating with young people to deliver this research in view of academic structures and the changing social context of the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes reflecting on collaborating on research methods and tools, embodied experiences, creative co-writing processes, and shared learning between academic and young researchers. We also explore the youth advisory experience and the dance and creative methods' effects on young researchers' own lives and contributions to social change within and outside the research.

Criminology and Law I

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session features presentations in the areas of criminology, law and society, and sociolegal studies.

Organizer and Chair: Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. *Firdaous Sbaï, University of Toronto*

Racial disproportionality in incarceration: measuring the legacy of racial history

Some canonical works explaining the over-representation of Black Americans in the carceral system have emphasized their unique history with slavery. This paper explores this legacy by investigating both the presence of comparable levels of disproportional imprisonment in Canada, and the relationship between racial history and contemporary imprisonment. I compare the disproportional incarceration of seven ethno-racial groups across all American and Canadian jurisdictions (states, provinces, territories). I first measure country-level differences in levels of disproportionality in incarceration. I used t-tests to compare multiple disparity measures between the two countries, both looking at averages across non-white groups, and looking at the most disproportionately incarcerated groups specifically (Black Americans and Indigenous people in Canada). After finding equivalent levels of racial disparities in both countries, I seek to evaluate the weight of a broader legacy of racial repression and citizenship exclusion as a predictor for this disproportionality. Using a mixed-methods approach, I first conducted comparative-historical research to generate an ordinal variable for this legacy – combining archival data on slavery, legal segregation, and *de jure* voting restrictions – to capture the extent of formal barriers to equal citizenship for each group-jurisdiction in the sample. I then present regression models to test the effect of this legacy variable on contemporary imprisonment in contrast with other prominent explanatory variables. I find that histories of racial repression robustly predict higher disproportional imprisonment for groups after controlling for relevant variables, with no difference in effect size between the two countries.

2. *Nahid Rahimipour Anaraki, Memorial University*

Practicing Religious Rituals in Iranian Prisons: A Qualitative Study

Research about practicing Islam in prisons, has been focused on Western countries (the US, the UK, and France) where Muslim prisoners constantly expose to discrimination and stigmatization as “religious radicals” or “terrorists”. There is a dearth of scientific evaluations and scholarly work about the relationship Muslim inmates have with religious rituals in countries where Islam is the official religion and imposed by the State. This study aims to explore the perception and practice of religious rituals in Iranian prisons. Data were collected by means of in-depth, semi-structured interviews with prisoners and former prisoners from governmental and non-governmental organizations and grounded theory was subsequently utilized to analyze the extracted data. The participants consisted of 38 males and 52 females ranging in age from 10 to 65 years old. Over the course of the study, four categories were identified and extracted: 1. Death row and mothers’ wards: religious landscape; 2. Memorizing the Quran to minimize deprivation; 3. Performing prayers as a habit or seeking forgiveness; 4. Islamic Carnivals: Muharram and Ramadan. The findings of this study show that practicing religious rituals in Iranian prisons is neither a symbol of resistance as it is in Western countries nor a coercive mechanism as it was early after the 1979 Islamic revolution. It is an instrumental mechanism,

especially by assigning privileges to memorizing the Quran and attending congregational prayers. Practicing Islam rituals is a habitual or situational phenomenon to make repentance, seek God's forgiveness, gain inner peace, showcase of masculinity and heroism, gain furlough, and guarantee clemency. Prisoners referred those who practice Islam rituals as "fake believers", who are merely seeking privileges. Although, Islam is not a salient component of identity construction in Iranian prisons, yet religious-based rehabilitation among inmates on death row and incarcerated mothers still exists.

3. *Helen Kosci, University of Oxford*

A Closer Look at The Impact of Support Programming on Successful Desistance from Crime

In the United Kingdom, nearly half of those that are released (48%) are reconvicted of another offence within their first year of release (Ministry of Justice, 2022), and 75% reoffend within nine years of release (UK Research and Innovation, 2018). Sociologists have long been intrigued by the mechanisms that motivate the desistance vs persistence of criminal activity. The central debate that occupies desistance literature at the moment is how much importance we should ascribe to structural vs subjective mechanisms responsible for change in criminal behavior. Whereas structuralist theories place emphasis on the importance of one's context when desisting – be that neighborhood, employment opportunities, living situation, network, or support available – subjective theories place emphasis on socio-cognitive mechanisms, such as individual intent and motivation to desist. My study lies at the heart of this theoretical debate. Despite most theories adopting an interactionist approach and acknowledging the influence of both types of mechanisms, some unresolved tensions still exist about the importance given to one type of mechanism over the other. I am unconvinced by Paternoster and Bushway's (2009) argument that intentional self-change must always precede new social roles and opportunities – such that individual intent and motivation need to exist first in order to realize the potential of structural advancements and new opportunities. I am curious whether it is possible for socio-cognitive, internal change to occur after (and as a result of) structural changes? Proving this would demonstrate that it is enough for a support programme to target the structural impediments to desistance, and the subjective mechanisms will naturally follow. Through a detailed case study of one such support programme, the Restart Thames Valley pilot programme, I hope to learn about the changes that occur to one's subjective mechanisms as the programme removes structural impediments and provides prison leavers with new opportunities.

4. *Alexandra Crowley, University of Guelph; Carolyn Yule, University of Guelph; Laura MacDiarmid, University of Guelph*

Re-imagining a Post-Pandemic Bail System: Lessons Learned from the 'Covid crew'

The Covid-19 pandemic ushered in dramatic changes to the modality and operation of bail. Some of the most fundamental aspects of bail release and supervision could no longer happen face-to-face, prompting the immediate implementation of virtual hearings and telephone reporting. While socio-legal research is beginning to chart lessons learned from the pandemic, there is a noticeable gap regarding the lived experience during this pre-conviction phase of the criminal justice system. Using interview data from 33 bail supervisors across Ontario, Canada, we explore ways to "re-imagine" the future of bail. Our findings identify which adaptations brought

on by the pandemic are useful, and should continue, versus those that are detrimental and should be abandoned. On one hand, the benefits of hybrid reporting options, improved inter-agency communication, and a willingness to divert more accused from custody prompted the courts to reassess existing approaches to bail release. On the other hand, obstacles to accessing legal counsel, delays in bail hearings, a lack of rapport between accused and bail supervisors, and a dearth of social services, exposed and deepened the pre-existing deficits of the bail system. Our results generate valuable knowledge regarding opportunities to innovate and improve the operation of bail to avoid exacerbating injustice for the most marginalized accused.

Development and Conflict: Land, Resources, Violence, and Corruption

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DEV1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Development

Session Categories: In-person

This session examines neoliberal-induced development challenges in the areas of resource extraction, conflict over land distribution, and anti-corruption initiatives.

Organizers: Jasmin Hristov, University of Guelph; Liam Swiss, Memorial University; Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University; Hassan Mahmud, Northwestern University, Qatar

Chair: Jasmin Hristov, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. *Harrison Dressler, Queen's University*

Unrealizing Canada's Nuclear Colonialism: Capitalist Realism and the Public Sphere

Jürgen Habermas (1989 [1962]) argues that the development of capitalism facilitated the construction of the bourgeois public sphere, a discursive arena wherein competing perspectives influence the state's development. However, Habermas forewarned the colonization of the public sphere by market forces. In Canada, actors in industry, government, and civil society have proposed small modular reactors as a technological solution to climate change. Durant and Fuji Johnson (2009) argue that discourses surrounding nuclear waste management restrict the scope of public deliberation by entrenching pre-existing power relations among actors in industry in government, underemphasizing risk, and delegitimizing criticism. Using Habermas' theory of the public sphere, this paper analyzes New Brunswick's English-language print media and its coverage of newly proposed small modular reactors in the province. As predicted by Durant and Fuji Johnson's framework (2009), media coverage favoured pro-nuclear perspectives drawn from actors in industry and government. Sources excluded dissident Indigenous perspectives, underemphasized risk, delegitimized nuclear criticism, and advocated in favour of nuclear realism, a neoliberal ideology that views nuclear expansion and capitalist development as inescapable, inevitable, and common-sense. Canada's nuclear energy industry therefore thwarts

fair public deliberation. Finally, we suggest that the province's Indigenous nations—specifically, the Peskotomuhkati and traditional Wolastoquey nations—constitute subaltern counterpublics capable of challenging the nuclear industry's technocratic and colonial mandate (Fraser, 1990). We urge environmentalist and pro-nuclear movements to adopt the aims of decolonization and degrowth as a means of combatting the ongoing climate crisis.

2. *Jasmin Hristov, University of Guelph*

The Bloody Origins of Oil Palm Plantations: The Role of Laws and Violence in the Experiences of the Agrarian Platform Peasant Movement in Honduras

This paper blends analysis of legal and policy frameworks with first-hand accounts of advocates and victims of violence and land dispossession in Honduras, by focusing on the Agrarian Platform (Plataforma Agraria) peasant movement. Honduras has been ranked as the world's deadliest country for land activists. The region of the Lower Aguan Valley (Valle del Bajo Aguan), which has some of the most fertile land in Latin America, is also the most militarized rural region in the hemisphere and home to the deadliest land conflicts. In this paper, I trace the objectives, strategies, activities, achievements, and challenges faced by the Agrarian Platform movement around securing access to land and livelihood for landless peasants and resisting evictions, in the face of systematic violence carried by state and non-state armed actors on behalf of oil palm corporations. _The paper assesses the effectiveness of strategies used by rural communities to reduce violence and resist land-dispossession, such as legal, direct action, and transnational solidarity and reflects on the ongoing challenges for the peasantry despite the promises of the new centre-Left government of Xiomara Castro.

3. *Eduardo Gutierrez Cornelius, Universidade de Toronto*

Discursive mismatch and globalization by stealth: The fight against corruption in the Brazilian legal field

Since the 1990s, the United States has pressured other countries to adopt harsher anti-corruption laws. Critical corruption scholars have interpreted this as an attempt to promote neoliberal policies of economic deregulation and privatization in the Global South. However, few studies consider how local contexts influence the adaptation of these ideas. In this paper, I investigate how local disputes to change criminal law shape how global ideas are locally (re)configured. I conduct a discourse-centred field analysis of Brazilian legal actors' disputes over a 2016 criminal law bill, analyzing their speeches in legislative hearings. The bill supporters use global anti-corruption discourses to defend harsher criminal law. They portray corruption as i. responsible for Brazil's social and economic underdevelopment, ii. a sign of the country's inferiority towards the Global North – both ideas mobilized to argue for the urgency and seriousness of the reform; iii. a state problem, to justify the criminalization of politicians, and iv. a result of rational choice – to argue that harsher sentences will deter corruption. Their critics counter the reform by mobilizing endogenous legal ideas against criminal law expansion. In so doing, they do not challenge reformers' ideas about corruption. I show how this discursive mismatch leads to a form of globalization by stealth, whereby local dynamics allow global ideas to remain unchallenged in local fields and legitimate North-South inequality discourses beyond the legal debates at stake.

How Racism is Experienced I

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

W. E. B. Du Bois highlighted long ago the importance of considering the subjective experience of race and racism. He theorized Black Americans' experience of "being black" in double consciousness, a sense "of always looking at oneself through the eyes of others." In his view, this internal struggle and conflict experienced by Black Americans are central to understanding the race problem in the United States. Still, it is essential to recognize that not all Blacks experience racism in the same way. Many individual and contextual factors can shape individuals' subjective experience of racism. Underlying people's differential experiences are the unequal psychological consequences they bear. This session welcomed papers that explore how racial and ethnic minorities may experience racism in different ways and how they matter.

Organizer and Chair: Cary Wu, York University

Presentations:

1. *Jan Doering, McGill University*

Navigating Ambiguity: The Practical Uses of Narratives in Contexts of Ambiguous Discrimination

Discrimination frequently appears in ambiguous rather than overt forms. How do individuals interpret negative treatment in contexts where discrimination is presumably frequent but typically remains ambiguous? Existing scholarship suggests that narratives prepare members of marginalized groups to expect discrimination but does not reveal how individuals use narratives to interpret specific situations, how narratives help to resolve ambiguity, and what implications this may have. Drawing on a qualitative study of Islamophobia in the Canadian province of Quebec, this article finds that Muslims use discrimination narratives to (1) impute missing information in certain situations of negative but ambiguous treatment, (2) direct their attention to social situations they perceive to be high-risk, and (3) adjust to anticipated patterns in discrimination. Implications for research on ambiguity, narratives, and perceived discrimination are discussed.

2. *Patrick Watson, Wilfrid Laurier University; Tandeep Sidhu, University of Waterloo*

Acts of Omission and Commission: The New Jim Crow, Ethnomethodology, and Perspicuous Sites for Understanding Racism

We make the following declarations: (1) racism is a pernicious and pervasive element of North American culture; (2) this is self-evident through, among other things, the overrepresentation

and underrepresentation of racialized peoples in dis-preferred / preferred institutions respectively (i.e. overrepresentation in the carceral system, underrepresentation in elite institutions); (3) despite this pervasiveness, racism is an undesired and avoided ascription for the majority of members of society; (4) this makes the ascription of racism, through conduct or intent, a label that members routinely avoid and deny; (5) while ascriptions of racism have conventionally been tied to notions of intent (acts of commission), increasingly members are rightly demanding accountability for acts of omission – failures to acknowledge and rectify injustices like the overrepresentation / underrepresentation problem; (6) what constitutes racism is ultimately a “member’s category” (Sacks, 1992) – that members have inalienable discretion to opine on the constitution of the category racism. Given these declarations, the earlier of which (1-5) reflect those of Alexander (2010), we show a path to understanding and addressing racism in its various forms (i.e. colorblind racism, systemic racism, individual racism): seeking out and analyzing perspicuous sites (Wittgenstein, 1953; Garfinkel, 2002) for ascribing and litigating racist conduct. Following the interactional turn in studies of racism (c.f. Rawls, Duck and Turowetz, 2020; Whitehead 2009; 2012), we attend to how accusations of racism are made, denied, and evidenced in venues where members routinely do such work, or where such work might be expected. We see this as an opportunity to take up Alexander’s call to understand the situated logics and rationalities of institutions that are ostensibly labelled as ‘racially neutral’ while perpetuating disproportionate negative outcomes on racialized peoples. We discuss an ethnomethodological approach to the analysis of perspicuous sites for racist conduct to critically interrogate these means of producing Race-neutrality.

3. *Kim Borden Penney, University of Toronto*

Walking a Tightrope - Black Women's Leadership Experiences in Corporate Canada

To be a Black woman in the corporate Canadian workplace is to experience a constant barrage of micro-aggressions, some subtle, and some not so subtle. Micro aggressions flow from a set of assumptions about Black women and their extraordinary attributes, intelligence, character, and their fundamental worth are constantly under assault. Black women can never just be. Instead, they relentlessly confront senior leadership’s expectations of their role, and their place within their institutions. Black women who excel in leadership are experts at emotional intelligence and managing against the negative interactions they endure because of who they are that threaten to undermine their confidence and sense of competence. For Black women, the personal is political. Her identity serves as her guidepost, and it directs her work. Black women, by virtue of being different because of their race and gender, battle a pandemic of “pattern matching” that locks them out of opportunities for advancement. Black women navigate a combination of projected stereotypes, marginalizing treatment, and assumptions about our gender and sexuality every day. Their tone is policed, their appearances are judged, and their contributions are almost always minimized. Black women endure specific racist and sexist treatment-what scholar and writer Moya Bailey describes as “misogynoir”- when both race and gender play roles in discrimination and bias. Black women are judged by a different lens and a set of standards from white women who have occupied the same roles. The price corporate Canada exacts from Black women is very real and is poorly understood. This paper is positioned within the theoretical frameworks of Canadian Black feminist theory, intersectionality, and critical race theory, which

provides an alternative approach to rethinking Black women in leadership experiences and the intersections of race, gender, leadership in corporate Canada.

4. *Urvashi Soni-Sinha, University of Windsor*

Anti-oppressive pedagogies and persistent inequalities: disjuncture in Neoliberal feminism

This paper is an autoethnographic reflection of my journey of being an insider/outsider in the academia, the evolving feminist anti-oppressive pedagogy, its linkages to antiracism and to my embodiment as a woman of color from Indian diaspora. While feminist scholarship is often imagined as inherently egalitarian and nonracist (Srivastva, Sarita, 2005), the mainstream feminist education continues to marginalize the perspectives emerging from transnational feminism and debates relating to racial inequality are appendaged to the discourses of feminism in Eurocentric institutions. I reflect on being at the margins of a Liberal Eurocentric institution when engaged in disrupting the master narrative and its implications on the consciousness of my students and me. The paper explores the dynamism of subjective positionality and the salience of race in the academy. It underlines the urgency of what Razack, Sherene (2008) terms “politics of accountability” in academia today. What is the significance of embodiment in critical pedagogy? How does the triangulation of visible minority instructor, the text and the student body play out within Eurocentric institutions? What is the significance of “difference in equality” (Bhabha, 1994) when you are produced as a racialized, precarious subject in the academy?

Political Sociology and Social Movements: Gender and political participation

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM1D

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

The papers in this panel examine several forms of women’s political participation across distinct geographic regions, considering the influence of patriarchy, regime-type (the extent of democracy vs. authoritarianism) and religious faith, the latter considered conversely as both a constraint and a source of activist strength and unity. Types of political engagement examined in the papers range from civic engagement, to electoral participation, to high-risk protest. Questions that the papers raise include what explains the durability and impact of female-led resistance struggles for gender equality and an end to Islamophobic racism. Iran, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Canada feature prominently in the foci of the papers.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
Chair: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. *Eugene Dim, University of Toronto*

Political Openness and Women's Political Participation in Africa

Political participation reflects the essence of human rights, especially the extent to which an individual can access the necessities for living and fully actualize their humanity. However, there is still a substantial gender gap in political engagement in Africa. Men are more involved than women in activities like strikes, being a member of a political party, protest actions, and contacting political officials. Different scholars have noted the impact of the political context on political participation, and it would be interesting to examine these dynamics among women in the global South. This study seeks to understand how the political context influences the gender gaps in political participation in Africa, with a specific interest in what informs women's political agency. This study utilizes three rounds of the Afrobarometer datasets (rounds five, six, and seven), which cover about 150,000 respondents from 36 countries. This study conceptualizes political participation as civic engagement, contacting political officials, electoral participation, and protesting. The multilevel analysis revealed that as the proportion of female legislators increases, the gender gaps in contact with political officials and electoral participation decreases. Similarly, the gender gaps in electoral participation reduce as the perception of the state's legitimacy improves. However, these results (narrowing of the gender gaps) were often accompanied by a decline in women's rates of political participation. Also, the lowest points of women's political engagement occurred in fairly free countries or democratically hybrid regimes. The study notes that the impact of political context on the gender gaps in political participation is nuanced, as political openness does not necessarily imply increased women's political activity. The study also notes the importance of the politically volatile nature of hybrid regimes, which may undermine women's political agency.

2. *Fereydoon Rahmani, York University*

Woman-Life-Freedom (WLF) Movement in Iran, and Kurdish struggle for ethnic rights?

Historically the Middle East has been the epicenter of various socio-political movements, some of which succeeded to eradicate a long-lasting social order, turning it to a novel status quo. Some key representative stances of such collective actions could be effortlessly found within the Iranian ethnicities' political history. Iranians including its Kurdish populace have repetitively taken the streets to voice up against the state's systemic violence. Traditional movements of diverse groups have rarely succeeded. Patriarchic system, religious cleavage, despotism, and a culture of distrust perpetuated the cyclic reproduction of tyranny. Regardless of the traditional movements of the earlier centuries, the 20th century alone witnessed at least four significant movements, and several regional, or ethno-cultural ones, within the terrestrial span of Iran. The brutal killing of Jina (Mahsa) Amini, a 22-years old Kurdish girl in the capital of Iran by the "morality police" in September 2022, initiated a first female-led national uprising against the fundamentalist Islamic region in Iran. For millions of people in the country and all around the globe Jina's death prompted a pervasive socio-political movement, which is gracefully coined as "Women, Life, Freedom" (WLF), borrowing the term from Kurdish literature entrenched in the national resistance for the self-determination rights. A title which was adopted by many beyond Iran. This

turns out to become one of the most secular and widely spread movements in the country, and in the Middle East. Using a critical human rights lens, and a historical-ethnomethodological approach, the present paper seeks to explore the variations between this movement and other major Iranian social movements. It also tries to give some accounts on why most of these movements failed to reach their goals and rarely were rewarding the oppressed communities, but rather have led to reproduction of despotism and human rights violation.

3. *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor*

On Canadian Muslim Women's Political Subjectivities

My SSHRC-funded doctoral dissertation research is titled “politics of epistemological resistance and feminist solidarity: on Canadian Muslim women’s collective political subjectivities twenty years after 9/11.” In my project, I investigate how Muslim women activists create and nurture a collective of faith-based epistemological resistance to anti-Muslim racism. This community, we realize, is founded on the politics of vulnerability, shared faith-based values, and hope. Ultimately, this project counters predominantly singular and oppressive characterizations of Muslim women by amplifying their intersectionality, vibrancy, and resilience. In this project, I draw primarily on transnational feminism and critical race feminism, which are useful for connecting transnational structures and discourses of heteropatriarchies, racisms, and neoliberalisms with local subjectivities that transgress borders and boundaries. I am particularly interested in how a Muslim woman’s resistance is rooted in the politicization of her subjectivity; the ties that bind subjects into their positioning can be the very means by which political subjects can resist these bindings.

4. *Merita Limani, Western Ontario University*

Political representation and gender: women quotas and their impact!

Women’s representation in political decision-making has increased globally over the course of the 21st century. However, this positive development is less reflected in developing countries, as women continue to rely heavily on affirmative measures such as gender quotas to enter politics. The lack of women’s political participation disrupts human rights and weakens the democratic functioning of the state. This study examines the implementation and effectiveness of gender quotas on women’s political representation in five Western Balkans countries - Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, and Serbia. As such, qualitative research case study methods were used to analyze the policies on the implementation of gender quotas. The findings of the study show that (i) five countries subject to this study have legislated gender quotas for women’s political representation, requiring 30-40% women’s representation in electoral lists and in political decision-making; (ii) on the effectiveness, the implementation of gender quotas has ensured women’s numerical representation in legislated bodies, that in absence of quotas, it would have not been achieved considering the traditional male domination in the political sphere, (iii) the quotas have been less effective in achieving substantial representation of women in positions of power as the political leadership continues to favor male candidates for decision-making. Thus, sustainable, and effective quotas depend on the mobilization of women’s organizations and networks that advocate and oversee the quota implementation. This study has important implications. It shows that quotas can be an effective mechanism to ensure that

women are numerically represented in politics, especially in countries where men traditionally have dominated the political sphere. It also shows that gender quotas can not solely solve women's under-representation in politics and positions of power, therefore a multi-actor collaboration is needed to support this cause.

Reimagining Care/Work Policies for Diverse Canadian Families

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am - 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: Hybrid

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, teaching, and policy development as we look ahead to what policy supports Canadian families will need in order to live equitable, flourishing, and sustainable lives.

Chair: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

Panelists and Presentations:

1. *Susan Prentice, University of Manitoba; Martha Friendly, Childcare Research and Resource Unit*
Childcare of our dreams? Analyzing the first phase of building a Canada-wide childcare system

2. *Sylvia Fuller, University of British Columbia; Manlin Cai, University of British Columbia*
Parents' pandemic mental health: Differences in work-family correlates for mothers, fathers, and high-risk families

3. *Sophie Mathieu, Vanier Institute of the Family*
Uptake of paternity benefits since the 2020 lockdown: Insights from Québec

4. *Lindsey McKay, Thompson Rivers University*
Videos/learning: Knowledge mobilization through open educational resources

5. *Busra Hacioglu, University of Toronto Non-presenting authors: Samantha Burns, OISE-University of Toronto; Adrienne Davidson, McMaster University; Michal Perlman, OISE-University of Toronto; Linda A. White, University of Toronto*
Examining the stability and instability of child care arrangements during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada

Re-Imagining Masculinities

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: In-person

This session addresses the impact of traditional masculinity and the growing re-imagining of masculinity away from the hegemonic, colonial, and 'toxic' mores, towards more holistic, robust, and fluid masculinities. The questions that motivate this panel are: How does masculinity evolve? How can masculinity be a force of equality and productive social change? What is masculinity's role non-hierarchical relationships? How can the framework of masculinities be harnessed to address social inequality? How do race, class, sexuality, ability, nationality, religion, and other structures of inequality intersect to shape how men 'do' gender?

Organizers: Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph

Chair: Adwoa Onuora, Mount Saint Vincent University

Presentations:

1. *Connor MacMillan, Simon Fraser University*

Fathers' Rights Groups: A roadmap to patriarchal control

The socially constructed gender role of masculinity fosters a concept of a prototypical masculine performance, which disseminates an ideal of how men are supposed to act within given social situations. Men are socialized to believe that, by embodying the virtues of masculinity (e.g., hard work, dedication, discipline), they are entitled to power and control. However, through a surge in gender equitable ideologies, men may come to feel emasculated and humiliated if their masculine role is being challenged. As a result, many men seek forms of support from groups specifically orientated towards men's issues, such as Fathers' Rights Groups (FRG). When individuals place prominence and significance upon a group, their individual identity can become enmeshed with the characteristics of the group in which they internalize the values, beliefs and rhetoric. For example, FRGs provide men 'patriarchal peer support,' which is the opportunity to draw upon a new and revived sense of worth from the larger group identity that reinforces patriarchal principles of masculine hegemony. The prominence of patriarchal peer support within FRGs creates a group-based narrative that positions women and feminism as transgressing patriarchal control while subsequently framing men as the "true" victims of society. The dominance of this form of peer support creates an insular homogenous structure in which access to counter-narratives are discouraged. These groups thus can become a form of an "echo chamber" in which groups adopt ever greater extreme beliefs. Using a thematic analysis and a grounded theory approach this research examines 1) how patriarchal peer support creates a

common group rhetoric that assists men regain a masculine identity; 2) what are the sociological implications of FRGs adopting a narrative of men's victimization; and 3) how do men reconcile a label of victim with that of a masculine identity.

2. *Sarah Yercich, Capilano University*

Fathers' rights or the right to be fathers in the first place? Online narratives of Canadian fatherhood groups

The changes in gendered power dynamics in private and public spheres (e.g., women's liberation), albeit still within the context of persistent gender and racial inequalities, have solicited a variety of responses from men. Historically, these responses appear on a spectrum from: 1) men who have embraced and/or actively participated in the emancipatory efforts of women, gay men, and gender variant and/or racially and ethnically diverse populations (e.g., pro-feminist men, men against violence); to 2) a small, but loud, group of men who protest women's equality and actively fight against the gains made by women and non-hegemonic, nonconforming men (e.g., mythopoetic men, Promise Keepers). The internet has provided a new and more expansive platform for both advocacy and connection within social movements as well as much further social, political, and legal reaches of these groups. This presentation provides insight into an in-depth qualitative examination of the online presence of fatherhood movements and how these platforms showcase their outward facing and collective group agendas, in addition to the social and political advocacy efforts and belief systems that underlie their work.

3. *Warren Clarke, University of Manitoba*

Recognizing the difference among first and second-generation Afro-Caribbean Black (ACB) Young: A Method for Researching ACB Male youth

While there is a good amount of literature on Black men in Canada, there is a paucity of empirical data regarding the lived experiences of first- and second-generation, Canadian-born Afro-Caribbean Black (ACB) young men (ages 15- 29) with low socioeconomic status. Working from the viewpoint of phenomenology and intersectionality, I detail my doctoral research in relevant ways to bring attention to how ACB male youth are often marginalized through their encounters with anti-Black racism. Still, many of these young people encounter classism, creating further social and economic barriers. This discussion explores practices used to understand the lived experiences of first- and second-generation marginalized Black young men who utilize youth employment training programs (YETPs) in three Canadian cities. Along with experiencing racial discrimination, marginalized young ACB men lack social capital in the area of employment compared to the lived experiences of middle-class young men in mainstream Western societies.

4. *Brigid Burke, University of Toronto*

What's in a tap? The Negotiation of Masculinity, Morality and Ego in Brazilian Jiu Jitsu

The male-centered context of organized sports has historically served a sphere for gender socialization and the assertion of traditional masculinity. In the wake of crises of masculinity and increasing numbers of women taking up and excelling in sports, Messner (1988) argues that organized sport has become an important site for practically and ideologically contesting

concepts of masculinity and femininity, and in turn power relations between men and women. Recent work has pointed to mixed-sex training interactions, particularly in martial arts and combat sports, as having the potential to “undo” gender. Yet, not all sporting environments are equally adept at challenging gendered norms and ideologies, and in some cases, gendered scripts may take precedence over those of a given sport and reinforce hegemonic masculinities. This paper draws on data from a comparative ethnographic study of Brazilian Jiu Jitsu (BJJ) gyms in Toronto, Canada and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to examine how the social contexts within each gym shape how masculinity is negotiated in the act of “tapping out”, or ending a fight by tapping the mat or one’s opponent. Further, it will explore how male practitioners of BJJ understand their own masculinities being transformed through the repeated practice of tapping out and, in turn the adoption of a more “humble” BJJ masculine identity. The research will interrogate the extent to which this re-imagined masculinity challenges traditional gender norms and patriarchal power structures within BJJ training environments and beyond.

Revisiting chronic illness: Theories, critiques, explorations: Working with/from personal experiences

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

The recognition that chronic, noncommunicable conditions now account for the greatest burden of global mortality and an equal, if not greater, share of global morbidity, suggests the need for renewed scholarly investigation of chronicity, illness experience, and health care. Recent contributions have already begun to reshape the field. For example, established concerns about chronic illness, the body, biography, agency, and identity formation have been joined by a growing interest in how large-scale structural relations of the economy, politics, social inequality, racialization, industrialization, urbanization, and the social organization of health care factor into the determination what diseases become chronic. Still other work draws on the embodied experience of suffering to call into question the very utility of distinguishing chronic from acute diseases. This session invited papers that continue the work of reinvigorating the sociological study of chronicity and illness.

Organizers: Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University, Leigha Comer, York University

Chair: Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University

Presentations:

1. *Manda Roddick, University of Victoria*

Interventional Healthwork in the Recovery Room: Utilizing 'My Body Book' to Make Appropriate Care Possible

The Canadian Medical Association defines appropriateness in health care as “the right care, provided by the right providers, to the right patient, in the right place, at the right time, resulting in optimal quality care” (2015, p. 2). As a resident of British Columbia, I am surrounded by institutional claims of appropriate care provision; however, as a rare disease patient, I am often left alone to make appropriate care possible for my exceptional body. Using Institutional Ethnography, my auto-ethnographic dissertation research explicates strands of my complex healthwork navigating common medical conditions (ex. infections), in communal care spaces (ex. post-operative recovery units) with a body imbued with exceptional foundations (rare physiology, anatomy and structural composition that deviate greatly from the assumed qualities of the generic patient body imagined in shared settings). The research aims to make the lived experiences of rare disease patients visible and examine how the institutional practices of providing and accounting for appropriate care for all British Columbians often organize inappropriate care encounters for patients like me. While routine self-management practices (ex. taking the right medications at the right time) and teamwork with my physicians (ex. contacting the right specialist for an infection and going to the right lab for the specialist to use their microbiology contacts for specialized testing) often succeed at making appropriate care possible, there are times when efforts fail. In this paper, I introduce a coordinative text I lovingly named “My Body Book” and explicate the interventional healthwork involved in utilizing it after surgery. The book contains evidence of past (“appropriate”) treatment failures and includes alternative medical supplies. I use the book to encourage practitioners to look beyond their routine post-operative care practices and utilize the unconventional supplies I provide to increase the likelihood of appropriate care for my body in the recovery room.

2. *Leigha Comer, York University*

Living with a chronic - and inconsistent - disease: The unpredictable nature of chronic pain and implications for the organization of pain care

This paper draws on findings from an institutional ethnographic investigation of the organization of opioid use for chronic pain in Ontario, Canada in exploring the experiences of people with chronic pain as they navigate pain care. Specifically, the paper focuses on the challenges faced by people with illnesses they described as both chronic and inconsistent: pain that might be present one day but gone the next, pain that changes locations in the body, character, or severity, symptoms that appear and disappear for no identifiable reason, and any other illnesses (diagnosed or undiagnosed) that are highly vexing due to their irregularity. People with these illnesses felt trapped between acute and chronic care as their symptoms did not fit within either of these structures of care. The paper also describes the work people with inconsistent or unpredictable illnesses engage in around managing their care, including using prescriptions for opioids and other analgesics when pain management needs fluctuate wildly from day to day; navigating appointments scheduled for days when they are not symptomatic; and negotiating their identities as chronically ill people when their illnesses diverge from typical expectations around chronic illness. These lived experiences of unpredictable, inconsistent chronic pain are attended to with the aim of expanding conceptions of what constitutes ‘chronic illness,’ troubling the boundaries between acute and chronic care, and considering how pain care might be organized in ways that are more accessible and equitable for all.

3. *Michael Nijhawan, York University*

The Role of the Witness: An Autoethnographic Approach to Chronicity

As an ethnographer, to inhabit the role of the witness and conceptualize acts of witnessing vis-à-vis experiences of violence, especially if such violence has morphed from the spectacular to everyday forms of social suffering, has always posed intricate problems in my work. While language is only one dimension of how witnessing can or should manifest—we might think here of ontological states and affective processes to be intermingled with the problem of enunciation—the role of language in representation, ethics, and reconciliation has been often treated as essential by social theorists. Debates on the limits of language has been a persistent thread in trauma studies, but also in studies on suffering, chronic illness and pain. Yet, as Veena Das (2007) has famously argued there are many implicit, cultural assumptions about the relationship between word, world, and subject in this literature that need to be disentangled. In this paper, I address this relationship between word, world, and subject by moving from an ethnographic to an autoethnographic perspective. After many critical years of struggling with the question of what it means to witness the suffering of chronic illness, the problem of language has become a signature of and remedy to the fragmentation of life. My paper takes on the question of how and what kind of language is unearthed when witnessing is enmeshed with precarious relations of care, with substances that are both harming and healing, and with biomedical institutions that mold the subject through a pharmaceutical regime. I am exploring these issues in relation to the broader sociological question of how to think the relational self.

Sociology of Disability I

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session pulls together a diverse collection of research that addresses key questions and emerging issues and debates in the sociology of disability.

Organizers: Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta; Kristen Hardy, Brandon University / University of Winnipeg

Chair: Megan Johnson, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. *Jie Miao, University of Calgary*

How Does Childhood Experience of Parental Son Preference Shape the Trajectories of Disabilities in Later Life?

A sociological perspective on age effects on functional statuses suggests that early life advantages or disadvantages accumulate over the life course and lead to greater heterogeneity in individual functional statuses between advantaged and disadvantaged individuals as they age. However, these studies attributes health disparities to the advantages and disadvantages generated through individuals' positions in the social hierarchy, such as gender, race, and socioeconomic status, neglecting that advantages and disadvantages generated at the family level may also cause differences in age-related trajectories of disabilities in later life. The current research therefore elaborates the status-based perspective on health inequalities to apply to childhood experiences of parental son preference and explores how intra-family inequalities engendered by parental son preference will create contingencies in age-effects on disabilities among Chinese older adults. This research utilizes the data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), a nationally representative longitudinal survey on people aged 45 and older. The analysis is carried out using growth curve modelling, in which age is used as a measure of time and variation in age-based trajectories of physical and cognitive disabilities is measured as a function of parental son preference. Results show an increasing divergence in later-life cognitive functioning among men and women who grow up in son-preferring families. However, the rate of decline in later-life physical functioning remains stable for people regardless of their childhood experience of parental son preference. By examining the health effects of parental preference for sons, the current research expands the literature on age effects on disabilities by incorporating a cultural perspective to show how household-level inequality generated by the culture of son preference can play an important role in shaping age-related trajectories of physical and cognitive disabilities.

2. Anthony Oduro, University of Ghana

Non-presenting authors: Augustina Naami, University of Ghana; Efua Esaaba Agyire-Tettey, University of Ghana

Violence against persons with visual impairment in the Accra Metropolis

Persons with disabilities reportedly are at a heightened risk of violence and suffer mental health challenges as victims of violence. Although there have been some studies on violence against PWDs, persons with visual impairment experiences of violence have not been fully explored in the Ghanaian context. Adopting an interpretive phenomenological design, the study aimed at finding out a) the types of violence persons with visual impairments experience and b) reasons why persons with visual impairment experience violence. Using the purposive sampling technique, ten participants were selected from the Ghana Blind Union in Accra for the study. Data were collected using in-depth interviews and analyzed thematically from the perspective of the Critical Disability Theory. The study findings revealed that participants experienced verbal, physical, sexual, structural, and emotional violence. Reasons for participants' experience of violence included participants' disability, transfer of anger from their caregivers, and frustration from their partner. The study concluded that the state of persons with visual impairment may continue to be a recipe for violence if the negative stereotypical beliefs about disability are not altered. It was therefore recommended that the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development embark on sensitization campaigns on disability issues to help alter negative perceptions some people had about persons with visual impairment.

3. *Christopher Churchill, University of Lethbridge; Athena Elafros, University of Lethbridge*
The pandemic "crip tax" as care tax: mitigation at the individual, institutional, and the global levels

One of the first people to bring Covid to southern Alberta was an academic. University spaces and conference spaces have long acted as vectors of transmission and exclusion. As Alexandra “Xan” C. H. Nowakowski notes, within academia, this is a return to the “same old new normal” of “‘post-pandemic’ work” (2023). As most university administrations have ended covid protections step-by-step, and many academic societies return to non-hybrid conferences, the mitigations of risk are downloaded to the most vulnerable; individuals who are in community with immunocompromised, disabled, and other vulnerable people. Home-built Corsi-Rosenthal boxes, N95 masks, a shift to online teaching, and withdrawal from a dangerous workplace are set against the necropolitics (Mbembé, 2003; 2019) of higher education. Mitigation is struggle. The struggles between care work and the neoliberal university operate from the individual to the global scale. First, the work of self- and community care is individualized and subjected to formal and informal sanctions. The pandemic university’s “crip tax” is a care tax. Second, the labor time of care work is a terrain of contestation at the institutional level. The care work and solidarity of employees and communities mitigates a disabling institutional organization. Third and finally, care work extends outwards from the university, as does the neoliberal university’s linking to colonial forms of extraction and disabling violence, along a global supply chain of pain. Organization of the pandemic workplace in the university becomes a struggle for solidarity among immunocompromised and disabled people; a struggle of mitigation becomes a terrain of contestation over labor extraction and exploitation.

4. *Evan Wicklund, Carleton University, Canadian Centre on Disability Studies (Eviance); Olivia Boonstra, Canadian Centre on Disability Studies (Eviance)*

What Happens Next? Indicators of Success of Transitions Between Post-Secondary Education and Meaningful Employment: A Literature Review

Over the past 20 years there has been an increase in students with disabilities enrolling in post-secondary education, yet few research studies explore what happens to students after they graduate, and more specifically, whether they are able to find meaningful employment (Grimes et al., 2021; Kraglund-Gauthier, 2014). To address this gap in the literature, in 2022, researchers from Eviance (Canadian Centre on Disability Studies Incorporated) collaborated with three Canadian universities to undertake a literature review. Using an intersectional and human rights framework (Crenshaw, 1991; Havinsky, 2014), in this presentation we use a thematic analysis to outline our findings. Drawing upon the academic literature, we examine the experiences of students and graduates with disabilities with the intention of advancing discourse about the transition from post-secondary institutions to workplaces. More specifically, we examine indicators of best practices related to students who graduate and find non-precarious, stable, well-paid, and meaningful employment. We also explore how while there is an abundance of data relating to the intersections between disability and post-secondary education and employment, the transition between the two is under-researched and will require increased scholarly attention from researchers, activists, and other stakeholders in diverse disability communities in the future. In our review, we also outline whose perspectives are privileged in

the literature, whose are marginalized, and which analytical frameworks authors deploy to understand experiences of disability, inclusion, and human rights. This literature review supports activities for the larger project “Innovating for Inclusive and Equitable Post-Secondary Education: A Pathway to Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs). The overall project objectives include supporting efforts in Canada to advance the SDG goals related to quality education as a pathway to decent work by addressing gaps in the knowledge and enhancing the skills of key stakeholders to address inclusive approaches to universal design for learning.

Sociology of Education in K-12

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Education

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that draw on empirical, theoretical, or methodological issues in the realm of K-12 education.

Organizers: Alana Butler, Queens University; Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University
Chair: Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University

Presentations:

1. Sarah Masri, McMaster University

Muslim Students in Toronto and Feelings of Belonging: An Explanatory Study of TDSB Data

Islamophobia is currently on the rise in Canada, and it continues to harm Muslim Canadians' lives in different ways (Smith 2020, Akram 2021). While there has been continuous attention on race and its impacts on education (Dei 2008, Wilson-Forsberg et al. 2018, Campbell 2021, Robson et al. 2021), we do not know about the intersections of race and religion and their understanding of acceptance in the schooling environment. Islamophobia has a significant impact on Muslim students' experiences in the post-secondary context (Alizai 2021). For example, Arab Muslims in Canadian university classrooms experienced systemic Islamophobia after 9/11, characterized by negative attitudes and ignorant stereotypical comments about Islam, Muslims, and Arabs made by their non-Muslim peers (Erkan and Walker 2016). There is however a lack of research focused on understanding Muslim students' experiences with Islamophobia during their high school years and how this directly impacts their academic performance and their post-secondary pathways. My research specifically seeks to understand the association between race and religion in order to capture the intersectional nature of students' identities. In the proposed paper, I will explore the extent to which Muslim students feel support and accepted in Toronto high schools. I will be using data from the Toronto District School Board Student Census data conducted in 2017, which

includes information on self-reported religious affiliation, race, and feelings of belonging. In this presentation, I will be discussing the preliminary findings of my exploratory data analysis.

2. *Jacqueline Sohn, York University; Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University; Rebecca Stroud-Stasel, Queen's University*

Towards educational equity for youth experiencing homelessness in Canada: lessons from Australia, the United States and Wales

Youth experiencing extreme barriers to equitable educational opportunities and outcomes often contend with intersecting issues that are misunderstood or unidentified at school. For example, while it is estimated that 35,000-40,000 youth experience homelessness over the course of one year in Canada (Gaetz, 2016), the wider public is not generally aware of the issue. When youth are at risk of or experiencing homelessness, the problem may be invisible to educators, for a myriad of reasons (Schwan et al., 2018; Sohn and Gaetz, 2020). Young people might, for instance, hide their circumstances out of fear of social stigma or consequences such as forced displacement from their communities. Accessing and navigating systems of support is also challenging due to age restrictions and fragmented, restrictive services (Barker et al., 2015; Gaetz, 2018). Although unstable housing is an obvious barrier to educational success, it is not viewed as an issue that falls within the scope of educators' practice. Solutions to addressing the problem of youth homelessness include policies and preventative cross-sector initiatives that would equip educators with the knowledge and tools to connect students with the supports they need. In Canada, there are no existing educational policies addressing the problem of youth homelessness in relation to educational equity. However, there are promising policies and interventions in other countries such as the United States (McKinney-Vento Act); Wales (the Housing Wales Act; Upstream Cymru) and Australia (Upstream Australia). This paper presentation will describe the existing state of educational policies addressing youth homelessness in these countries and how they advance educational equity in context. We will also present early findings on how different actors in each jurisdiction contributed to transformations in educational policy and practice, with implications for adaptations in Canada.

3. *Gillian Robinson, University of Alberta*

The Emotional Labour of Navigating Social Change: a case study in queer-inclusion

Queer-inclusive policy in k-12 schools largely addresses queer youth as a special class in need of accommodations. For example, rather than focusing on educating all students about how rigid gender roles are limiting to our daily lives, queer-inclusive policy seems to instead render queer youth as deficient and naturally in need of additional supports (Airton, 2013). This policy framework re-marginalizes queer youth rather than empowering a school's population to overcome exclusion together. As a representative on the sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) 123 Alberta educator network and the teacher-advisor of a queer-straight alliance (QSI) in a middle school, I constantly faced resistance when attempting to negotiate systemic change that would prevent the othering of queer youth in the first place. Grounded in a Foucauldian framework and drawing on feminist indigenous scholars (Simpson, 2018; Tallbear, 2019), I seek to understand if the current model of queer inclusion in Alberta disrupts or reflects histories of colonialism and body regulation (Lorde, 1984). How does the model of queer-inclusive education

in Alberta consider, reflect, or resist these systems and histories? Using critical discourse analysis, I have analyzed the various policies that emerged at the Alberta school board level after the provincial ministerial order in 2017 regarding sexual orientation and gender identity. Now that a thematic understanding of the policy documents has been obtained, I have begun conducting semi-structured interviews with SOGI school leads, as well as enriching this data with field notes from my own ongoing experiences in inclusion work. Through my field notes and thematically gleaned m=from my interviews, I have discovered that EDI work tends to be non-compulsory and its rules remain unwritten, despite on-paper commitments. This presentation will explore the emotional labour of volunteer school leads as they attempt to implement queer-inclusive policy in their contexts.

Sociology of Friendship II

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SON1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

In the topics that feature in most introductory sociology texts there are weeks devoted to sociology of sexualities and sociology of the family. Sociology curriculum also features discussions of primary socialization which often include some discussion of peers. However, contemporary Canadian sociology introductory texts rarely mention the sociology of friendship. Yet, at the foundation of successful families, many forms of socialization, the momentum of social movements, the strength of civil society, meaningful work environments, and healthy aging, is friendship. In the face of climate disasters and a global pandemic, friendships and friendship networks offer sustenance, material, and emotional supports. Friendships enliven urban spaces, energize campus communities, and usher people into all sorts of familiar and strange roles: parenting, widowhood, marginal professions.

Organizer and Chair: Tonya Davidson, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. *Galina Scolnic, University of Windsor*

Affective Encounters: Muslims and non-Muslims Relationships in a Canadian Context

In this paper I engage the effect of awkwardness as a way of understanding interactions between Muslim and non-Muslim people as they happen in everyday life. While the insights for this chapter are possible because of online interviews, the experiences recounted by Muslim people here may not necessarily have happened during the pandemic, but at any point in their lives. It is widely known how the mainstream media, the government, or the status quo in general thinks of Muslim people, however, my intention here is to show what Muslim people think of

us—non-Muslims. This is important as we share public spaces such as work and school where we collaborate on not only maintaining this society’s functionality but also on contributing to the creation of inclusive and creative spaces where we learn with and from each other. I intertwine excerpts from participants’ interviews with affect theory as an attempt at pointing towards different ways of sitting with each other via awkwardness. By sitting, here, I do not necessarily mean the act of sitting, though that is not excluded, but more like mulling over something that was said or done and coming back to it in order to understand better oneself as well as the other. To understand Muslim people, or any people other than oneself, is to understand secularism and being in public spaces. Understanding, here, is not meant as acceptance, tolerance, or integration; to understand is to know one’s country’s history, to know where one comes from and how they got here. These are things that non-white people, for the most part, already know.

2. *Laura Eramian, Dalhousie University; Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University*
Making sense of friendlessness in an Atlantic Canadian city

This paper focuses on how people who identify as having few or no friends make sense of their condition. Based on interviews with twenty-one people in an Atlantic Canadian city, we found that interviewees drew on a wide range of cultural resources and explanations to account for their relative friendlessness, ones that ranged from the therapeutic to the political, the individual to the social, the chosen to the involuntary, and the certain to the uncertain. Sometimes their explanations confounded those very distinctions. Our interest is in the ‘deeper stories’ that underlie accounts of friendlessness as people work to explain or justify their situation, communicate their pain around it, or even frame their friendlessness as a virtue. To what extent do they look inward to themselves or outward toward others and the world to make sense of their friendlessness? We argue that as popular culture increasingly treats strong, intimate, supportive friendships as fundamental to a good life, our interviewees were rarely at ease with their relative friendlessness and were doing complex interpretive work to manage the dissonance between the friendship life they had and the one they wanted. Through attention to their interpretations, we show how friendship, far from being an escape from the pressures of relationships with romantic partners, co-workers, or family members, produces deep reflection and carries burdens of its own, including the question of whether friendship is becoming another relationship to scrutinize, optimize, or rationalize.

3. *Emily Snyder, University of British Columbia Okanagan*
Beyond Collegiality: Feminist Friendships and Academic Work

Do we need friendships at work? In this paper, the author reflects on the role of friendship, particularly feminist friendships, for navigating academic work and postsecondary institutional spaces. In relation to underlying and intersecting forms of discrimination, there is much to navigate: hierarchies within academia from precarity to privileged stability; examining how for some, this work definitely “won’t love you back” (Jaffe, 2021); refusing the rhetoric of “doing what you love” while also caring about the value of critical sociological work; and challenging institutionally imposed calls for work-life balance. Feminist friendships can create supportive spaces in and against university cultures for navigating academic work, yet how do these relationships not get diluted or taken apart under the pressures and institutional norms? How do

we ensure that such relationships on university campuses do not get co-opted into responsibilized self-care under institutional turns to wellness? Can friendships at work become another form of work? Or can these friendships be both quiet and public refusals of neoliberal self-care and ideologies? What are the possibilities but also constraints on feminist friendships as social sites for disrupting inequalities in academic work?

Technology and Society I: General Topics

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

As the sociological study of technology continues to progress, many questions remain unanswered regarding the social implications of digital technologies in our everyday lives and on society-at-large. To this end, our annual ITDS general session broadly explores the complex intersections of technology and society by highlighting scholarship that offers new directions and critical contributions to the emerging subfield of Digital Sociology. The presentations in this session will provide unique insights into topics of online disinformation and media literacy, digital safety, smart cities, and artificial intelligence.

Organizers: Andrew Nevin, University of Massachusetts Boston; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Chair: Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Presentations:

1. *Kara Brisson-Boivin, MediaSmarts and Carleton University; Samantha McAleese, MediaSmarts and Carleton University*

Reporting Platforms: Young Canadians Evaluate Efforts to Counter Disinformation

Social media platforms face ongoing criticism for failing to act decisively to prevent online harm, including disinformation. Several platforms have taken steps to counter disinformation including using artificial intelligence to identify bots; flagging content as false, potentially malicious, or scam; and creating procedures for users to report disinformation. However, researchers and advocates note that we have yet to empirically examine the effectiveness of these efforts. This presentation summarizes findings from interactive focus groups with youth ages 13 to 29 from across Canada. During the focus groups, participants were asked to collectively evaluate the efficacy of efforts by various online platforms to counter disinformation and craft recommendations based on this exercise. The results of this evaluation contribute to academic knowledge on countering disinformation and strengthen the evidence base upon which

policymakers and platforms develop models and procedures to prevent and address online harms. The final report and recommendations reflect the needs and concerns of young Canadians who are particularly active online but whose experiences and insights are often missing from conversations about how to mitigate against the potential impacts of disinformation. The qualitative focus groups created space for youth to collaborate and contribute to the ongoing evaluation of platform responses, while also empowering youth through the research process by providing them with knowledge and skills that they can take with them as they continue to navigate the online information ecosystem. MediaSmarts is a not-for-profit charitable organization and Canada's centre for digital media literacy. Our vision is that children, youth, and the trusted adults in their lives have the critical thinking skills to engage with media as active and informed digital citizens. MediaSmarts has been developing digital and media literacy programs and resources, grounded in the best available evidence, for Canadian homes, schools, and communities since 1996.

2. *Kaitlynn Mendes, University of Western Ontario; Christopher Dietzel, McGill University*
Non-presenting authors: Alexa Dodge, Saint Mary's University; Suzie Dunn, Dalhousie University;
Michael Kehler, University of Calgary

DIY - Digital Safety: Supporting Young People in Schools, Social Relationships and on Social Media

Due to rapidly changing digital contexts, technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV), which includes practices such as sexual name calling, the non-consensual distribution of intimate images, online harassment, upskirting, cyberstalking, and doxing, has become a pressing public and policy issue in Canada and beyond (Bailey and Mathen 2017; Flynn et al. 2021; Dunn 2020; Khoo 2021; Ringrose et al. 2021; Vepsä 2021). This paper introduces a 5-year SSHRC project that aims to understand the social implications of digital technologies in our everyday lives and society at large. It will do this through exploring educational, policy, and legal responses to TFSV across Canada, analyzing whether and how existing responses to TFSV have resulted in adequate supports and education for young people. While there is growing research on the various harms caused by TFSV (Henry et al. 2021; McGlynn et al. 2021; Mendes et al. 2019), this study will provide empirical research on what young people know about TFSV and where they go for help when things go wrong. This knowledge is crucial for developing relevant interventions and policy. This research has four objectives: 1) Explore the existing educational messages, school policies, and legislation directed at combatting TFSV; 2) Analyse the extent to which existing curricular, legal, and policy responses to TFSV have provided adequate supports and education in young people's everyday lives; 3) Identify what education, policies, and supports young people want to combat TFSV; and 4) Create educational resources for young people and best practice recommendations for educators and policy makers. To achieve our four objectives, we will use a mixed-methods approach including focus groups, interviews, questionnaires, and arts-based practices to uncover young people's experiences of TFSV. Through strategic partnerships with charities, policy makers, and NGOs such as MediaSmarts, YWCA, BYTE, SIECCAN, and school boards, we will develop practical, evidence-based resources for young people, educators, and policy makers that will reach an estimated 1 million Canadians during the funding period, and tens of thousands more in years to come. This research directly contributes to the emerging field

of Digital Sociology by providing unique insights into young people's experiences with digital technologies, the challenges they encounter, and the supports they need to navigate an increasingly digital world.

3. *Darryl Pieber, Western University*

Right to the livable smart city

More and more cities are jumping on the smart city bandwagon under the impression that this is a necessary step in remaining competitive against other cities in other parts of the world. Smart city is a term used to describe municipal government initiatives that deploy digital technologies to manage and deliver a wide array of city services. There is a wide range of technologies that can fall under the umbrella of smart city technologies, from transportation applications such as smart transit cards and automated traffic monitoring and management systems to in-home applications such as smart meters and smart appliances. On their surface, smart city technologies may appear to be ideal solutions to contemporary urban problems. However, they are not without their problems. Often these solutions are top-down, technology-driven solutions targeted at fixing particular problems without a larger vision driving the implementation of these technologies. The result can often be a fragmented patchwork of disjointed smart city initiatives. And, importantly, the solutions can ignore underlying social and economic problems in the city and even reinforce and magnify them. Using Lefebvre's (1996) concepts of the Right to the City and Rhythmanalysis, this paper proposes a framework for assessing the potential of smart city initiatives in the development of a livable city.

4. *Alexandra Creighton, York University; Sukaina Dada, York University*

Non-presenting authors: Rachel da Silveira Gorman, York University; Christo El Morr, York University; Serban Dinea-Panaïtescu, York University; Pierre Maret, Université Jean Monnet, Saint Etienne; Thumeka Mgwigwi, York University

Reimagining Disability Data Using Artificial Intelligence: A Transnational Disability Rights Approach

Critical disability scholars who approach disability studies from the social and human rights frameworks challenge a universal identity of disability. The transnational disability approach also is essential when examining disability definitions because it does not ignore historical oppressions and material conditions. We will discuss how these frameworks have influenced our process of creating a Disability Wikibase with an AI search algorithm. There is currently a lack of a space where data based on social and human rights approaches to disability can be housed. This lack of accessible data impedes research projects and advocacy efforts that can advance the social welfare of people with disabilities. When we initially searched the publicly available disability related documents, we found concepts devoid of critical disability discourse, particularly that of the human rights and transnational disability frameworks. Supported with AI technology, the Disability Wikibase lays the groundwork for a growing public bank of disability-related data based on terminology from human rights and transnational perspectives that are not accessible within the current ableist framework and biomedical-model lens. The Disability Wikibase, a collaboration between York University, St. Etienne University, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, will house UN and international documents pertaining

to disability rights, individual and collective experiences of disability, and the impact of ableism on people, families, gender, race, intersecting identities, and access to opportunity, such as employment. The Disability Wikibase uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques such as machine learning to extract disability-related data from existing files and store it into one platform, with the hope of serving national and international disability scholarly and advocacy communities.

Theories of the Background I: Responding to the Everyday

Tuesday May 30 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session will offer a space for explicit engagement with the ideas, structures, and ways of knowing that often represent the 'background' of everyday life. Many theories have attempted to grasp at this liminal space: lifeworld, habitus, tacit knowledge, pre-reflective backgrounds, primary frameworks, spheres and counter-spheres, etc. We investigate how questions of such 'theories of the background' apply (and perhaps ought to be adapted) to the current circumstances of our age, whether epistemic, ontological, or ethical. The strength and flexibility of such a session is that all social questions – including such reckonings and re-imaginings as the focus of this year's Congress – carry buried within them the question of 'what is going on in the background?' Sociology's inherently interdisciplinary nature represents a strength in this regard and therefore, with the help of the Society for Existential and Phenomenological Theory and Culture, the presentations included will represent a host of disciplines to help spark new theoretical engagements to answer the questions of today, tomorrow, and beyond.

Organizer and Chair: Reiss Kruger, York University

Presentations:

1. Cole Freeman, University of Victoria

Technology and Everyday Life

This research synthesizes two specialty topics hitherto understudied at the intersection of social phenomenology and philosophy of technology. I extract key ideas from Martin Heidegger's *Being and Time* namely Dasein and everydayness and apply them to a phenomenological theorization of everyday life in the technological age. This research is not only warranted but necessary given unprecedented advances in technology resulting in radical transformations to human life in the twenty-first century. Thus, by retrieving Dasein from the scriptures of *Being and Time*, I extend Heidegger's aborted project to a contemporary setting in technology. The purpose, as such, is to investigate the ontological constitution of Dasein, and how the Being of this entity is made intelligible in the context of technology. How does technology permeate the everydayness of Dasein? This research question, among others that specifically address the

technological 'background' of everyday life will be examined in the coming essay. In short, my findings suggest that technology enforces the manner of continuous running along; this finding is supplemented by other concepts designed to support Dasein's way-to-be in technology. The significance of this essay is twofold. First, because it offers a novel contribution to Heidegger's philosophy; second, because such an analysis forces the attentive reader to slow down and observe the patterns of technology unfolding all around them. The phenomenological approach of this research serves as a benchmark for investigating the spaces unseen but not absent in the technological pervasion of everyday life.

2. *Nob Doran, University of New Brunswick*

Growing up 'panopticised'. Learning to 'talk back'

A generation ago, Foucault (1977) introduced the concept of the 'panopticon', as a useful way to understand the 'carceral complex' of social democratic and welfare state institutions. Of course, such institutions were transformed via 'neoliberal' technologies of governmentality (Rose 1999), yet they still retain elements of their panoptic foundations, even to the present. As a consequence, many of us have been brought up within such institutions, but whereas Foucault's early work suggested that this resulted in the production of 'docile bodies', his last lectures (2009, 2010) suggested the necessity of selves converting themselves into 'parrhesian' selves, in the hope of talking back to relations of power(/knowledge). Moreover, his own career displayed the tacit construction of a 'parrhesian standpoint' (Doran 2015), based on his own 'lived experience', within relations of knowledge/power. In such a Foucauldian spirit, this paper seeks to develop a 'genealogy from below' which attempts to display a theory/method (Smith and Griffith 2022) by which we, the 'panopticised', can learn to talk back.

3. *Robert W. Williams, Bennett College*

W.E.B. Du Bois's Critical-Theoretic Uses of Assumptions in Research and Activism

Assumptions occupy a critical role in both empirical and normative theorizing. For example, they simplify complexity by focusing on the salient features of the phenomenon to be explained or on the relevant factors explaining the phenomenon itself. In normative theories, assumptions often help to justify actions and policies with references to a (supposedly) stable human nature or to the (putatively) universal facts of social or political order. Missing in various works on the philosophy of social science, when written in a non-engaged register, is a sense of assumptions in their CRITICAL-THEORETIC role -- as ways to challenge extant research and also to promote social progress. Scholarship on engaged research often critically examine assumptions as applied in more mainstream works, but without typically studying the contributions of W.E.B. Du Bois. Via a virtual presentation I would like to explore some of the ways that Du Bois deployed assumptions in many of his writings. In challenging the grip of supremacist oppression, he used assumptions in various critical-theoretic roles, such as; (a) to foreground Black capacity and agency (thereby, theoretically keeping open the possibilities for racial progress); (b) to justify ongoing research with and on persons of color (when many scholars and politicians had already reached their final conclusions); (c) to normatively guide activism for social and racial justice (in the midst of uncertain scientific predictions and also the unknowable details of others and past events); and (d) to problematize what he called the "American Assumption", very similar to the so-called American Dream, (for its overly individualistic explanations that did not challenge

structural/racial oppressions). Du Bois provides us with a compelling example of a public intellectual applying assumptions in powerful, and still vital, critically-theoretic ways.

Care is Not a Tally Sheet: Reflections on the Care/Work Portrait as a Method for Rethinking and Remaking the Field of Gender Division of Domestic Labour

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

The porous and shifting boundaries within and between care and work concepts and practices, and related measurement complexities, call for innovative conceptual and methodological approaches to research gender divisions of domestic labour. This panel showcases research with diverse families on paid and unpaid work and divisions and relations of domestic labour. Each panelist is part of a research team working with a qualitative, participatory, visual, creative method that engages couples in mapping and discussing their household and care tasks and responsibilities – the Care/Work Portrait. This method and digital app, which is informed by conceptual shifts in care theories, offers theoretical and methodological advantages for studying gendered divisions and relations of household work and care (Doucet, 2023; Doucet and Klostermann, in press). The Care/Work Portrait attends to unpaid care work/paid work/paid care work intra-connections; moves outside the household to include community-based work; deepens distinctions between tasks and responsibilities; and considers wider forms of care. These papers go beyond who-does-what tallies to bring forth relational, temporal, spatial stories about people's complex care/work configurations and the specific contexts, constraints, supports, and structuring conditions of their lives.

Organizers: Andrea Doucet, Brock University; Janna Klostermann, University of Calgary

Chair: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

Panelists and Presentations:

1. *Kim de Laat, University of Waterloo; Andrea Doucet, Brock University*

Fathering and care/work policies

2. *Laura Fisher, Dalhousie University; Karen Foster, Dalhousie University*

Care/work in rural and small town families

3. *Margaret F. Gibson, University of Waterloo; Bridget Livingstone, University of Waterloo; Jenna Cooper, University of Waterloo; Brianna Urquhart, University of Waterloo*

Absences and (re)articulations: 2SLGBTQ families and care/work

4. *Umay Kader, University of British Columbia; Andrea Doucet, Brock University*

"That's shared!": Care/work stories and new immigrant families in Canada

Criminology and Law II

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session features presentations in the areas of criminology, law and society, and sociolegal studies.

Organizer and Chair: Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. *Sana Ramzan, University Canada West*

Non-presenting author: Mark Lokanan, Royal Roads University

The three-tier level conceptualization of accounting fraud

This paper studies fraud conceptualization at different levels that motivate criminal behaviour. The accounting fraud literature is analyzed using the grounded theory approach to find new themes and inconsistencies concerning fraud conceptualization. According to our analysis, fraud conceptualization in the literature is divided into two-tier levels; micro and macro, which include individual and environmental factors. These factors are derived from five well-known fraud conceptualization papers in the accounting literature. These five journal articles were analyzed, and factors were generated using an open and axial coding methodology. According to the coding mechanism of grounded theory, the literature fails to include the gap between the individual fraud offender and the institutional governance and departmental control mechanisms, which are considered meso variables in our study. Hence, based on the review of a well-carved-out piece of literature on accounting, a meso-tier level theory that incorporates departmental factors is derived that integrates the micro and macro factors into a three-tiered model. This theory is then applied to the Carillion fraud case to comprehend and legitimize the meso-level theory.

2. *Duncan Philpot, St. Thomas University*

Visual Criminology, AI Image Generation, and Representation

The emergence of artificial intelligence text-to-image generators such as Dall-E, Midjourney, Stable Diffusion, and others, have begun to shake up the world of art and imagery. Such technologies allow people to create images from just a descriptive prompt - the AIs then produce an interpretation of the prompt as an image. By extension, those of us interested in how crime, criminality, and policing are already represented in media must now begin to unpack and theorize what implications AI image generation will have on the visualization of crime and crime control. In this paper, I offer an exploratory look into how some AI image generators currently visualize

crime, criminals, deviants, and more, and theorize some possible directions needed to be discussed with regards to the possibilities of AI representations of the social world.

3. *Natália B. Otto, University of Toronto*

Finding the structure in 'sub-cultural' stories: Neoliberal subjectivity in narratives of young women working in drug markets

Narrative criminologists have analyzed how stories can sustain and legitimize harm. Ethnographers of urban marginality have found that criminalized sub proletarian youth deploy and (re)produce rules, logics, and meanings to make sense of their use of violence in illicit markets. Both scholarships aim to bridge the macro and micro levels of analyses. Cautioning against a voluntaristic approach to storytelling-as-agency, Bourdieusian narrative criminologists argue that individuals' narratives are rooted in social structures through their habitus and are (re)produced via the specific logics of the criminalized fields in which they operate. Yet, these analyses often emphasize the particularities of localized accounts over their structural components. The question remains: if storytelling is structured, what exactly structures it? This paper suggests that narrative criminology ought to answer ultra-realist criminology's call for centering neoliberalism in criminological analysis. To do so, this paper frames stories of drug market-related violence not as narratives belonging to a sub-culture, but as part of the societal narrative of a particular political and economic system. It illustrates this approach by analyzing the managerial narrative habitus of young women working in violent drug markets in Brazil. The analysis finds that young women working in positions of leadership in the illicit drug trade perceive themselves as managers of a complex but rational enterprise, deploying neoliberal rationales such as risk calculation and profit maximization to make decisions about the use of violence. The paper discusses the implications for narrative criminology of conceiving stories of violence as part of a continuum of neoliberal logics.

4. *Mehran Shamit, McMaster University*

Caught in a Cycle: Factors and Rehabilitation Efforts Surrounding Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh

Juvenile delinquency refers to the act of committing crimes or offences at an age where normal criminal prosecution is not allowed as a result of an individual's status as a minor. In the context of Bangladesh, all child and youth offenders under the age of 18 are viewed as juvenile delinquents. As children and youth make up a large part of the population of Bangladesh, there is growing concern surrounding delinquent behavior and young people being driven towards a life of violence and crime. There are several factors that cause children and youth under 18 years to engage in delinquent behavior and some of these include poverty and socio-economic conditions, a lack of basic education, a lack of family support and guidance, living in unstable neighborhoods and housing arrangements as well as substance abuse and addiction. I address the following questions: what are the various factors and circumstances that drive children and youth in Bangladesh to engage in delinquent behavior and juvenile crimes? And how effective are juvenile rehabilitation programs in Bangladesh? While there are both institutional and non-institutional options for rehabilitation, there seems to be a lack of a holistic approach towards

rehabilitation and a lack of implementation of adequate rehabilitation efforts in Bangladesh that can help bring these children and youth out of a cycle of delinquent behavior and reoffending.

How Racism is Experienced II

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

W. E. B. Du Bois highlighted long ago the importance of considering the subjective experience of race and racism. He theorized Black Americans' experience of "being black" in double consciousness, a sense "of always looking at oneself through the eyes of others." In his view, this internal struggle and conflict experienced by Black Americans are central to understanding the race problem in the United States. Still, it is essential to recognize that not all Blacks experience racism in the same way. Many individual and contextual factors can shape individuals' subjective experience of racism. Underlying people's differential experiences are the unequal psychological consequences they bear. This session welcomed papers that explore how racial and ethnic minorities may experience racism in different ways and how they matter.

Organizer and Chair: Cary Wu, York University

Presentations:

1. Jenny Nilsson, York University

White Women's Rationalized Understandings of anti-Black Racism in the U.S.

This study explores how White women's perception of sexism may relate to their perception of anti-Black racism as systemic as well as cultural in the U.S. While White women are positioned to be both privileged in the Racialized Social System (Bonilla-Silva, 1997), they are also subjected to sexism through racial patriarchy within said system. According to Bonilla-Silva's Racialized Social Systems Theory, one's social positioning informs rationalized ways of preserving one's interests, and I argue that it is therefore likely that white women who perceive more sexism (oppression in the form of racial patriarchy), will view racism as more systemic (oppression overall), and less cultural. Drawing data from the American National Election Study (2020), I am testing the hypothesis that whether White women's stronger perception of sexism will positively affect their perception of anti-Black racism in the U.S. as systemic and decrease cultural racist beliefs. Preliminary findings suggest that those with high perceptions of sexism reported greater perceptions of systemic racism, while those with low and medium perceptions of sexism reported both low, medium, and high perceptions of systemic racism. These findings indicate that it is only at higher levels of perceived sexism that changes in perceived systemic racism occur. Moreover,

greater perceptions of sexism significantly decreased anti-Black cultural racist beliefs overall. These findings highlight how the intersection of social positioning and perception of their own oppression shapes White women's understanding of anti-Black racism as systemic or cultural in the U.S.

2. *Jane Ku, University of Windsor*

It's not that bad: Race and Invisibility in the Academy

I use my own experiences of racialization in the academy as a diasporic Asian/Chinese woman to posit that those of us who have closer proximity to whiteness or occupy the model minority/native informant status, are likely to ignore, dismiss or tamp down the dissonance, and vague sense of unease and suspicions about microaggressions as simply part of everyday experience, instead of dwelling on these moments to develop insightful analysis and vocabulary to challenge racism. This paper attempts to address this by illuminating the ways in which racialization and microaggressions are often not experienced as racism. Racism is what happens to someone else who is darker than you, with thicker accent than you, and with less resources and social capital; racism here is a "minor feeling" (Hong 2020). Differential processes of racialized gender are among the many possible reasons for this dismissal. When racist harm is conceptualized as historical trauma in the context of "upward mobility" in the racial hierarchy and academic ladder, claims of racial discrimination must also fade into the background. It is not racism if it is not traumatic or exceptional; this framework locks us into racial essentialisms and "competing marginalities" (Fellows and Razack 1998). I reflect on different moments of dissonance to identify various mental, emotional, affective experiences and negotiations to show how the in-between status in the racial hierarchy primes us to seek a nondescript presence even as we seek to rise "above the crowd", which invisibilizes and individualizes, and turns us away from solidarity building. Racism has useful currency right now but requires much unpacking to overcome the tendency to reduce and generalize the diverse experiences which cannot be simply compared in terms of severity, blatancy, violence of any form, or intensity.

3. *Nwakerendu Waboso, Brock University*

An Autoethnography of a Black Female Graduate students experience of Race and its 'isms'.

The following presentation seeks to center myself within a case study/autoethnographic analysis of my experience of scholarship as a Black Female PhD student. Furthermore, I will use my experience as a frame of reference to theorize about the experiences of Black children and youth within the Canadian education system. I am a Black, Female PhD scholar currently in an Ontario University. My areas of interest include anti-racism, advocacy, policy, equity, diversity, representation and inclusion in child and youth education. In terms of how I arrive at my paradigmatic influences, I hail from Nigeria, West Africa. I am Igbo; one of the three main Indigenous tribes. My cultural background inspires a strong sense of pride that carries over into every part of my experience. This body of work results from an examination of my experience as a graduate student and in what follows I will attempt to offer what I feel are the reasons why this experience has been uniquely challenging. In centering my experience, I intend to demonstrate how certain constructs within my scholarship such as the social construction of race, concerted cultivation, binary thinking, implicit bias for example are mobilized within the context of my lived

experience. While this may deviate from convention, it is important to decenter theoretical knowledge for the sake of practical knowledge because too often, the theoretical domain overshadows the lived experience in such a way that drowns out the importance of its' contribution. In offering my experience as a case study analysis, I will highlight such issues as representation, insider status, sense of belonging, community and relationship, nuance, resistance, colonial inculcations, misogynoir and other challenges faced by Black Female Scholars.

4. *Jessica Bundy, University of Toronto*

After Wortley: Anti-Black racism and policing

African Nova Scotians have been perpetually impacted by acts of state violence, silence, and oversight rife with anti-Black racism. This was demonstrated through an in-depth review of police stops that found disproportionate police stops for Black people, in a report known colloquially as the 'Wortley Report'. This impact is also apparent in the historical and current social, political, and economic standing of Black Nova Scotians, and the continued discriminatory treatment of African Nova Scotians by police and criminal justice system. Using interviews with members of the community in urban Nova Scotia, I explore how anti-Black racism shapes and affects the experiences and perceptions African Nova Scotians have in relation to the police and broader Nova Scotian community after the release of this report. This presentation will also explore the ways in which African Nova Scotians advocate and push back against continued racism. Understanding the longest-standing Black community in Canada's history and experience allows for insight into race relations and centers the voices of Black Canadians.

5. *Syeda Nayab Bukhari, Concordia University*

I was like a token brown guy: Personal and work-related experiences of diaspora journalists in Canada

Canada hosts a variety of diaspora communities who are producing their ethnic media in several languages across the country. Most of these media are produced according to the size, needs, and resources available to the media producers. This study aims to explore the experiences of work-related trauma among journalists and media producers from diaspora communities. These traumatic experiences could be inflicted both from the mainstream as well as from within their own communities. The rapidly changing nature of the media industry has led to increased pressure and stress on journalists, particularly those from diaspora communities who may also face additional challenges related to cultural and linguistic barriers, racism and discrimination, lack of educational and professional training, community backlash on producing sensitive content, financial security and sustainability. These issues can also result in compromises that the diaspora journalists have to make which could also lead to mental health issues such as stress, depression, and anxiety. This paper will share some of these experiences and their outcomes for the diaspora journalists working in Canada. This qualitative study used in-depth interviews conducted with diaspora journalists to gather their personal and work-related experiences. The findings of this study will provide insight into the specific challenges and needs of diaspora journalists in addressing work-related trauma and will inform the development of appropriate support and intervention strategies.

Innovative Approaches to Research in Education

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Education

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together exciting and innovative research in the field of education. We invited papers and research that draws on novel methodological approaches to conducting research in education (that may or may not have been inspired by Covid-19 restrictions). Scholars will share their ongoing work that encourages open dialogue about what works, what does not, and what the future holds for considering how we can “do” contemporary research in the field of education. The goal of this session is to reflect on what sociology of education scholars are utilizing to understand current and future issues in education. Unpacking innovative approaches will help us to understand how technological changes (e.g. eye tracking, digital diaries, digital ethnography, hybrid models of data collection, etc.) can help inform the way we do research.

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

Chair: Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo

Presentations:

1. Emerson LaCroix, University of Waterloo

On the Value of Unobtrusive Data for Education Researchers: Lessons from a Qualitative Content Analysis

Methodological discussions on educational research are plenty. While researchers, especially junior researchers, are positioned with solid advice on the how-to of common qualitative research methods (e.g., interviews, focus groups), they may find themselves at-odds for guidance on unobtrusive techniques. From this position, this presentation will reinforce the value and strategies for unobtrusive methods in education research. Drawing on a larger qualitative study on experiential education, I will discuss some approaches to using qualitative textual analysis in education research, and how one might innovate such a classic approach to sociological research. I cover some foundational methodological debates on content analysis, how I found value in leveraging it for policy analysis, and the potential for unobtrusive methods to be coupled with more interpersonal approaches to education research. This presentation will also attend to blending content analysis with broader sociological theory. As education researchers, we are surrounded by textual data. This presentation will help us think about how we can better use content analysis, beyond ‘counting words’. Indeed, content analysis can be rigorously employed to examine robust educational research questions. Researchers would do well to remember this key tool in their methodological toolbox.

2. *Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University; Jessica Rizk, University of Waterloo*

Children's Use of Digital Technology for Learning: An Exploratory Case Study Using Digital Diaries

The use of visual research has been well-documented across the literature as a way to collect vivid information on children's lives — seeking children's views and "voices", while also providing an enjoyable outlet for them to participate in the data collection process. Such methods allow children to provide input on research about their own lives. To understand more about children's digital lives, and in particular their use of digital technology as a learning tool, we engage in a large-scale research project that involves children, parents, and teachers. In this presentation, we will outline our preliminary work in New Brunswick with five children (aged 10-12) and their parents. We will provide an overview of children's use of digital diaries and the methodological challenges and advantages in using this approach to collecting data and learning more about how children use technology to learn in- and out-of-school time. These children are asked to record information about their use of technology on the Daylio Diary app for two school days and one day on the weekend. In this app, children record the type of device they are using, what they are doing, indicate if this is something that they have initiated on their own (or with help), and include a photo of their work. Findings will help shed light on the usefulness of such approaches in research with and about children.

3. *Rubab Arim, Statistics Canada*

Non-presenting author: Allison Leanage, Statistics Canada

Graduation of High School Students in British Columbia from 2010/2011 to 2018/2019: A Focus on Special Needs Status

Using the British Columbia (BC) Ministry of Education longitudinal administrative school data linked with income tax data from the T1 Family File (T1FF) within the Education and Labour Market Longitudinal Platform (ELMLP) at Statistics Canada, this study compared the proportions of high school graduates among Grade 12 students with and without special needs across nine cohorts from 2010/2011 to 2018/2019 before and after controlling for several sociodemographic characteristics. Two major strengths of this study were the innovative approach of using linked administrative data and the further disaggregation of the special education needs categorization to shed light on inclusive education in the province of BC. Students with special needs in all different categories (excluding those with gifted status) were less likely to have graduated across all nine cohorts compared to students without special needs, even after controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and academic achievement. Yet, there was diversity among students with special needs, with the highest proportions of graduation among students with learning disabilities or those with sensory needs and the lowest among students with intellectual disabilities. A larger share of females than males graduated high school among students without special needs. However, sex differences were less consistent among students with special needs status (including students with gifted status). The proportions of graduation were significantly higher by age 19 compared to by age 18, with the differences being slightly higher among students with special needs (excluding those with gifted status; 5 to 10 percentage points) compared with those without special needs (3 to 7 percentage points). The largest age differences were observed among students with autism spectrum disorder, behavioural needs or

mental illness, and those with physical needs across all nine cohorts. The study also highlighted opportunities and limitations in using linked administrative data in education research as well as future directions.

4. *Lina Samuel, McMaster University*

Successes and Challenges of Online University Education during the Covid-19 Pandemic

This paper explores the results a voluntary survey administered during the Covid-19 Pandemic when Universities across Canada were forced to shift to virtual modes of education. Using a qualitative approach, undergraduate students from select sociology classes were asked to reflect on their experiences of online learning. Survey questions focused on course satisfaction with synchronous and asynchronous courses, internet efficacy and ended with basic demographic questions. A number of recurring themes emerged from students' reflection that were key to overall success in online education: self-regulation, self-efficacy, self-discipline and motivation. The study examines, from the perspective of students, what elements of their online education during the Pandemic they found beneficial to their learning, and what elements were seen as hampering their learning. Results of the study should inform educators to be mindful when designing course plans and learning objectives; taking into consideration both the challenges to online education, but also appreciating different learning modalities/ styles of learning that are present in the virtual classroom.

[Political Sociology and Social Movements: Institutions, organizations, and inclusion](#)

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM1F

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

We are living in polarized and exciting political times in Canada and around the world, and these papers deal primarily with inequality and Canadian and American institutions. The battle for French language university in Ontario, efforts to create more racial and gender equality and justice in Canadian universities, differing norms around accusations of racism in the Canadian versus the American parliament, and research on differences between what conservative and liberal social movement organizations (SMOs) say to their base in the United States are the focus of these papers. They are framed by a broader concern with institutions, organizations and inequality.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University
Chair: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University

Presentations:

1. *Yena Lee, McMaster University*

EDI as a Form of Institutional Activism: Canadian Universities' Fight Against Racial and Gender Discrimination.

The question of eradicating inequalities has been at the centre of socio-political issues from varying aspects of our society in the last few decades. In recent years, universities have stood at the forefront of eliminating inequalities, and this is not surprising as they tend to uphold an image of an institution that is progressive and leading changes. Following this trend, Canadian universities have adopted the notion of EDI (Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion) more rigorously in the last few years, especially in the wake of the proliferation of protest actions in support of Black Lives Matter (BLM) and #StopAsianHate. As universities began to show support for these social movements by providing official statements to the public, as well as introducing policies that undermine barriers to racism and gender equality, these maneuvers should be examined to see whether they hold meaningful values. In the process of institutionalizing social changes, organizations like universities respond to contexts, but create constraints as well. As institutions operate within a long history of racism and colonialism in settings like Canada, there are unspoken rules and established status quo that play a significant role in shaping policies and practices. Therefore, in this research, I will be using examples of higher education to examine responses to the 2020 protests against racism by top Canadian universities. Overall, this research will contribute to the literature within the fields of social movement theory and the sociology of education. This will be done through the examination of the potential for social movements to produce social change within higher education by examining the strategic responses to the opportunities produced by social movement activity and the constraints within institutions that prevent social change.

2. *Zacharie Collins, Université de Moncton; Michelle Landry, Université de Moncton*

Lessons from the 2018 collective action for Francophonie in Ontario

In 2018, when the government of Ontario cancelled the project for a francophone university and abolished the French Language Services Commissioner, over ten thousand people protested the cutbacks on December 1st in different cities in Ontario. By examining this case, what can we learn about the impacts of hierarchical decision-making on minority groups and what lessons are there for an equitable sharing of resources, if diversity is to be valued? The political process theory of social movements will be used to outline some of the political changes and structural factors which help explain this social movement's activities, as well as cultural and ideational-interpretative factors that lead to participation in the 2018 Franco-Ontarian mobilizations. Notably, the decentralized structure of the Canadian political system is important in understanding the historic and ongoing relationships between francophones and their province, as well as francophones and the federal government. In this context, the mobilization of collective memory is also a vector of agency, influencing the framing of the government decisions as unjust and the repertoire of contention to be utilized. The results of semi-structured interviews with protest participants will shed light on some of the participants' motivations for mobilizing, which include the diverse perspectives they have of justice and their visions for the future.

3. *Michael Follert, University of Guelph*

A Sorry State: Reckoning with Accusations of Racism in Canadian and British Parliament

Canada's House of Commons is an example of an institutional sphere with highly articulated rules of decorum. How those rules are enforced in practice, however, relies on context, on broader social codes, and on cultural repertoires around civility and (in)equality. These codes and repertoires are clarified when we compare how MPs in Canada's House of Commons and those within British parliament manage accusations of racism between fellow Members. In this paper I treat this institutional sphere wherein legislation is debated and made as a site that both translates and shapes Canadian discourses around racism. I do this by examining accusations of racism in parliamentary speech over the past fifty years, as found within the complete records of debates (Hansard) in the Canadian and UK Houses of Commons. Despite the similarity between Canadian and British parliamentary traditions, when examined closely distinct patterns emerge in how the balance between claims to 'free speech' are moderated by other parliamentary protocols upholding the 'order' of the House. While the imputing of bad motives is viewed as 'disorderly' or 'dishonourable' in both Houses, the imputation of racism to an MP's remarks in the Canadian context is highly discrediting, severely regulated by the Speaker of the House, and more often met with demands for apology. More so than the treatment of racist remarks themselves, I claim the 'unspeakability of racism' (Gill 2000) in parliament lends weight to the argument that "White Canadian culture is obsessed, and organized by its obsession, with the problem of its own civility" (Coleman 2006). Drawing from Daniel Coleman's work on 'White civility' through English-Canadian literary traditions, cultural sociological approaches to symbolic boundary maintenance, and sociolinguistic approaches to apology, this paper seeks to enrich our understanding of the mechanisms through which racism is denied, obscured, and ritually refuted within Canada's political sphere.

4. *Catharina O'Donnell, Harvard University*

Building up or burning out the grassroots? How right-leaning and left-leaning American social movement organizations communicate differently with their bases, 2018-2022

A core activity of social movement organizations (SMOs) is communicating with members, but the content of this discourse remains a black box. Research so far has mostly consisted of case studies of individual movements, leading to calls for more generalizable insights through systematic studies of multiple movements (Benford 1997; Snow 2014). Additionally, most work has focused on left-leaning movements, so we know little about how right-leaning movements communicate. I conduct a mixed-methods analysis of 15,000 mass emails sent from 30 American social movement organizations to their member mailing lists from early 2018 to late 2022. Using the computational text analysis approach of structural topic modeling, I identify the key themes present in the emails. I find that more than 70 percent of email content pertains to a request for specific action from the reader. While all movements issue calls to action, regression analyses reveal that the type of actions requested differ by movement characteristics, particularly movement ideology. Left-leaning organizations issue urgent calls that assume a reader's understanding of the ideology and commitment to the movement, such as contacting a political representative about an issue. Right-leaning organizations ask readers to complete actions that will build ideology and commitment to the movement, such as listening to a speech about an

issue. My findings join recent studies in challenging the theory of countermovement symmetry, or the notion that opposing movements on the same issue tend to mirror one another's tactics (Banaszak and Ondercin 2016; Laschever and Meyer 2021). While right-leaning movement organizations use communications with members to build collective identity, left-leaning organizations use their members to complete short-term tasks that take collective identity for granted. This finding has important implications for the trajectories of American political power on the right and left, given the importance of collective identity to long-term social movement success.

Policy, Ethics and Professional Concerns

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PEP1

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Policy, Ethics, and Professional Concerns Subcommittee

Session Categories: Hybrid

This panel will discuss matters of professional concern surrounding research ethics administration, union membership, and ways to link academic and professional expertise to social justice activism. The PEPC Subcommittee encourages reflection and discussion on these topics, and the variety ethical dilemmas that are likely to engage sociologists. The presentations speak to issues of: academic governance (e.g., the powers of a university senate); faculty responsibilities and empowerment; conflicts of interest; balancing teaching, research and service; the risks and rewards of advocacy within and beyond the academy; and a broad notion of service mindful of the complexities and contradictions traversing the constitution of publics.

Moderator: Ronjon Paul Datta, Department of Sociology and Criminology, The University of Windsor

Presentations and Panelists:

1. *Suzanne McMurphy, Department of Sociology & Criminology, The University of Windsor*
A subterranean view of the challenges in rectifying ethics review processes within academic institutions: potential areas for engagement and disruption

Research ethics oversight within academic institutions continues to pose challenges for faculty and students in their fulfillment of research and educational pursuits. While identifying and addressing these challenges has a long history in the sociological literature, few gains have been made in the actual governance structures and processes of the academic institutional research ethics review machinery. Advancements in research ethics—including paradigm shifts in the ownership and location of research ethics, responsibility for improving institutional trustworthiness, accountable stewardship and responsive governance—are being discussed

internationally but these dialogues are neither reaching, nor influencing, local academic ethics structures. This presentation will address the internal challenges of the confluence of power within academic research ethics structures and inherent conflicts of interest which prevent effective change. Areas of leverage and the growing moral imperative to disrupt this machinery, as well as the unique position of sociology to engage in restructuring research ethics will be discussed.

2. *Jen Wrye, Department of Social Sciences, North Island Community College*

Faculty Power, Solidarity and Unions: Possibilities and Considerations for Sociologists

Sociology faculty across Canada face broad and systemic obstacles in their professional and personal lives including increasing workloads, administrative incursion on their rights, stagnant department funding, and governments largely oblivious to the value of our work, all of which undermine the capacity for the social reproduction of sociologists at all levels, collegiality, collaborative work, mentorship, and broader political engagements. This presentation focuses on some of the opportunities union participation offers for opposing these trends and calls on our members to consider this in earnest. Sociologists are well-positioned to bring the tools of the discipline—our understanding of inequality, oppression, and institutions—to broaden faculty empowerment and build their Associations. However, to do so effectively we must reflect on the ethical dilemmas we face in the academy and grapple with the real-concrete contradictions we experience as working-class intellectuals. These include the dilemmas involved in sacrificing one's research, teaching, and/or other political or personal interests, to redress the working conditions of academics.

3. *Eloy Rivas-Sánchez, Department of Sociology, Athabasca University*

The ethics and politics of conducting public sociology with vulnerable populations

This presentation will discuss the ethical and political complexities involved in the act of mixing sociological research, advocacy, and activism. During the last 8 years, I have been conducting sociological research about/with/ for undocumented migrant workers while serving as an advocate for some of the movements they create. Working directly with these highly vulnerable populations – subjected to radical forms of exclusion, surveillance, exploitation, trauma, and deportability – has given me invaluable insights about the ethics and politics involved in this type of engaged research. Using the concept of the “autonomy of science,” as theorized by Pierre Bourdieu, in this presentation I share my experience conducting sociological research and activism while engaging with the following questions:

Is it possible/ desirable to conduct sociological research while simultaneously participating as an advocate in the social movements that we work with?

What ethical implications need to be considered?

What are the limits to truth and objectivity that activism imposes on sociological research?

Is activism a social praxis upon which sociologists can produce legitimate sociological insights?

Re-imagining Societal and Institutional Responses to Gendered Violence

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: In-person

Institutions in Canada have often been complicit in ignoring and/or neglecting violence against Black, Indigenous and racialized women as well as trans and non-binary women. This session encouraged submissions that examine this critical issue and can contribute to a collective re-imagining of both how Canadian society and its institutions can and should respond to this issue and the intersectional inequalities that underlie it, including considering what is at stake for the communities that bear the burden of gendered violence through neglect, and the forms of resistance that emerge in response.

Organizers and Chairs: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Presentations:

1. Nicole McNair, McMaster University

Bridging gaps to bridge families: Resisting systemic disruptions in Indigenous mothering

The government of Canada's Office of the Correctional Investigator (2021) reports that nearly 50% of all federally-sentenced women are Indigenous, despite making up less than 5% of the total population of women in Canada. In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in incarceration rates of Indigenous women, largely due to over-policing and under-protection. These surging incarceration rates contribute to the forced separation between Indigenous mothers and their children, continuing the cultural genocide of Indigenous peoples in Canada. In combining theories of intersectionality and critical feminist criminology, this paper seeks to draw on data output from the Statistics Canada General Social Survey: Canadians Safety 2019 (GSS 2019) to address the disproportionate rates in which Indigenous women experience victimization, criminalization and incarceration in Canada, contributing to disruptions in Indigenous mothering. This paper challenges Statistics Canada data collection methods and survey questions—concerning victimization, criminalization, and institutionalization—while addressing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action #30: "to commit to eliminating the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody over the next decade". In considering Eve Tucks (2009) open letter to researchers to suspend damage-centered research and focus instead on desire-based research approaches, this paper seeks to re-imagine a world where, within the colonial borders of Canada, Indigenous mothers are free to exist unabashedly and undisturbed on this land while sharing their experiences, wisdoms and traditions with their children, without encountering colonial forces of violence, surveillance, and removal.

2. *Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto*

The RCMP, Colonization, and Gender: Legitimate and Illegitimate Violence in Canada's National Police Force

In 2016, the RCMP settled a class action suit for 100 million dollars brought by female victims of workplace sexual harassment and abuse which led to national discussions of its future. There were also growing concerns about the RCMP's inaction and, at times, complicity in the cases of missing and murdered indigenous women, girls, and two spirits. The RCMP's failure to investigate these cases resulted in an additional class action lawsuit led by the mother of one of the victims in 2018. However, the case was rejected by the federal court, allowing few avenues for recourse and scant media attention. This project aims to interrogate the differing state, institutional, and media responses to claims of violence against female RCMP members and indigenous women and girls. First, I ask why did it take female officers' claims of sexual harassment to embroil the RCMP in a full-scale crisis of legitimacy? Second, I ask what this crisis and the force's response reveal about the intertwinement of state legitimacy, masculinity, and colonization. I argue that the differing responses reveal the settler colonial underpinnings of the RCMP which leads to differential assessments of who is considered a legitimate victim.

3. *Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph*

Rethinking State Inaction in the case of MMIWG - Gender, Race, and Impunity

My purpose in this paper is to rethink notions of state inaction when it comes to the prevention, investigation, and punishment of cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. Impunity, I argue, is not tantamount to inaction; rather, it is the product of gendered and racial practices and discourses embedded in Canadian state institutions. These practices go beyond the failure to search for Indigenous women and girls when they are reported as missing. They involve the disavowal of the gendered and racial/racist character of the violence to which Indigenous women and girls have been subjected historically and in the present, as well as its criminality. These practices also exist outside the criminal justice system and extend to systemic failures to address the structural inequalities that render Indigenous women and girls more vulnerable to violence. This paper draws on analysis of the report of the National Inquiry into MMIWG and materials produced by Indigenous activists to illustrate the relationship between gender, race, and impunity in the context of ongoing settler colonial relations. At the same time, it points to Indigenous activism as a source of resistance to impunity.

4. *Tugce Ellialti Kose, University of Guelph*

Even Worse Than Death: The Paradoxical Construction of Survivors of Sexual Violence in the Turkish Criminal Justice System

The twenty-first century started with a wave of legislative reforms that transformed many aspects of law, including the Criminal Code in Turkey. One of the most contested changes that the new code introduced was the article that stated that if the "victim" suffers physical or mental damage as a result of the sexual assault, the sentence is to be aggravated. In this paper, I examine how the sexual assault law defines, and limits, the legally recognizable subject positions for survivors of sexual assault. Drawing on my fieldwork and specifically my court observations, in-

depth interviews with prosecutors, judges and feminist activists, and court documents, I discuss how the article on mental damage in the criminal law is interpreted, defined, and applied in the adjudication process that expects survivors to suffer from, and display, a specific form of damage, excluding other types of harms, such as economic or social harm, from the definition of sexual violence and discrediting the narratives of those who do not fully display signs of permanent mental damage. I argue that, following the legal changes, the legally recognizable and legitimate victim in Turkey is constituted in rather novel ways. In practice the law perceives survivors of sexual violence to be innately and permanently traumatized by the act of sexual violence, as those whose lives are fundamentally affected and disrupted by the assault, and those who are not supposed to continue and maintain their regular lives. On the other side, survivors are also expected to be articulate and consistent in their actions and statements both in the aftermath of the assault and throughout the adjudication process in order to be recognized as credible complainants, constituting them as responsible and resilient subjects of the law. Through these expectations of survivors and constructions of victimhood, the law effectively puts the burden of proof on survivors and their mental states, conduct, and narratives. Lastly, I argue that this construction of legally recognizable subject positions for survivors of sexual violence excludes a view of survivors as citizens who exist within, and navigate through, heteropatriarchal relations of power in different ways and, thus, other possible forms of subjectivity.

Revisiting chronic illness: Theories, critiques, explorations: Embodying/disrupting medical relations

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

The recognition that chronic, noncommunicable conditions now account for the greatest burden of global mortality and an equal, if not greater, share of global morbidity, suggests the need for renewed scholarly investigation of chronicity, illness experience, and health care. Recent contributions have already begun to reshape the field. For example, established concerns about chronic illness, the body, biography, agency, and identity formation have been joined by a growing interest in how large-scale structural relations of the economy, politics, social inequality, racialization, industrialization, urbanization, and the social organization of health care factor into the determination what diseases become chronic. Still other work draws on the embodied experience of suffering to call into question the very utility of distinguishing chronic from acute diseases. This session invited papers that continue the work of reinvigorating the sociological study of chronicity and illness.

Organizers: Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University; Leigha Comer, York University

Chair: Leigha Comer, York University

Presentations:

1. *Elizabeth Cameron, Queen's University*

Phenomenology of (un)diagnosis: The embodied frictions of endometriosis

Endometriosis is a chronic, progressive inflammatory pain disease that affects a significant (~10-15) percent of women of reproductive age (Ellis, Munro, and Clarke 2022). Its rendering as a feminized, gendered disability (Jones 2021) obscures the condition from medical and social scopes of concern, resulting in a prolonged lack of funding directed towards improving treatment for those affected. Current best care practices for people with endometriosis are flawed and may be completely ineffective in reducing suffering. Furthermore, endometriosis is epidemiologically understood through a narrow scope which homogenizes knowledge and care for a disease with an anything-but homogenous pathology. When medical practice in Western capitalist societies does consider bodies with endometriosis, it is to maximize the body's potential fertility and adherence to a linear, able-bodied, cis-heteronormative timeline for the body's reproductive future, while pain and other symptoms are dismissed as unsolvable, vexatious puzzles. Queer, feminist disability scholarship has called for intersectional research which expands knowledge about chronic illnesses, including endometriosis, as lived by bodies which have been historically overlooked by the white, andro-centric, cis-heterosexual regime of Western capitalist medicine. Through a semi-autoethnographic approach to writing critical feminist disability studies, this paper explores a phenomenology of diagnosis – or more precisely, a lack thereof – so as to challenge the body with endometriosis' assumed textures and experiences cast by medical and social models of disability. As someone with suspected endometriosis, I explore how the liminality of undiagnosed illness is an embodied point of friction which simultaneously offers the possibility of queering the body's imagined future (Kafer 2016) and ways of being in the world. The paper builds on the work of queer disabled feminist scholarship to further include people with chronic illnesses and impairments, in particular endometriosis, in critical feminist disability studies.

2. *Yikun Zhao, York University*

Non-presenting authors: Michael Nijhawan, York University; Nishan Kaushall, York University

The Self in Time Revisited: A Narrative Analysis of Biographical Accounts on Living with Chronic Autoimmune Illness

The importance of self to the chronically ill has been documented in existing literature, often in discussions around the idea of biographical disruption (Bury 1982, Charmaz 1993, Williams 2000). For individuals living with chronic autoimmune conditions, both the intrusiveness of chronic conditions that trigger a sense of loss of former self and such medical conditions that blur the boundary between self and non-self makes the struggle over 'self' crucial to understanding these illness experiences (Cohen 2017, Katz 2018). Against this background, this paper builds on an unexamined insight from Kathy Charmaz's (1993) pioneering work; specifically, that the taken-for-granted manner of anchoring the self in a temporality marked by the past, present, and future is socially configured. We analyze this under-explored observation in a specific context. Building on the grounded theory approach, we present a narrative analysis of individuals from diverse cultural and ethnic communities in the GTA and their experiences of living with chronic autoimmune illnesses. Our research is informed by qualitative interviews and takes stock of three

decades of sociological and anthropological research work on chronic illness. Through examining how individuals navigate time structures and perspectives in relation to events as turning points in their illness narratives, we suggest three intersecting sociocultural processes that contribute to shaping varied temporalities of self: (1) socio-culturally cultivated perceptions of biographical time that challenge linear concepts of time, (2) a heightened sense of uncertainty perpetuated by global events like the Covid-19 pandemic, (3) and the rise of therapies as a prominent mode of medical treatment (Wolf-Meyer, 2014). Exploring the temporalities of self through analyzing these socio-cultural processes helps us to understand better how individuals living with chronic autoimmune illnesses take control of their illnesses when struggling with loss and how they possibly strive for self-transcendence.

3. Jenna Scali, Lakehead University

The Impacts of Chronic Pain: Exploring the Experiences of Northwestern Ontario Women

This research project explores women's experiences with chronic pain in Thunder Bay, Northwestern Ontario. Using a feminist intersectional narrative approach, I analyze how the medical system in Thunder Bay poses unique barriers to women accessing health care, which impacts their chronic pain experiences and sense of self. In-depth interviews with eight women between the ages of 18-50, who self-identify as having chronic pain were conducted to understand their chronic pain narratives. Preliminary findings suggest that the two major barriers women face in accessing the healthcare system are the geographic location and gender bias. Participants recognize that Thunder Bay has a shortage of doctors and lacks access to specialized health care services, such as advanced care in chronic pain services and specialists who understand female-specific pain symptoms. This leads to long wait times and a lack of care. Women also recognize that their identity as a woman with chronic pain has led to dismissal from doctors who do not take their pain seriously or do not believe their pain symptoms. Women's experiences in the healthcare system have resulted in a lack of trust in medical professionals, increased pain symptoms, and self reliance for pain management. Women find they must advocate for themselves during medical appointments and when they are dismissed, they often do their own research to find a diagnosis. Finally, these women's sense of self has been impacted by their treatment in the medical system as they try to navigate their own grief and acceptance of their chronic pain, alongside the ignorance and dismissal that have defined their experiences. This research adds to our understanding of women's experiences with the healthcare system, as well as the impacts of chronic pain on women's sense of self and identity.

Shaping, Moving and Building: Critical Reflections on Research and Practice in Early Childhood Studies

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

This session invited scholars and practitioners to think about children's worlds and about how our research and work with children shapes or influences early childhood studies in different ways. Reflecting on our own relationships with children and the field of early childhood studies is important because critical engagements can produce conversations that lead to expanding the ways we think about children and childhood (Teachman & Gladstone, 2020) which shapes research, practice and approaches. This session focuses on early childhood within the context of various trends and turns such as the 'ontological turn', the 'material turn', or the 'relational turn' (Spyrou, 2022, p.1). It invited presenters to engage critically with research and work that leads us towards possibilities for rethinking early childhood theories and practice which moves past dominant, developmental notions of childhood where "children were objects of scientific experimentation" (James & James, 2012, p.11). This session also invited presenters to grapple with questions that encourage us to think more deeply about children's worlds, participation and voice, all of which shape knowledge production in childhood studies (see Spyrou, 2018). This includes work that builds upon the past and current challenges, accomplishments, and promising practices for the future in the early years.

Organizer and Chair: Laurel Donison, Brock University

Presentations:

1. Laurel Donison, Brock University

Ice Entanglements in an Outdoor Play Space at a Child Care Center

Outdoor play spaces in childcare centers are entangled with time, seasons and weather, which "affects how humans and non-humans react" (Myrstad and Kleeman, 2022, p.3). Children in these spaces become entangled with both human and non-human elements that are present. In this presentation, I draw on a piece of my research project at an early childhood education center in which I use a relational ethnographic approach to focus on the children's experiences in their outdoor play space from the months of Nov-Feb. I will use concepts from new materialism as I explore how relational ontologies can challenge dominant ways of thinking about outdoor learning and play in early childhood education, shifting our thinking away from developmental perspectives. Focusing on matter and agency, I draw attention to interconnectedness within the outdoor space using concepts such as entanglements (Barad, 2007), while focusing on ice, and the children. I also use the concept of "wonder" (see MacLure 2013), which resides in the children's entanglements with ice and my own entanglements as an early childhood educator and researcher with the children and data and in this project. I will use data from my research that include photographs taken by the children and myself and dialogue I have documented while in the space to provide insight into the ways ice becomes entangled with other non-humans and humans. I will share the many ways children and ice collide, connect and transform. Ice can be entangled with materials and provoke wonder; it can be still and flat and create space for slipping sliding and intra-acting with children's bodies. It can also become water and invite different sensory experiences based off of it's transformation and intra-action with children and their hands. These intra-actions directly impact what the ice becomes and its entanglements within children's outdoor experiences

2. *Nidhi Menon, University of Toronto*

Re-imagining research with children: learning and making meaning with children in dynamic, inclusive, and participatory ways

Traditionally, research on and about young children is influenced by western and Eurocentric patriarchal perspectives. The dominance of which has resulted in the narratives of universalization and normality situated in developmental discourses producing linear and biased narratives of children and childhood (Burman, 2008; canella and Viruru, 2004). Furthermore, it marginalizes the 'other' who does not fit into the dominant constructs. As a childhood studies scholar I question the overwhelming influence of white patriarchy, while attempting to (re)center and legitimize the knowledge of marginalized populations. Decolonial and feminist scholars question 'who' produces knowledge and 'how' it is produced and to 'what' purpose? (Smith, 2012). To trouble inequities and hierarchies created through knowledge production, the methodological framework for my doctoral research with young Syrian refugee children draws from decolonial, feminist and new sociology of childhood ideologies. Smith (2012) argues, "the world itself, "research" is probably one of the dirtiest words in the indigenous world vocabulary" (p. 22). Using Smith's (2012) provocation to trouble the exploitative nature of research, particularly in the context of marginalized populations, I resist research methods that sustain colonial logics. Underpinning decolonizing ideologies, my methodology is an invitation to reimagine the normal, provide possibilities to provoke transformative thinking about knowledge, knowledge producers, knowledge hierarchies and the role they play in decentering colonial ideologies (Smith, 2012). thinking with the central tenets of feminist ethnography, I use black feminist (Collins, 2000), enabling methods and the mosaic approach (Clark and Moss, 2011) to integrate various perspectives to create with children a deep understanding of their lives. These approaches attest to the fact that research is not conducted outside of relationships, and present knowledge creation as co-construction that emerges from the collective sharing, witnessing and understanding of lived experiences.

3. *Noah Kenneally, MacEwan University*

Exploring caring practices: Children's possibilities

Care and education are inseparable, particularly in early learning and child care (ELCC). There is an emerging body of research and literature regarding an ethics of care in Canadian ELCC practice, pedagogy, and research (Bezanson, Langford, and Banks, 2019; Langford, 2019; Langford and Richardson, 2020; Langford, Powell, and Bezanson, 2020; Richardson and Langford, 2022). This new conceptualizing energy prompted faculty, students, and educators of the campus-based child care center and lab school at MacEwan University to begin an in-depth exploration of the practices and possibilities of care within our particular early childhood community. We engaged in this co-inquiry informed by the conceptual work of Langford (2019); Moss (2018); Murray (2021); Tronto (2013) and Freire (1985; 2003; 2004). An ethics of care framework offers ways to centralize care in pedagogy and decision-making in ELCC. Reciprocity and an acknowledgement of interdependence are understood as central tenets of the framework, and a practice of relationships is a vital approach to cultivate spaces in which caring is valued and visible (Makovichuk et al., 2014). While adult care practices are more readily identifiable, scaffolded and supported, possibilities for children to engage in reciprocal care

practices remain under-investigated. This presentation provides an account of some of the preliminary findings emerging from our ongoing study - in particular focusing on a collaboration between undergraduate students, educators, and young children in exploring some of the ways that children participate in care, and describes a variety of possibilities designed to support children in actively engaging in caring practices.

Social Problems, Development and Policy in Africa

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DEV2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

The overall goal of this session is to stimulate a critical discussion about case studies, approaches, and best practices related to pressing social problems in Africa. This session will focus on the policy implications of issues pertaining to mental healthcare, sexual and reproductive health, access to childcare services, substance use, and resource extraction, as well as examine the effectiveness of initiatives that have been implemented.

Organizers: Jonathan Amoyaw, Dalhousie University; Godfred Boateng, York University

Chair: Jonathan Amoyaw, Dalhousie University

Presentations:

1. Kaitlin Di Pierdomenico, York University

Non-presenting authors: Vivian Kamau, USP-Kenya; Mohamed Ibrahim, University of British Columbia; Michael Njenga, USP-Kenya; Marina Morrow, York University; Rianna Batiste, University of British Columbia

Mental health in Kenya: Tensions between human rights approaches and colonial care

The history of colonization in Kenya endures in mental health legislation and governance, including adherence to western biomedical framings of mental distress over traditional African knowledges and Indigenous practices. Deeply entrenched stigma in laws, specifically, the Penal Code (2009), Marriage Act (2014), and Persons with Disabilities Act (2003), further problematizes mental health challenges by not only hindering systems reform but also violating basic human rights. The global push for addressing mental health in lower and middle income countries through the global mental health framework, which centres the biomedical approach to addressing lack of access to evidence-based mental health interventions, has only furthered the tendency to re-trench and introduce new colonizing practices in the African context. In this paper, we present work that we have been doing in partnership with Kenyan disability rights activists to support local research that centres the lived experiences of Kenyans with mental health care. We illustrate how this data in conjunction with intersectionality informed policy analysis of the

Kenyan mental health strategy can reveal the workings of colonialism and provide community grounded guidance for policy and practice reform. We argue that coercive mental health practices must be abolished, systemic barriers that hinder the participation of people with lived experience must be removed, and supports to empower people with psychosocial disabilities and their organizational representatives (USP-Kenya) must be supported to ensure mental health responses are consistent with international human rights treaties and that value local practices and knowledges.

2. *Yao Jean Kouadio, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Grossesses précoces en Côte d'Ivoire

Cet article se propose à travers une analyse comparative de contribuer à la connaissance de l'évolution des facteurs explicatifs des grossesses précoces en Côte d'Ivoire. Il s'agit de mettre en exergue l'évolution des grossesses chez les filles de 15-19 ans de 1994 à 2016 en Côte d'Ivoire et de déterminer les facteurs qui persistent dans le temps. Les bases de données de LEDS 1994 et les enquêtes MICS de 2006 et de 2016 ont été mobilisées pour cette étude. La grossesse précoce est la variable à expliquer et est dichotomique. Trois catégories de variables explicatives: contexte macro environnemental; contexte de l'environnement immédiat et les caractéristiques de la fille. Deux approches ont été mobilisées: il s'agit de l'approche descriptive avec l'analyse bivariée et l'écart relatif et de l'approche explicative qui a mobilisé la régression logistique. Les résultats montrent que ce sont les facteurs de l'environnement immédiat (facteurs liés au ménage) et surtout les facteurs individuels des filles qui influencent le plus leur comportement en matière de procréation quel que soit l'année de l'étude. Particulièrement en 2016 où l'âge au premier rapport sexuel et le nombre de rapport de partenaire sexuel ont été pris en compte, il ressort que les effets des variables contextuelles (contexte de résidence) et des variables du ménage (le niveau de vie du ménage) sur le risque de contracter une grossesse précoce sont médiatisés par les variables comportementales des filles.

3. *Emmanuel Kyeremeh, University of Toronto; Godfred Boateng, York University*

Non-presenting author: Philip Baiden, University of Texas at Arlington

Substance use among adolescents in Ghana: Does food security matter?

Although research has explored various factors that contribute toward alcohol and tobacco use among adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa, relatively little is known about the role of food insecurity. Specifically, the extent to which the relationship between substance use and food insecurity varies by sex remains somewhat elusive. This study fills this gap by examining how household food insecurity affects adolescents' substance use (alcohol and cigarette use) and the extent to which this varies by sex. The study utilizes data from the 2012 Ghana Global school-based health survey and logistic regression models to examine the relationship between household food insecurity and substance use among Junior High School students. Results show a statistically significant association between food insecurity and alcohol use but not cigarette use at the bivariate level. Even after controlling for theoretically relevant factors, the relationship between alcohol use and food insecurity remained significant (OR = 1.51, 95% CI = 1.05-2.15). Findings also reveal that adolescent males from food insecure households had a higher probability of consuming alcohol compared to their peers from food secure households. There

was, however, no difference between adolescent females from food secure and insecure households. In contrast, cigarette smoking showed no significant sex differences. Based on these findings, we contend that food insecurity contributes towards substance use among adolescent most especially among males and provide several useful implications for policymakers.

Sociology of Disability II

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session pulls together a diverse collection of research that addresses key questions and emerging issues and debates in the sociology of disability.

Organizers: Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta; Kristen Hardy, Brandon University / University of Winnipeg

Chair: Naomi Eastman, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. *Alexis Padilla, Independent Researcher*

Disability Futurities and the Danger of placeless Places: Critical Reflections on the Interplay of Disability Research and Activism

Assuming that disability research always helps disability activism getting ahead can be risky business. Relying on the notion of place-based situated emancipation, the present paper develops critical reflections on the interplay of disability research and activism, with a special focus on health and education dimensions as inter-systemic illustrations of ableist control of future possibilities for disabled-centered and intersectional modes of agency. Think for example of the emphasis placed by public health scholars on prevention through the mapping of social determinants of health. Through this logic, disability ends up being categorized as one of those outcomes which should be prevented in the first place. Where does disabled and intersectional agency fall within this kind of preventative logic? By the same token, so-called educational inclusion is typically controlled by entities and actors disconnected from disabled experiences. Would not such “inclusion” entail placeless modes of exclusionary masking of pseudo-emancipation possibilities for disabled people? The paper thus concludes by placing disabled scholars and activists at the core of disability futurity, stressing the value of agentic intersectionality and cross-sectional endeavors which should nonetheless under the control, that is, by and with disabled folks as drivers of the boat.

2. *Bathseba Opini, University of British Columbia*

The Return of School-Based Policing in Vancouver Schools: Implications for Racialized Learners with Disabilities

In 2021, former Mayor of Vancouver Kennedy Stewart and his team voted to end the School Liaison Officers (SLO) program in Vancouver School Board in British Columbia (BC). The 40 year-old program entailed stationing armed uniformed police officers in 17 of the district's high schools. The then Vancouver City Council voted to end the program following racism and discrimination concerns (Hernandez, 2022). Moreover, a 2021 independent study examining the effectiveness and efficiency of SLO in BC schools generated mixed findings about the benefits of the program for marginalized students, particularly Indigenous and Black students, who reported experiencing more harm than support (Cohen, Osterberg and Lee, 2021). Studies in other contexts (Ontario Ruck and Wortley, 2002). During the 2022 Vancouver mayoral campaign, the current Mayor Ken Sim, ran on a promise to return SLOs to schools. In November 2022, Mayor Sim's team voted for SLO's return. Yet, noticeable in the 2021 independent report was the fact that little to no training is offered to equip SLO with the skills needed to effectively and efficiently counsel, problem solve or guide students, which is what is emphasized as an important aspect of the program (Cohen et al, 2021). Evidence shows that SLO use excessive force on students with disabilities, leaving them with long term post-traumatic stress (Jackson et al, 2019). This presentation will examine the plan to re-introduce the SLO program in Vancouver schools. Using a DisCrit framework, we will discuss the impact of the program on marginalized students with disabilities, its role in exacerbating student surveillance as well as feeding the school to prison pipeline. Implications for school-community relations, education access for disadvantaged learners and their eventual academic success will be offered.

3. *Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting authors: Eleni Moumos, University of Calgary; Ann Fudge Schormans, McMaster University; Arielle Perrotta, University of Calgary; Brenna McGillion, University of Calgary

Women Labelled with Intellectual Disabilities and their Views on Feminism: An Exploratory Study

Women labelled/with intellectual disabilities are rarely seen as being able to articulate the ways they experience the world. As feminist movements aim to become more inclusive and attentive toward diverse experiences of gender inequality, this research makes space for women labelled with intellectual disabilities to share what they think about feminism, whether they see themselves as feminists, and the role of feminism in their lives. Grounded in feminist disability studies, this exploratory qualitative study has so far interviewed six women labelled/with intellectual disabilities in Alberta, Canada. Our preliminary findings indicate that many women labelled/with intellectual disabilities are not fully aware of the concept of feminism. In multiple cases, participants asked caregivers or requested to use technology to find definitions of the word feminism. While some participants could not define feminism, they could talk about how they demonstrated feminism in their everyday lives. Some examples discussed by participants included (but were not limited to) advocating for loved ones and managing inequalities experienced in the workforce. These preliminary findings raise interesting questions about

women with/labelled with intellectual disabilities sense of belonging in feminist mobilizing and scholarship.

4. *Eliza Chandler, Toronto Metropolitan University; Lisa East, Toronto Metropolitan University; Nadine Changfoot, Trent University; Megan Johnson, University of Guelph; Carla Rice, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting author: Rana El Kadi, Toronto Metropolitan University

Rethinking disability arts as therapy

While the work of some disabled artists can be within canons of art history, their contributions and struggles remain inconspicuous. In part, this absencing results from art institutions' rendering of disabled artists as only valuable when made legible through the frame of medicalization. The pervasive notion that art created by disabled and neurodiverse artists is always already a form of "art therapy" has created an enforced connection between disability art, medicalization, and art therapy (Abbas, et al, 2001; Gorman, 2005, p. 6). The legacy of this form of institutional ableism continues to impact disability arts. For example, pushing back against connections between disability arts and therapy has seemed necessary for the recognition of disability arts as a professional and political movement. However, some disability artists are highlighting how such a pushback elides their experience of art therapy as self-directed, agentive, and providing access to the arts (Thomas, 2021; Gorman, 2007; Swain, 2019). In this presentation, we will discuss how a reinterpretation of disability art as therapy plays a necessary role in resisting institutional ableism and its impact on disability arts. We will begin by tracing how institutional ableism has been practiced throughout art history and has shaped the way disabled artists were treated. We will then draw on insights from a research project wherein we partnered with neurodiverse and developmentally disabled artists to explore access in the arts. Within this discussion, we will discuss how these artists talked about participating in art therapy for different reasons including how its programming provides pathways into the art. We conclude by thinking with these experiences, which demonstrate how taking up art therapy can be agentive and even political, and how they prompt a reframing of the connections between disability arts and art therapy in order to bring experiences that have been marginalized in disability arts into the centre.

5. *Siyu Ru, University of Saskatchewan*

People First Language or Barrier-Focused Language: What is a Better Terminology for People with Disabilities in China

People with disabilities in China used to be referred to as 'Can Fei', with the first character meaning handicapped and the second character meaning useless. This term was commonly used until the 1980s, and because this term carried strongly disrespectful attitudes toward people with disabilities, it was revised to 'Can Ji', with the second character meaning illness. The terminology reflects that the medial model of disability, which views disabilities as a personal tragedy, is still prevalent in China. Although China ratified the CRPD in 2008 and introduced a series of laws protecting the rights of people with disabilities, disability policies based on the social model have not been thoroughly developed. People with disabilities experience various forms of social exclusion and are largely invisible. In North America, People First Language(PFL) was actively

promoted in the 1990s, and it puts the word "person" first and as the primary reference rather than one's disability to show respect to people with disabilities. However, PFL is difficult to carry out in China due to the Chinese languages structure and grammar. This paper advocates the alternative terminology 'Can Zhang' (the first character meaning disability and the second character meaning barrier), which has been proposed by some scholars in recent years but has not been widely used. Emphasizing barriers, the new terminology suggests that disability is not merely a personal issue to be overcome or pitied; people with disabilities are disabled and disempowered by a disabling social environment. The barrier-focused language helps promote policy and perception transformation based on the social model. Protection of the rights of people with disabilities requires removing barriers faced by them, challenging the ableist mindset, and creating a social atmosphere that celebrates difference and diversity.

Sociology of Migration IV: Immigrant and refugee integration in Canada

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM1D

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

Socio-demographic studies of migrant integration frequently emphasize demographic differences within the migrant population and measure integration as socioeconomic outcomes such as education, housing, geographic location, and labour market indicators (labour force participation, occupations, earnings). The four papers within this session all rest on socio-demographic perspectives to shed new light on religious diversity in Canada, on differential treatment of refugees by their sexualities, and on economic inequalities whereby racialized immigrants disproportionately are under-employed in terms of their labour market skills.

Organizers: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Chair: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University

Presentations:

1. *Fernando Mata, University of Ottawa*

The Religions of Latino Immigrants in Canada: Demographic Landscape of Religious Denominations

Using 2021 Census data, this paper focuses on the demographic landscape of religious denominations present in the Latino immigrant population of Canada aged 15 years old and over. Census respondents born in 19 Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America constituted the target population of the study. The data reveal a strong pattern of increasing

intra-Christian group diversity. While Roman Catholics dominate this landscape (48%), there have been significant shifts between 2001 and 2021. A declining share of Roman Catholic adherents has been accompanied by greater numbers of immigrants reporting being unaffiliated with any religious group and/or expressing secular views on religion (23% in 2021). Many Latinos also reported being affiliated with "Renewalist" and "Mainline" Protestant denominations (21% in 2021). Females were majorities in denominational groups while males were the majority in the unaffiliated group. Most members of the denominational groups were found to be residentially concentrated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Recent immigrants arriving in Canada were more visible among adherents of Non-Christian religions and the Unaffiliated group. Immigrants from Southern cone countries and Mexicans were over-represented among Roman Catholics, Central Americans among "Renewalist" faiths, Argentinians among the Jewish and Brazilians among adherents to "Mainline" Protestant faiths as well as Non-Christian faiths. Putting together all census findings, the 2021 census data suggests that there are significant religious polarizations currently taking place in the Latino immigrant population of Canada. These polarizations present in male and female adherents were effectively visualized through biplots generated by principal components multivariate analysis of the census data.

2. *Ka U Ng, McGill University*

Non-presenting author: Thomas Soehl, McGill University

Talking about Religion? Variation in Recently Arrived Refugees in Quebec and Other Provinces in Canada

How does the context of immigration shape religious practices and religious expression of immigrants? Existing work has generally focussed on changes over the long term and across generations. We draw on a nationally representative survey of Syrian refugees with children across provinces in Canada (N=896) that arrived between late 2015 and 2018 to show that context can shape both religious practice and self-presentation very shortly after arrival. We focus on how often parents talk to their children about religion, a central mechanism in religious socialization. The key contrast is between Quebec, which has recently enacted a (contested) set of policies that strictly limit the display of religious symbols, and other Canadian provinces, which are often upheld as exemplars of multicultural accommodation. Even though they arrived very recently, Syrian refugees in Quebec report talking about religion to their children significantly less frequently than those in other provinces - a pattern we find in both Christian and Muslim families. There is no indication that those who were less religious before migration were more likely to settle in Quebec. Although we cannot clearly adjudicate whether this reflects differences in behaviour or self-presentation, our findings show that even very shortly after arrival socio-political context shapes religious expression.

3. *Thomas Soehl, McGill University*

The Paths to Refuge: Syrians' Migration Trajectories to Germany and Canada

Not everyone affected by violence leaves or has the ability to do so and among those who do leave there is a wide range of journeys. Those who move to countries in the global north are of course a small minority with many more staying closer to home - yet even their journeys take myriad form. Some leave early in the conflict while others wait. Many face long journeys

involving extended stays in interim countries, while some move on quickly. Finally, not only do destinations differ but also legal status and support provided for resettlement. This paper draws on the case of Syrians who fled their home-country to examine the sorting into different destinations, journeys and arrival conditions. We combine a range of data sources to compare profiles of populations across Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Germany and Canada. We then focus on those that came to Germany and Canada where we have detailed information on migration trajectories of families. We pay specific attention to the role of demographic and socio-economic characteristics, pre-existing social ties to the destination country, as well as variation across regions of origin, ethnicity and religion.

4. *Andrew Chapados, University of Windsor*

Not Welcomed: Canada's Response to LGBTQ+ Asylum Seekers

LGBTQ+ individuals face difficulty from state institutions across the globe as well as abuse from family, peer groups, and faith communities. In 1992, Canada became the first Western nation to grant refugee status to an individual claiming the need for protection due to their identity as a sexual minority (LaViolette, 2009). Canada presents the image of being a country that welcomes immigrants and refugees and appears as a safe place for individuals who need protection from persecution. This paper addresses the question of whether or not Canada lives up to its promise in particular to LGBTQ+ asylum seekers. 73 nations as of 2016 criminalized sexual minority behaviour (Liew, 2017). I show that, despite Canada's promise to be welcoming of all individuals of any background, LGBTQ+ asylum seekers receive more difficulty both pre- and post-migration. Central to this is a white-heteronormative ideology that dominates social relations in Canada which results in LGBTQ+ asylum seekers facing barriers from the immigration process, societal institutions, social exclusion, and acts of hostility from the general public. The paper concludes by looking at a way forward for Canada to implement changes that can make the transition to Canada more welcoming.

5. *Xena Elghazali, Western University; Yoko Yoshida, Western University*

Exploring underemployment among racialized and non-racialized immigrants in Canada

Canada is well-known for its high acceptance rates of immigrants, labeling some of its major cities as the most diverse in the world. Although many immigrants settling in Canada are highly skilled, underemployment is a common issue they experience when attempting to find jobs in the country. Previous studies found that immigrants experience underemployment because they may lack certain skills, such as a lack of English fluency, or that their foreign educational or work credentials are unrecognized, with financial or linguistic limitations preventing them from receiving recertification in Canada. Studies also found that immigrants arriving to Canada from Europe or the United States are subjected to underemployment at lower degrees than those from other parts of the world, signaling strong racial bias among Canadian employers towards immigrants from non-Western regions. However, current research focuses on the hard skills that immigrant's lack that lead to underemployment, rather than the impact of racial identity on the likelihood that they are hired for a job matching their skillsets. My study will assess the impact of race on underemployment by comparing such rates among non-Anglophone, non-racialized immigrants from Europe with non-Anglophone, racialized immigrants from non-European

continents. By comparing underemployment rates between the aforementioned groups, I will control for factors such as English fluency, and Canadian work or educational experience to focus on the effect of race. Based on the results of previous research, I hypothesize that racialized immigrants experience higher rates of underemployment than non-racialized immigrants. My study incorporates quantitative survey data from the 2016 Canadian census to compare underemployment rates between the racialized and non-racialized immigrant groups. The results of this study will provide a better understanding surrounding the impacts of racial bias on racialized immigrants in Canada, specifically the devaluation of their skills among employers in the Canadian labour force.

Technology and Society II: Assessing and Responding to Digital Risks

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Technological development offers many promises, but also many challenges. This session focuses on the latter by critically reflecting on a wide range of digital risks facing Internet users, including cyber harassment, identity theft, technology-facilitated sexual violence, cyberbullying, and other online harms. The presentations use different methodological approaches to address core questions around how to assess and respond to these digital risks. Several presentations also propose ways to practically address digital risks through education, new policy, and support systems, which serve as important contributions to the broader discourse in cyber-criminology.

Organizers: Andrew Nevin, University of Massachusetts Boston; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Chair: Andrew Nevin, University of Massachusetts Boston

Presentations:

1. Olivia Peters, University of Guelph

Non-presenting authors: Jocelyn Booton, Wilfred Laurier University; James Popham, Wilfred Laurier University; Ryan Broll, University of Guelph; Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University
A Review of Canadian Policing Websites and Adult Cyber Harassment

Cyber-harassment, entailing the use of digital technologies to propagate peer aggression and interpersonal violence through both private and public media, is one of the most detrimental harms associated with the rise of internet-based communications. In response, a body of literature has emerged, demonstrating the factors underpinning online victimization, the associated harms, and victims' experiences. However, there are limitations given most cyber-

harassment knowledge focuses on school-based programming, while the experiences and needs of older Canadians remain unexplored. Nevertheless, Canadians aged 45 and older are the fastest growing segment of internet users nationally. In the current study, we present preliminary findings from a review of Canadian municipal policing websites ($n = 212$) for content related to adult cyber harassment. Our objective is to explain how Canadian police services present information on cybercrime, specifically related to adult victims of cyber harassment. Findings reveal police organizations have little to no content on, nor resources for, adults experiencing cyber harassment and instead inform about organizational and individual fraud and/or cyber bullying with the latter largely seen as a crime impacting children and adolescents. We argue that adult cyber-harassment may, at least in part, be lacking in content on police websites because of systemic desensitization wherein harms are trivialized. This is supported by previous studies finding one way trivialization of cyber victimization presents is in police inaction given police have few courses of action when responding to cyber victimization.

2. *Christopher Dietzel, McGill University; Kaitlynn Mendes, University of Western Ontario*
Non-presenting authors: Michael Kehler, University of Calgary; Tanja Samardzic, University of Guelph; Alexa Dodge, Saint Mary's University; Suzie Dunn, Dalhousie University

Technology-Facilitated Sexual Violence: Education and Policy Responses from Canada's Provinces and Territories

Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) is a major problem in Canada. One study found that 84% of undergraduate students experience TFSV (Snaychuk and O'Neill, 2020). Another found that more than half of young women have experienced TFSV and that some experience it as early as 12 years old (Salerno-Ferraro et al., 2022). The impacts of TFSV can be severe. In a recent meta-analysis, Patel and Roesch (2022) found that victims of TFSV experienced lower self-esteem as well as increased anxiety, depression, stress, self-harm, and suicidal attempts. Because of its high prevalence and impact on youth, scholars have argued that TFSV needs to be addressed through education and policy (Ringrose et al., 2021; Renold et al., 2021). For this study, we conducted a review of TFSV-related policies and government documents from Canada's provinces/territories. We analyzed 51 documents, including 13 Education Acts, 26 policies, 7 violence prevention frameworks, 4 pieces of legislature concerning TFSV, and 1 policy guide. We uncovered considerable variation among the provinces/territories. Few had TFSV-specific legislature ($n = 3$; 23.1%), though many had legislature related to cyber/bullying ($n = 12$, 92.3%) and harassment, abuse, and/or violence ($n = 9$; 69.2%). Notably, Ontario, British Columbia, and the Yukon had the most comprehensive approaches to addressing TFSV. Despite this, the provinces/territories missed key aspects of TFSV, which risks obstructing the gendered nature of TFSV and perpetuating misconceptions about TFSV. We argue that education and policies related to TFSV are urgently needed. This research contributes to the field of digital sociology by offering unique insights into TFSV and the role that schools, governments, and others play in addressing these online/offline harms. It is critically important to understand young people's experiences with technology, the challenges they encounter, and the supports they need to navigate an increasingly digital world.

3. *Mohana Mukherjee, University of Calgary*

Canadian Educators' Perceptions in Understanding and Responding to Online Harm: A Qualitative Analysis

As the digital landscape continues to evolve, young people are increasingly at risk of falling vulnerable to cyber threats, including identity theft, addictive behaviours, social withdrawal and online harm like cyberbullying and sexting. While most cyberbullying and sexting incidents occur at home, the problems spill over to the classroom, making it an issue that educators cannot ignore. Currently, schools shoulder the responsibility to address online harm; however, ambiguity regarding how they are conceptualized creates a challenge for school staff to keep pace with providing adequate protection for their students. To support schools in developing effective online harm interventions, this study aims to understand how Canadian K-12 schoolteachers perceive online harm, its root causes, and the perceived barriers that complicate school efforts to build a culture that prevents online harm. A qualitative approach was employed, and in-depth interviews were conducted with 23 educators (eight pre-service teachers, seven early-career in-service teachers, and eight late-career in-service teachers) to advance knowledge regarding current attitudes and beliefs about online harm. Semi-structured interview protocols were used, and symbolic interactionism was employed to construe the meaning of educators' perceptions of cyberbullying and sexting. Overall, the participants' understanding suggests that cyberbullying and sexting are escalating issues that present a problem in the school environment. In order to have a potential intervention strategy, it is imperative to introduce techniques in the context of the unique characteristics that are associated with these online harms.

4. *Molly-Gloria Patel, Western University*

Non-presenting author: Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

The perspective of university students on the availability and effectiveness of cyberbullying prevention and response initiatives on campus: Virtual semi-structured interviews on resources, barriers, and solutions

Cyberbullying is a problem in educational settings and much research has focused on the development of effective prevention and response initiatives. Because of the vulnerability of children, this research and related intervention programs have largely targeted elementary students. Yet, a growing body of research has shown that cyberbullying is equally a prevalent problem in post-secondary institutions and can have severe negative consequences. Nonetheless, there is a gap in research about initiatives tailored to this life stage. To learn about the unique post-secondary context, we conducted virtual semi-structured interviews via Zoom with 21 university students on the availability and the effectiveness of prevention and response initiatives, existing barriers, and potential solutions. We found that university students were concerned about a lack of available initiatives, and they identified several barriers including a lack of cyberbullying conversations occurring on campus, limited knowledge around the impacts of cyberbullying on university students, and a stigma associated with cybervictimization, that made it difficult for students to report their experiences. To remedy these barriers, university students offered several solutions. First, increased education for post-secondary students, faculty, staff, and support teams. Second, to conduct novel studies that examine cyberbullying from the unique life stage perspective of young adulthood and, for example, employ an ecological point of view.

Third, more cyberbullying resources such as informational flyers, webpages, and anonymous reporting systems. A central theme across these solutions was the importance of conversations around cyberbullying experiences at the post-secondary level, as students perceived it was regarded as a taboo topic.

Theories of the Background II: Dialogues with Justice

Tuesday May 30 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session will offer a space for explicit engagement with the ideas, structures, and ways of knowing that often represent the 'background' of everyday life. Many theories have attempted to grasp at this liminal space: lifeworld, habitus, tacit knowledge, prereflective backgrounds, primary frameworks, spheres and counter-spheres, etc. We investigate how questions of such 'theories of the background' apply (and perhaps ought to be adapted) to the current circumstances of our age, whether epistemic, ontological, or ethical. The strength and flexibility of such a session is that all social questions – including such reckonings and re-imaginings as the focus of this year's Congress – carry buried within them the question of 'what is going on in the background?' Sociology's inherently interdisciplinary nature represents a strength in this regard and therefore, with the help of the Society for Existential and Phenomenological Theory and Culture, the presentations included will represent a host of disciplines to help spark new theoretical engagements to answer the questions of today, tomorrow, and beyond.

Organizer: Reiss Kruger, York University; Chair: Steven Bailey, York University

Presentations:

1. Steven Bailey, York University

The Unimagined and the Unconscious: Psycho-Social Approaches and the Ambiguous Background

In this paper, I explore the ways that psychoanalytic theory can open up some of the crucial and durable questions regarding notions of justice rooted in the Platonic tradition. As Fanon established within the modern context, questions of justice are necessarily psycho-social questions and both the attempt to understand injustice and any attempt at reconciliation or for that matter revolution demands an understanding of the unconscious dimensions of any injustice. The more recent work of Badiou—fusing Platonic, Freudian, and Marxist perspectives—is important here, as well as the ethical and political reflections on radical clinical psychoanalytic practice provided by Kovel. “Background” here requires consideration of the “beneath-ground” of the unconscious as well and the very task of re-imagining the unimagined

necessitates at least a measure of “subjective destitution” (Lacan) in addition to more conventional means of facilitating dialogue. The universalizing drive of Platonism (see Gerson), so attractive to Badiou and oddly, perhaps, to Baudrillard, provides a strong connection to aspects of Freudian thought (see Clemente, Fitzpatrick) and the paper explores the intertwinement of these multiple threads of theoretical orientation with the task of both integrating psychoanalytic and more broadly psycho-social, approaches in reference to foundational questions of justice and, secondly, to bringing the back- and beneath-grounds into consideration.

2. *Saeed Hydaralli, Roger Williams University*

Truth and Reconciliation - Reckoning with the Problem of Justice

National histories that have featured atrocities directed at certain segments of the population (whether in terms of race, religion, political opponents, sexuality, and more) have often mimicked the example set by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa established in 1995. These TRCs are significantly directed to recovering the ‘truth’ as an indispensable condition of reconciliation. And that ‘truth’ is typically sought by giving voice to those who were the victims of those atrocities while at the same time offering, if necessary, immunity to those who were the perpetrators so that they will fully disclose the logic and nature of their heinous thinking and actions. What is typically unspoken is that these commissions are perceived mechanisms for achieving justice for the victims. In other words, implicit to these commissions is a conception of justice. The TRC of Canada is no different in that regard in that it too implicitly imagines a conception of justice in relation to the atrocities that have been perpetrated against Indigenous people by consecutive Canadian governments over the course of Canadian history. This paper will seek to recover and engage the TRCs tacit conception of justice by situating it within the discourse on justice and its ambiguity.

3. *Alan Blum, York University*

On Bearing the Unbearable: Making Injustice Absurd as a Way of Overcoming Tit-For-Tat

In this presentation, I begin to navigate a discourse on the views of injustice that are enumerated in the conference by showing how such responses to injustice invite inquiry that must include them as part of the discourse on justice. In other words, both the pros and cons--the views of the good guys and the bad--are part of the discourse. For example, whereas many current views of injustice see it as reflecting a malign canonical yardstick, it is worth considering how a strong relation to the injuries perpetrated by injustice must resist unreflectively denoting its evil in declarations that reiterate their own canonical yardsticks. I propose provocatively that the difference between the good guys and the bad resides in a reflective relationship to language (The medium as a relationship to language is the message rather than the content or the opinion). I will try to ground this declaration in what follows. I explore the discourse by identifying the desire to create dialogue as Platos framework for the realization of justice and its need to overcome temptations to simply declare and denote wrong-doing. The so-called background of injustice is the resistance to take up such a self -examination, making the background of justice the need and desire for undertaking such a risk. My method involves locating case studies that dramatically bring to view such a tension in ethical collisions. Here, my colleagues and I have built a body of work that visualizes situations and settings around many topics that are intended to

represent ways in which the desire to reflect upon topics makes the success and failure of dialogue itself a topic for dialogue. Each case is designed to make irresolution and the need to engage ambiguity fulfilling as an incentive for communal rapport in the face of algorithmic fantasies of the finality of interpretations. In this presentation I illustrate this topicality of dialogue in a case that demonstrates the capacities for reflective relations to injustice that nurture humor, art, and communality in making a spectacle of the burden of enduring overbearing intellectual regimes. The case is designed to show the claustrophobia of injustice as an incentive for dramatizing the absurdity of its intellectual complacency. My case uses parts of research I have done over time that traces the history of Afro-American revolts against injustice.

4. *Kieran Bonner, St. Jerome's University*

Justice, Old Age, MAiD

Plato's discussion of justice in Plato's Republic begins with a conversation between Socrates and Cephalus. Socrates engages Cephalus in conversation about getting old and about the challenges and difficulties of bearing old age. Cephalus advises that living a decent life makes the challenges of old age easier to bear, though admits, under Socratic questioning, that being wealthy helps - but only if used with intelligence. Being wealthy helps because it gives the ability "to reckon up his accounts and consider whether he has done anything unjust to anyone." (330e) In the face of death, wealth helps a decent person leave this planet better avoiding unpaid debts to gods and humans. (331b) This formulation of 'reckoning' with one's life initiates the first definition of justice in the Republic - giving back what one has received or borrowed from another - a definition that launches the imagining and re-imagining a just person and a just society. Does justice involve the right to choose one's own way of leaving the planet? Medical Assistance in Dying (MAiD) was made law in Canada because it is considered just, though this is still debated especially in the discipline of philosophical bioethics. In that discourse, there is a distinction in end-of-life care between 'allowing to die' and 'killing.' It refers to the difference in the medical professional's action between withdrawing life-saving treatment, (like unplugging a ventilator) and actively bringing about death (administering a lethal injection). When asked about this distinction, many medical practitioners interviewed considered it an offensive way of describing their practice of end-of-life care. Can a distinction within an academic discourse be unjust? What is involved in treating those who are dying justly? What is involved in speaking to each other justly? What background assumptions are in operation for various responses to these questions?

[Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology Research Cluster Meeting](#)

Tuesday May 30 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Through this cluster, 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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

Organizers: Andrew Nevin, University of Massachusetts Boston; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University

Sociology of Development Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Our cluster brings together scholars who critically examine development issues through a sociological lens. We welcome current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities, including students. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We would love to get to know you and hear your ideas and suggestions. We look forward to seeing you.

Organizer: Jasmin Hristov, University of Guelph

Sociology of Education Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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.

Organizers: Alana Butler, Queens University, Cathlene Hillier, Crandall University

Social Theory Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizer: Jeffrey Stepnisky, MacEwan University

SWS-North Open Meeting

Tuesday May 30 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to all critical intersectional feminist researchers who have an interest in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network in a welcoming setting. This meeting will also be a place for us to chart future initiatives and social actions as we enter into our first fully operational year.

SWS-North is the Canadian Chapter of the critical intersectional feminist organisation, Sociologists for Women in Society. We are dedicated to (1) transforming the academy and

professional organisations by actively supporting feminist leadership and advancing career development of feminist scholars; (2) recognising that structural inequalities impact those marginalised by their identities and that this requires proactively promoting the creation of inclusive institutional spaces; (3) advocating and encouraging the development of sociological feminist theory rooted in intersectionality and cutting-edge research; and (4) promoting social justice research within local, national, and international activist spaces.

Organizer: Tina Fetner, McMaster University

Beyond the Right to be Rural I

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RUS1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology, Rural Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Building on the 2022 release of our edited collection, *The Right to be Rural*, this session invited papers that consider the spatial dimensions of citizenship, and specifically the distribution of resources and power in and across rural places. We welcomed a wide range of topics, including but not limited to rural education, food insecurities, housing and health care, and work and economy in rural communities. We were particularly interested in work exploring claims based in the discourse of rights used by those challenging structures of inequality in rural areas.

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

Chair: Fabrizio Antonelli, Mount Allison University

Presentations:

1. Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Beyond the Right to be Rural, Reflections and Next Steps

The right to be rural is the first step in a broader project of developing a rights framework for understanding what is happening in rural communities as a way of directing social change and action that creates stronger, more resilient rural communities built around values of equity, inclusion, and sustainability. The book, *the right to be rural*, is structured around nine questions, which I suggest here, can be reduced to three themes: (i) the relevance, nature and meaning of rural rights; (ii) the tension between equity and market development; and (iii) rural community-based strategic action. This paper reviews what was learned in the earlier project and then lays the groundwork for a next step that involves a deeper analysis of the role that states play in shaping rural outcomes. It suggests that further work should look at the relationship between national legal systems, charters, and declarations and actual developments and issues with

analysis that keeps the focus on the central concept of “rights”, but that goes beyond the contributions of T.H. Marshall, Henri Lefebvre and David Harvey to engage with literature in three areas: (i) the recent work on both the evolution of rights of peoples and of environments as integrated into modern legal charters of the past forty years, especially those that attempt to enshrine late modernity values, in contrast to values and assumptions dominant in the 19th and early 20th century; (ii) recent analyses of the rural democracy-environment intersection, and (iii) the successful society literature.

2. *Karen Foster, Dalhousie University; Hannah Main, Dalhousie University*

Rural Communities and Intersecting Crises in Canada

This paper seeks to develop a framework of intersecting crises (Fraser, 2022) – of capitalism (Plys and Lemert, 2022), care (Doucet, forthcoming), democracy and climate (Klinenberg et. al., 2020) – that can be helpful in examining and understanding the challenges faced by rural communities and the people living in them in the 21st century. First, we consider Nancy Fraser’s most recent work on “cannibal capitalism,” in which she emphasizes the folly of considering ecological, democratic, economic or care crises in isolation from one another. Seeking to bring these same ideas to the study of rural society, and more specifically, rural communities and Canada, we combine insights from a) economic sociology, about the forces animating capitalism and their likely outcomes, b) care research and theory about the shifting terrains of paid and unpaid carework, c) research on democracy in rural Canada, and d) insights from environmental sociology about climate change. Our aim is to see if holding all of these areas of crisis in view at the same time helps us to understand topics of concern to rural sociologists. We apply our developing framework to our own research areas of rural institutions and social life, rural families, and rural occupational succession.

3. *Hannah Main, Dalhousie University*

Equity versus efficiency: The rural school closure debate

The right to be rural means that rural people should have the same access to the good life as people who live in urban places. However, it is often more expensive to provide public services to those in rural areas compared to more densely populated areas. In the case of school, economies of scale mean that bigger schools in urban centres are more efficient to run than smaller rural schools. School boards across Canada must make decisions on how to allocate resources to maximize public benefit—and this often leads to the closure and consolidation of rural schools. These school closure decisions are met with protest by the rural public, for whom schooling in the community is a crucial part of country life. Brown and Schafft (2019) argue that there are two conflicting ideologies of rural economic development: For equity advocates, “people have a right to live where they choose even if these choices may reduce the nation’s overall rate of economic growth” (p. 300). On the other hand, for efficiency advocates, “rural economies are inefficient, and that capital is appropriately flowing from less efficient rural locations to more efficient urban economies where returns on investment are higher” and “Communities, hence, are viewed as interchangeable sites of production” (p. 300). Drawing on case studies of two Nova Scotian rural communities, I argue that the conflict around school closure is representative of the conflict between equity and efficiency. In general, school boards

act to maximize their allocated budget, while rural community members act to maximize their quality of life. At the same time, all sides of the school closure conflict invoke language of both equity and efficiency, indicating that the question of the purpose of rural development is yet to be settled.

Criminology and Law III

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM3C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

This session features presentations in the areas of criminology, law and society, and sociolegal studies.

Organizer and Chair: Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto

Presentations:

1. Guoliang Zhang, University of British Columbia

The Scourge of Party: Politics and Dynamics of Discipline Inspection in China

In March 2018, the 13th National People's Congress approved National Supervision Law and amended China's constitution to establish a new state agency across the country: National Supervisory Commission (NSC). Since then, state agencies for dealing with corruption, malfeasance, and dereliction of duty have been consolidated from the previous dual-track system in which the peoples procuratorates worked jointly with the Party's Commission of Discipline Inspection (CDI) to a unified and further empowered state agency. By integrating forces of discipline inspection from several powerful state agencies and party organs (anti-corruption bureau, anti-dereliction of duty and infringement of citizen's rights department, corruption prevention department in procuratorate, and Ministry of supervision into CDI), the NSCs are now able to supervise and discipline both party members and non-party public officials in China. While many scholars have argued that the NSCs' unchecked and unaccountable power are likely to impede judicial independence and weaken the rule of law in China, it remains unclear about how the NSCs interfere with legal procedures in implementing the Party's discipline inspection and how these formidable officials in the NSCs interact with and exploit officials from other state agencies. Based on field interviews with officials from NSCs and law enforcement agencies in China, we find that NSCs are increasingly becoming a delicate mechanism that maintains the party's rule through relentless punishment of any cadre whose political loyalty is questioned, not promoting democracy, anti-corruption, or the rule of law.

2. *Reyhaneh Javadi, University of Alberta*

Legal Exclusion and Resistance: The Sociological Analysis of the Implications of Codification of Sharia into Laws for Iranian women

This paper examines the impact of the codification of Islamic rules into the 1905 Constitution and 1979 Constitution, as well as civil codes, on women's lives in Iran. It is an analytical attempt to understand women's resistance and their legal agency in a setting where Sharia is codified into the modern legal system. This paper takes three analytical steps to discuss the sociolegal implications of the codification of Sharia into modern laws for Iranian women. The first step discusses approaches toward the meaning and social connotations of the codification of Islam, reviewing the ideas of Wael Hallaq (2005) and Emon (2016). It also highlights scholarly debates on the possibility of embedding and codifying Sharia into modern constitutions and national laws and the possibility of having the rule of law in a codified Islamic setting. In the second step, this paper briefly reviews the codification of Islam in constitutions and laws and the modern legal system in the Constitutional Era (1905-1911), Pahlavi Era (1925-1979), and the Islamic Republic Era (beginning in 1979) and discusses its impacts on women. Most scholars, acknowledging the discriminations associated with the codification of Islamic law in each period, see the codification of Islam into the Constitution and laws in the Islamic Republic period as different from the other periods, as it is an 'ideological act' of Islamization. In the last step, in discussing the various forms of resistance by Iranian women who faced discrimination due to codified Islamic laws, this paper mainly focuses on two manifestations of resistance: Islamic feminism and ordinary women's claims in courts. This paper elaborates on how ordinary Iranian women, women rights activists, and new religious intellectuals apply these forms of resistance while it also points out structural barriers they face in their struggle with the legal system.

3. *Eduardo Gutierrez Cornelius, University of Toronto*

Judicial decisions as discourse and practice: A theoretical and methodological approach

Courts have exceptional power in shaping criminal policy. With the wave of a pen, these judicial bodies can strike down entire statutes, outlaw punishment practices, shut down prisons, and establish new rights and procedural safeguards. Courts also have a strong communicative impact. They create, settle, and diffuse legal categories which influence legal education, doctrines, statutes, lower courts, and administrative regulations. Courts also express ideas about what crime is, who the 'criminals' are, and what society ought to do with them. Yet, punishment and society scholars have seldom studied landmark judicial decisions. As a result, there is no framework available to conceptualize and analyze patterns of what courts do combined with what they say about crime. In this paper, I propose a theoretical and methodological solution to this gap. I expand on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of the state to construct judicial decisions' material and symbolic interventions on punishment as an object of study. I then use content and discourse analysis to examine what courts say and social network analysis to examine how practices and discourses combine. I illustrate this framework's potential with an empirical analysis of the Brazilian Superior Court of Justice's decisions on youth justice from 1990 to 2014.

4. *Esra Kazanbas, University of Toronto*

Legitimizing Gender-Based Violence: Defence of Provocation in *Gultekin v. Avci* Case

This paper argues that the law perpetuates and often time intensifies gender based violence. Primary focus of the discussion is the role discursive law plays in the application of the codified law by focusing on the defence of provocation in GBV cases. On June 20, 2022, murderer of Pinar Gultekin- a 26 years old university student- Cemal Metin Avci received a reduced sentence on the basis of “unjust provocation” and, his original sentence of aggravated life imprisonment has been reduced to 23 years only 14 years 4 months of which he will spend behind the bars. The perpetrator was married and is father of two children. He claimed that Pinar- and him had had an affair previously and he wanted to rekindle their relationship which was refused by Pinar. He beat her up leaving her unconscious, strangled her and to get rid of the evidence he purchased two bottles of gasoline from a gas station, where he was captured in the CCTV, drove up to his family’s cottage, placed Pinar’s body in a barrel, poured the gasoline over her and burned her while she was still alive. The court’s decision to give reduced sentence on the defence of unjust provocation is nothing new nor uncommon in the criminal justice system in Turkey and Turkey is not the only country facing the problem see for example the R v Munroe case in Canada. When we look at other examples of femicide cases in Turkey we see that kicking husband out of the bed and rejecting having sex, wearing a pair of jeans and asking the time to another man, filing for divorce, not cooking husband’s favorite dish or talking to another man on the phone has been accepted as UNJUST PROVOCATION in the murder cases. What we see as a pattern here is legitimizing women’s death by using their non-normative or untraditional acts that challenges the men’s masculinity, tradition and patriarchy. In the case of Pinar, it was to protect the core unit of the society- the family. In other examples I just mentioned, it is to project man’s entitlement to women’s body, men’s masculinity and men’s and their families’ honor. In other words, after their death women are blamed to bring their demise on themselves as an inevitable outcome of their “unjust actions”.

Enlivening the Practice of Collaborative Indigenous Research: A new digital garden

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm - 2:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EQS2

Session Format: Keynote

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Decolonization Subcommittee and Equity Issues Subcommittee

Session Categories: Hybrid

In this lecture, Eve Tuck will share what she and her collaborators have learned, thus far, in their creation of a new digital garden to support the growth of Collaborative Indigenous Research theory and practice. Meant to support community and university-affiliated researchers alike, the digital garden is a way to cultivate inspiration and connection for a field that is often under-resourced in university settings. More, it works against the frequent request for one universal model for working meaningfully and ethically with Indigenous communities, instead emphasizing the place-based specificities that shape collaborative Indigenous research.

www.CollaborativeIndigenousResearch.com

Dr. Eve Tuck is Associate Professor of Critical Race and Indigenous Studies at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), University of Toronto. She is Canada Research Chair of Indigenous Methodologies with Youth and Communities. Tuck is the founding director of the Tkaronto CIRCLE Lab.

Introduction: Jackson Pind, Assistant Professor, Chanie Wenjack School for Indigenous Studies at Trent University

Moderator: Kristin Lozanski, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology at King's University College, Western University

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

The Canadian Sociological Association would like to thank the following associations for their support for this session;

- Canadian Association for Studies in Indigenous Education
- Canadian Society for Digital Humanities
- Canadian Society for the Study of Education
- Indigenous Literary Studies Association
- Women's and Gender Studies et Recherches Féministes

Health and Equity within a Canadian context

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: Hybrid

The Social determinant of health (SDOH) is used to address Equity in Health. Researchers in the area of health use the SDOH as a guide to human rights and equity in the context of Neoliberal ideologies advanced which redistribute resources upward. Social and health spending since 1974 (The Lalonde Report) in Canada has not included SDOH. We will be discussing how 1) Cultural and historical contexts matter for explaining the links between cohabitation and health within Canada. 2) do advocates experience what some have called 'moral', or 'emotional' distress when doing advocacy work 3) how in Canada and across the diaspora, there remains a diminishing of Black women's voices, more specifically, the treatment of Black Women within health care systems. 4) how research identifies the measurable self-rated health status of the people, health disparity, and barriers to culturally appropriate health care services, and how these barriers to health care affect the quality of life, spirituality, and well-being of the population. And 5) the social construction of inequality and equity, as they relate to the risk and consequences of COVID-19 in Canada. The 5 presentations will be followed by an open discussion around matters that

could include how Anti Racism names, analyses, and is a framework to dismantle systemic and institutionalized forms of racism within health care.

Organizer and Chair: Merle Jacobs, York University
Presentations:

1. *Adam Vanzella-Yang, University of Montreal*

Context matters: How cohabitation shapes subjective health differently across Canada

On average, married people are healthier than unmarried people. In addition, researchers have observed that cohabitation, like marriage, can also be beneficial to health. However, this may depend on social, economic, and policy contexts, as well as on norms surrounding cohabitation. I investigated how associations between marital status and self-perceived health evolved from 2000 to 2018 in two distinctive regions: Québec and the rest of Canada. Cohabitation has a longer history in Québec, where it is considered as an alternative to marriage, whereas outside of the province it is seen as a childless prelude before marriage. I found that cohabitants in Québec have become just as likely as married individuals to report very good or excellent health. In the rest of Canada, the health of cohabitants consistently lied between that of married and single/never married individuals. Cultural and historical contexts matter for explaining the links between cohabitation and health within Canada.

2. *Sarah Marshall, York University*

Health Care Advocates Conceptualizations of Deservingness and Negotiations to Support Precarious Status Persons in Ontario

My research considers how ‘health care advocates’ (including those who have lived experience holding precarious immigration status, community organizers, and/or health care workers) negotiate healthcare access for and with precarious status persons in Ontario. This research aims to understand how health care advocates understand ideas of health care “deservingness” (as it relates to those with precarious status), and how these understandings of deservingness affect the work that advocates take on. My research is based on an analysis of health institutions documents in Ontario, including hospital, community health centre, and public health documents, as well as, interviews conducted with 47 health care advocates. In the findings of my research, I argue that in doing advocacy work, many advocates experience what some have called ‘moral’, or ‘emotional’ distress when doing advocacy work, knowing the ways that they would like to advocate, but not always being able to take on this advocacy due to institutional and systemic constraints. While advocates can be limited by feelings of distress, I further argue that despite the challenges that individual activists face, the formation of networks and relationships, working in solidarity with others working on similar issues, are valuable towards creating change and increasing access to healthcare for precarious status persons.

3. *Sharon Henry, York University*

Black Woman's Body Carrying the Legacy

Historically there is resounding evidence that Black Women's bodies were put under the colonial gaze/control. Although life for all began in Africa, the legacy of slavery and colonization perpetuates unrelenting assaults on Black Women's bodies. The case of Saartjie (Sarah) Baartman, (1789-1815), a KhoiKhoi woman taken from South Africa in 1810 and exploited through freak show exhibits across Europe, (Holmes, 2016), in life and in death is problematized from a Social Determinant of Health, (SDoH), lens. Saartjie's lived experiences serve as a connecting point of representation of the global historical treatment of Black Women, the silencing of their voices, and the colonial gaze, leading to consideration of contemporary treatment of Black women within systems of health care and interactions with medical practitioners. Currently, in Canada and across the diaspora, there remains a diminishing of Black women's voices, more specifically, the treatment of Black Women within health care systems. While violence against women is well published globally and in Canada, the suppressing of Black women's voices generally, as exemplified in the case of Saartjie necessitates exploration. Research in this area remains scantily examined, therefore, requiring interdisciplinary exploration, through historical, and contemporary lens focusing on three elements of the SDoH, race/racism, health services, and gender. A key question to consider is: How has the violence enacted on Saartjie been reflected in the contemporary treatment of Black women? The transnational diaspora treatment in the current climate concerning Saartjie, echoes in the lived experiences within the doctor-patient relationship between Black women and their doctor.

4. *Tariqul Islam, University College of the North, The Pas, MB, Canada; Keith Hyde, University College of the North, The Pas, MB*

Access Barriers to Health Care Services and Their Effects on the Physical and Mental Health of Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Population of Northern Manitoba

Northern Manitoba is a remote area of approximately 550,000 square km north of the 53rd parallel. The region's population is 84,168; among them, 76.6 percent are the Indigenous population of 47 First Nations living on or off reserves. There are two cities, eight towns, one rural municipality, one district, and more than 325 reserves/villages/settlements areas (Statistics Canada, 2018 and 2022). Many First Nations communities are not accessible by an all-weather road; some have access by road, some only VIA Train, some only by air and some only on the winter road. This research covers the town of The Pas, the City of Flin Flon and the Opaskwayak Cree Nation. The objectives are to identify health status and investigate the access barriers to culturally appropriate healthcare services. In the region, five hospitals provide only routine services, and only two have delivery services, with a severe shortage of healthcare professionals. The northern populations health care services must be arranged in their communities. Instead, the province introduced the Northern Patient Transport Program (NPTP) in 1995 to facilitate their healthcare service visits hundreds of kilometres away from their home. Even with this arrangement, they face challenges accessing transportation programs, financial problems, health services information, cultural issues, and racial discrimination. People in the same communities are confused about which program they are eligible for, making it difficult to navigate healthcare services. Due to insufficient support, geographical inaccessibility, and transportation problems, many people only consider getting an opportunity to visit a health facility once it is an emergency. In light of this troubling situation, this research identifies the measurable self-rated health status

of the people, health disparity and barriers to culturally appropriate health care services, and how these barriers to health care affect the quality of life, spirituality and well-being of the population.

5. *Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto*

Are We All in It Together? Framing of Unequal COVID-19 Risk across Community and Class in Canadian News Media

This paper builds on the author's previous work about relative importance of categoric inequalities, on one hand, and socio-economic inequalities, on the other, in the framing of risk of COVID-19 in Canadian commercial news media during the first three "waves" of the pandemic. That research has found that, contrary to the World Health Organisation's position on social determinants of health (2008), Canadian news reporting does not associate increased risk of COVID-19 with indicators of socio-economic inequality (class), such as low income and social protection, or residential crowding, but nearly exclusively with social exclusion and discrimination against identity-based communities. Moreover, reporting on risk of COVID-19 in racially and ethnically based communities is mostly descriptive: is acknowledged as a significant social problem, but little is said about causes and policies that might ameliorate it. Further, we have found that majority of news stories did not focus on identity-based communities either, but on a homogeneous and unitary "Canadian (or Ontarian or Torontonion...) community." This frame indicates a form of bio-medical majoritarianism. In order to assess the influence of news media ownership on this aspect of framing, we include a publicly owned news organisation (CBC News) in this round of research. We also expand the time series to analyse the fourth, fifth, and sixth waves of COVID-19 in Canada, in order to examine whether presence of government- and medical-establishment sponsored frames about the salience and prevalence of risk increases over time. The paper is based on the production-of-culture model of media studies, which synthesizes realist and social-constructionist perspectives. We hope to contribute to two areas of literature. First, to further study of framing of social inequality in North American mass media. Second, to the debate about the quality of public discourse on an important policy issue, connecting to issues of both the hegemonic mass communication and the evidence-based policy making.

[Impacts of Neoliberalization on Higher Education in Canada I: Institutional Changes](#)

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU5A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This sub-session discusses the impacts of neoliberalization and marketization on higher education in Canada. It specifically addresses the changes in institutional landscapes of Canadian universities and colleges. Presentations draw on a wide range of theoretical perspectives and

empirical data to shed light on the structural transformation, changing meaning of education and teaching, and institutional inequalities and injustice resulting from neoliberalization.

Organizers and Chairs: Ping Lam Ip, University of Alberta; Andrea DeKeseredy, University of Alberta

Presentations:

1. *Walter DeKeseredy, West Virginia University*

What is to be done about the Corporatization of the Ivory Tower?

For members of the Canadian Sociology Association and other progressive social scientists, it may seem painfully obvious, but worth stating nonetheless: the contemporary academy is being destroyed by neoliberalism. Guided heavily by the writings of British ultra-realists Steve Hall and Simon Winlow, the main objective of this article to provide some thoughts on the causes of the commercialization of knowledge production in U.S. higher education and to suggest some means of rejuvenating the academic Left.

2. *Claire Polster, University of Regina*

Non-presenting author: Janice Newson, York University

University Neoliberalization and Future of the Academic Profession

This paper focuses on the implications of the neoliberalization of higher education for the present, and especially for the future, of the academic profession. It discusses how a once shared, holistic conception of professorial work based on teaching, research, and service oriented to the public good has been dismantled over the past five decades in and through interconnected and overlapping organizational processes such as tiering, fragmentation, regulation, privatization, and technologization. These processes have reflected and advanced significant changes in the social relations of academic work. However, in the wake of the COVID 19 pandemic and its effects on institutions of higher education, opportunities exist not only for challenging the negative effects of these processes on the professorial role, but also for moving beyond previously established ways of doing things. The challenge is to meet this moment creatively, by undertaking new approaches to organizing and practicing academic work that are better suited to the needs and interests of these times and that re-embed academic work in social relations oriented toward serving the public good. We outline both what these approaches entail and, especially, how these innovations may be practically achieved.

3. *Robert Savelle, Durham College*

Dumbing Down the Curriculum: The Impact of Neoliberalism in Ontario Community Colleges

Ontario Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology have gone through substantial changes since their establishment in the late 1960s. Originally created as a post-secondary alternative to universities in the province for career-oriented training in such areas as “vocational education and training, basic skills and literacy training, apprenticeship in-school training” among others, their growth over the past 20 years in student numbers and demographics has been significant.

In addition to their traditional Certificate and Diploma accreditation, numerous colleges are now expanding into college-to-university transfer programs, with some now awarding direct 3-year Degrees upon graduation. With this expansion, however, has come a noticeable change in the emphasis on teaching and learning. While the focus on best practices has no doubt improved the standards of instructional methods in many programs, the shift towards student-centred teaching and learning has for certain instructors eroded the rigor and academic standards of their course syllabi. Anecdotally among colleagues, some faculty have used phrases such as ‘dumb down the curriculum’, ‘diminished assessment expectations’ and ‘hand-holding students’ to emphasize the prioritization of student retention to post-secondary academic standards. With the move towards higher level degrees in colleges, some faculty are concerned with the preparedness of graduates in such higher-level thinking skills such as critical thinking, synthesis and evaluation.

4. *Breanna Kubat, Carleton University*

Conceptualizing the Neoliberal and Social Justice University: compartmentalization, paradoxes, and tensions

Currently, Canadian universities are facing a diverse, and at times contradictory, range of external pressures and mandates. Most notably these include pressures to corporatize and view students as consumers while at the same time being mandated to address institutional connections to colonization, racism, and the maintenance of other power structures and take meaningful action to modernize, decolonize, Indigenize, and become more inclusive. These pressures have manifested in an increased reliance on private and corporate donorship on one hand, and community organizing related to social justice such as the 2020 Scholar Strike and 2012 Québec Student Protests on the other. While often these competing, and at times contradictory, mandates are discussed in binary, this research project seeks to theorize the relationship between the university as a neoliberal corporation, and the university as a mechanism for addressing discrimination and inequality both within the institution and society more broadly. Building on existing critiques of the contemporary university and understanding these competing mandates as not mutually exclusive, it asks what are the larger consequences of institutional compartmentalization that is used to justify accepting donations from corporations with negative human rights and environmental records while at the same time implementing Indigenization and decolonization initiatives? Moreover, how does this relate to questions about what purpose and which bodies the university prioritizes? What tensions and paradoxes exist between and within different mandates? Finally, how might these questions on priorities and tensions fundamentally (re)shape the university and what consequences could this have for wider society?

Preventing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Reckoning Blind Spots and Re-Imagining Feminist Contributions

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

The public and many feminist activists are not aware that we have now more than three decades of research on gender violence and its prevention. Legal scholars, psychologists, sociologists, historians, epidemiologists have examined issues related to gender violence. This panel analyzes this research, policies about gender violence, and the professional practices developed. The papers will present different aspects of the scientific and professional activities undertaken today to address gender violence. These different perspectives will allow us to discuss how the public and the feminist conversations about gender violence are not without blind spots that should be reckoned if we are to reimagine feminist contributions to this issue.

Chair: Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick

Presentations:

1. Julie Ham, Brock University

Race, sex work and hyper-sexualization

The murder of six Asian women in the 2021 Atlanta spa shootings compelled public discussion on the hyper-sexualization and fetishization of Asian women in North America and the risks faced by Asian women in intimate labour. Many of these conversations were sympathetic to the victims and their communities, and fostered support for workers in intimate labour and sex work. However, discussions about hyper-sexualization and sex work appeared more likely to occur alongside each other, rather than in interaction with each other. There appeared at times to be a polite hesitation or uncertainty to discuss how hyper-sexualisation interacts with sex work. This presentation aims to bring these conversations together and to provide a tool on how diverse publics and stakeholders can engage constructively in conversations about the hyper-sexualization of racialized women within a sex worker rights framework. This is all the more relevant given that the experiences of racialized women in the sex industry, including indigenous women and Black women, speak to and are shaped by ideas about racialized femininities borne out of colonial histories. The presentation aims to foster discussion on the distinctions and interactions between hyper-sexualization and sexual labour and what this means for stakeholders working for racial justice and sex worker rights.

2. *Sarah LeBlanc, University of New Brunswick; Maura Hickey, University of New Brunswick; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

Health and Socioeconomic Barriers Experienced by Criminalized Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: A Systematic Review

The most common social response to women-identifying (WID) individuals who experience Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is criminalization. Broadly defined, criminalization refers to the social and structural stigmas and inequities suffered by individuals who are directly or indirectly associated with illegal acts or activities that are viewed as non-normative. Although they are disproportionately the survivors of the crime of abuse, WID individuals are often subjected to criminalization which negatively impacts their access to health and social services, housing and employment opportunities. This systematic review explores how WID survivors of IPV experience criminalization and barriers to health and social services access. Through this review, we systematically searched 7 databases (PsycInfo, CINAHL, Criminal Justice Abstracts, SocINDEX, Violence & Abuse Abstracts, and Women's Studies International) for articles with a combination of terms including, IPV, criminalization, service access, and associated synonyms. The review includes peer reviewed studies published in English from Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and western Europe. Through our synthesis and thematic presentation of research findings through the lens of criminalization, we contribute a new perspective to the understanding of the experiences of WID survivors of IPV as they attempt to access support and services. Our paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers and service providers that may remove barriers for WID who experience the intentional and unintentional consequences of criminalization through their identities as survivors of abuse.

3. *V Bragagnolo, York University*

Reimagining Consent from Historical to Present: Critiquing Prevention Programming on North American Campuses

Over the past four decades, feminist activists have campaigned against sexual violence, namely working to reframe understandings of consent. This paper discusses the evolution of consent in North America over the past 40 years. Drawing from Popova (2019), it examines four broad approaches to consent – a radical feminist approach, a “no means no” approach, a “yes means yes” approach, and “sex critical” approaches – that have arisen from feminist activist efforts. These approaches have co-produced current mis- and understandings of consent education on university campuses, resulting in author-held concerns of whether universities are implementing effective prevention programming. Questioning who has access to consent and whose bodies are labelled ‘available’ for experiencing sexual violence, this paper critiques current ‘universal’ consent education and prevention programming across North America. It concludes with suggestions for reform; programming that does not mitigate the structural targeting that marginalized students on campus face.

4. *Rebecca Lennox, University of Toronto; Wendy Chan, Simon Fraser University*

Sherpa or Superhero? Tragic Choices in the Support Work of Domestic Violence Advocates in Greater Vancouver

Against a backdrop of inadequately resourced family violence services and a family court system marked by inconsistent judicial decisions, domestic violence advocates in Greater Vancouver are tasked with making tragic choices about how best to help abused women. Drawing on in-depth interviews with a diverse range of legal and non-legal domestic violence advocates, we offer the metaphors of the sherpa and the superhero to make sense of how support workers strategize to help abuse survivors. While superheroes encourage survivors to hope for the best and engage in acts of covert activism that aspire for best-case outcomes, sherpas prepare survivors for the worst and pragmatically acknowledge the limitations of the advocate role within a structural context of resource scarcity and judicial ignorance. Our analysis demonstrates that both superheroes and sherpas practice intensive emotion work to maintain a sense of professional purpose. In offering a typology of strategies for navigating an under-resourced sector, our work may be adapted to understand support work in a range of contexts.

Reckonings and Reimaginings in Childhood and Youth

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY8

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

This omnibus session includes childhood- and youth-focused presentations that engage with ideas regarding some of the ways in which young people are embedded within families, workplaces, and programs. These presentations share data from qualitative studies, and take a variety of approaches to exploring how children and youth shape and are shaped by their communities.

Organizers: Noah Kenneally, MacEwan University; Rebecca Raby, Brock University

Chairs: Amber-Lee Varadi, York University, Lindsay C. Sheppard, York University

Presentations:

1. *Maria Brisbane, University of Waterloo; Johanne Jean-Pierre, York University*

Non-presenting authors: Sabrin Hassan, University of Toronto; Jonathan Bailey, Independent Scholar; Hawa Barrie, Independent Scholar

Immigrant and Refugee Youth Perspectives on School Discipline

School discipline remains a contentious yet underexplored educational issue in Canada. Several scholars highlight the ineffective nature of punitive school discipline practices and have shown that these practices can negatively affect student learning outcomes. As a result, alternative individual and school wide disciplinary interventions have been suggested to positively impact students' development. Although the perspectives of educators, families and students have been

explored, the perspectives of immigrant and refugee youth are often missing from empirical studies. This paper addresses this gap in the literature by exploring the perspectives of Anglophone and Francophone immigrant and refugee youth from three Ontario cities. Utilizing a critical youth centered conceptual framework, the authors center youth narratives while simultaneously taking into account macro-structural factors and historical-political processes that affect their everyday experiences to promote social change. Data for this paper consists of interviews with 28 (15 French speaking and 13 English speaking) immigrant and refugee youth. After conducting a thematic analysis, the following themes emerged: adapting to new settings; community building and relationships; and understanding context and student dynamics. The findings from this study can be used to inform policy and practice for educators in K-12 schools.

2. *Yuexin Deng, University of British Columbia*

The Unproduction of Civility: A Comparative Study of Child Discipline in Contemporary Chinese Urban Households and Chinese Immigrant Households in Vancouver

In the process of children's moral socialization, the decline of the socialization function of the family and the break in the continuity of intergenerational values and norms have led to a tendency for children to violate a set of behavioral norms that conform to the public space. The evolution of social privatization and family structure has brought about the dual consequences of increased individual autonomy and lack of self-discipline in the socialization of children. Through interviews with Beijing parents and Chinese immigrant parents in Vancouver, this article attempts to answer the following questions: How do Chinese parents raise children who conform to social expectations? What is the family's response if the child does not meet the parents expectations for the child? Why do the value norms of the parental generation break down when they are passed on to the offspring? By exploring the above questions, this article provides a taxonomy of civility for children who are lack of self-discipline and answer the question of why children are lack of self-discipline from the perspective of everyday life. This article argues that the constructs of disobedience are related to the following factors: convergence in global education, reversal of traditional education views, broken channels of self-reliance due to urban life, lagging socialization system, weak links between family and school, centralized parenting in the context of child rearing. The findings in this article provides a broader understanding of the household space: as the main site of the individuals private life, the household is inherited from the public life, and studying the upbringing of the household can help us understand how the ideal individual and the ideal society permeate the education process of the household.

3. *Hannah Maitland, York University*

What Girls Want: An Affective Reading of Activist Girls and Their Relationships with Their Mothers and Mother-Figures

Sara McClelland and Michelle Fine (2008) describe girls as subjects with "thick desire" who, despite often being overlooked or misunderstood by adults, "seek lives of pleasure and responsibility, strength of mind and body, alone and with community" (p.84). Girls exist in complex and contradictory webs of expectations, obligations, aspirations, and desires that shape their relationships and political actions. This tangle of what girls want from the world and what it wants from them is the central subject of this study, which explores how an intergenerational lens can be critically applied to the actions and motivations of activist girls and asks how

contemporary girls negotiate and feel about their activism, their relationships with their mothers and communities, and their imaginings for a feminist future. From September 2021 to May 2022, I conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with ten activist girls (aged 11-20) and their mothers/mother figures, and I applied a combination of one-on-one and paired interviews with daughters and mothers. This paper reflects on the affective landscape that emerged when interviewing girls not only about their mothers but with their mothers. Specifically, I engage with how daughters and mothers negotiate and express wanting in the context of the paired interviews when mother-daughter relationships are highly contoured by competing social, familial, and personal expectations. Drawing from feminist affect scholars such as Sara Ahmed, Jessica Ringrose, Michelle Fine and Sara McClelland, this paper is a critical reflection on the fieldwork and analysis stage of my dissertation project on activist girls that explores not only what daughters and mothers want for the future and each other but what the research wants from them.

4. *Rebecca Raby, Brock University; Lindsay C. Sheppard, York University*

It's intimidating going into your first job: Young teens and workplace safety

Recognizing the value of young people's viewpoints and experiences, and how these are so frequently produced through interaction with others, this paper draws on qualitative focus groups and interviews with prospective and new workers in their early teens in Canada to share how they think and talk about workplace safety, and how they negotiate their first encounters with workplace safety issues. This paper thus adds to a small quantity of research on young workers' subjective experiences of early work in Canada (e.g. Child B.C. and Youth Advocacy Coalition, 2013; Yan, Lauer, Jhang, 2008; Hansen and Jarvis, 2000), with a focus on safety. Our consideration of participants' views, interactions, and experiences draws on relational approaches to agency and provides insight into the contextual, interactive and personal side of the challenges young workers can face in dealing with safety issues in their first jobs. The focus in this paper is on participant's shared and sometimes narrow understanding of unsafe work; their very mixed, and often quite limited, experiences of safety training; and the often individualized avenues through which they seek to deal with potential and concrete safety issues alongside the interactive opportunities available to support them. These insights can, in turn, guide workplace regulations and safety cultures; workplace training of new workers in their early teens; and early safety education through other contexts such as school, family and social media.

[Reconfiguring Power](#)

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CHS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Comparative and Historical Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Power reconfigurations are broadly defined, and may include the following topics: the historicization of power; colonialism, imperialism and resistance; state formation and power; biopolitics; sources of non-state power and authority; or the distribution of resources.

Organizers: Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta; Andrew C. Dawson, York University; Djamila Mones, Université du Québec à Montréal
Chair: Matthew Lange, McGill University

Presentations:

1. *Jean François Bissonnette, Université de Montréal*

Ambiguïtés et recouvrements dans la conception du pouvoir chez Michel Foucault

Dans son célèbre diptyque intitulé « Le sujet et le pouvoir », Foucault définit ce dernier terme comme désignant « un mode d'action sur les actions des autres », dont l'« exercice » consiste ainsi à orienter les « conduites » individuelles vers l'accomplissement d'objectifs « stratégiques » divers et variés, cela par la mise en oeuvre de différentes « technologies ». Si une telle définition, fort générale, permet à Foucault de prendre une certaine distance par rapport à une conception plus classique, pensée sur le modèle du commandement et de l'obéissance, est-elle pour autant cohérente avec ce que le philosophe dit du pouvoir, tout au long de cette décennie charnière, celle des années 1970, où il en fait l'objet principal de son travail? Une lecture transversale des ouvrages et des essais publiés durant cette période permet en tout cas de constater que Foucault établit au fil de ses travaux ce qui s'apparente à une typologie des formes ou encore des « rationalités » du pouvoir. « Discipline » et « biopouvoir » se distinguent ainsi par leur manière différente de s'appliquer au corps et d'investir la matérialité du vivant, tandis que « souveraineté » et « pastorat » passent entre autres par le jeu d'une économie de signes qui indiquent deux façons fort contrastées de mettre en forme la vie individuelle et collective. À ces types distincts s'ajoute en outre le concept de « gouvernementalité », qui a donné lieu à une lecture quasiment presciente de la logique politique du néolibéralisme. Or, d'un type à l'autre, les transitions sont souvent fluides, à tel point qu'il importe de clarifier, si faire se peut, la spécificité de chacun, pour mieux saisir également leurs articulations complexes dans la réalité contemporaine. À partir de l'examen d'une technologie politique, le crédit, qui nous apparaît centrale dans la gouvernementalité néolibérale, nous verrons comment celle-ci recoupe et combine l'ensemble de ces types de pouvoir.

2. *Eric J. Van Giessen, York University*

Ne(cr)oliberalism: Becoming Homeless in Toronto Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic

Since the COVID-19 global pandemic began in 2020, scholars across the globe have been offering reflections, critiques, and warnings about the biopolitical and necropolitical implications of this catastrophic global health (death) event (e.g. Foucault, Agamben, and Benvenuto, 2020; Butler, 2020). The role and responsibility of the state in fostering and sustaining the life of the population has perhaps never been quite so apparent and with this clarity we have also seen the ways that 'make live' governance strategies are often unequally distributed amongst the population. The stratification of populations into those who are considered deserving of 'make

live' interventions, and those who are allowed to die predates the emergence of the SARS- CoV-2 virus, but these structural inequalities have been exacerbated and made more visible in pandemic times (Bowleg, 2020). Under the neoliberal logics of contemporary Canadian politics, the 'health of the economy' has become equated more and more with the 'health of the nation' (and as such the 'health of the population'). In this cultural milieu, those who fall short of the normative standards of the autonomous, self-sufficient, and self-regulatory neoliberal subject are increasingly seen as a threat to the health and prosperity of society. In this essay, I argue that the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed a neoliberal necropolitics – a ne(cr)oliberalism (first used by Mbembe in Mbembe and Bercito, 2020) – characterized by subtle biopolitical and disciplinary interventions that require the urban precariat (Standing, 2011) to expose themselves to death or live in anticipation of death in order to access life by being recognized as having rights of social citizenship (Lopez, 2020). Building on the work of Achille Mbembe (2019), Jasbir Puar (2017), Andrea M. Lopez (2020) and other scholars in bio/necropolitics, this essay represents a preliminary theorization of ne(cr)oliberalism as a tool for analyzing and critiquing contemporary neoliberal political assemblages. This theorization is then used as an interpretive tool applied to the case of homelessness in Toronto amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. *Mike Zajko, University of British Columbia*

Translating Power: Law and Code in Government

This article analyzes the translation of law into computer code and the consequences for government, by drawing chiefly on Bruno Latour's legal theory, as further developed by Kyle McGee. Recent years have seen a growing movement to encode laws in ways that inform the operation of computer systems, leading to conceptual debates as well as practical work developing such systems. The problem I address is the use of automated decision-making systems in government to make distinctions based in law, and the consequences of this process. Specifically, how are algorithmic decisions tied to law, and how does this relate to the authoritativeness and legitimacy of algorithmic decisions? What happens when legal effects are mediated through technologies? Do these mediations threaten the legitimacy of government decisions, or can the 'digital transformation' reconfigure how power is exercised so as to increase accountability or trust in government? The sociology of translation provides valuable theoretical tools to understand these questions, but while Latour's theory of law can help us appreciate the legal transformations involved, it requires further elaboration to address the effects of law through technology. In this article, I trace how the force of law can be extended and made durable when mediated through computer systems, and analyze the associations of law and technology in Canada's government. While proponents of the digital transformation of law envision new possibilities to both build trust and contest government decisions through technologies, early examples such as the ArriveCAN border entry app show how actual implementations are often as non-negotiable as the speed bumps and other technical delegates theorized by Latour.

Sociology of Disability III

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS1C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session pulls together a diverse collection of research that addresses key questions and emerging issues and debates in the sociology of disability.

Organizers: Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta; Kristen Hardy, Brandon University / University of Winnipeg

Chair: Margaret Oldfield, Independent Disability Scholar

Presentations:

1. Naomi Eastman, University of Calgary

Non-presenting authors: Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary; Kristen Hardy, Brandon University / University of Winnipeg

The Experiences of Disabled Faculty in Canadian Universities During the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in significant and rapid shifts in how teaching and research took place across postsecondary institutions in Canada. Emerging literature from disabled scholars about the impact of the pandemic on postsecondary education consistently denotes that many accommodations previously deemed “unreasonable” became quickly implementable during the pandemic. Preliminary studies suggest that, due to the pandemic, disabled faculty members have had the opportunity to follow more flexible schedules, engage in asynchronous teaching and work from home, thus negating many faculty members’ needs for physical accommodations, resisting workplace stigma, and providing uncomfortable, privacy violating disability disclosures. For this exploratory qualitative study, we aimed to take an even deeper dive into the experiences of disabled faculty and graduate students across Canada during the pandemic. We draw on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with a diverse sample of disabled faculty members in terms of social location (e.g., gender, race, disability label), affiliation (e.g., university, college), and employment status (e.g., tenure/untentured, sessional, part-time, full-time). We paid particular attention to how participants navigated their disability identity and disclosure, accessed accommodations, and negotiated demands in key aspects of their work, including teaching, research, and service. These insights allow for a better understanding of the unique challenges experienced by disabled faculty members as well as potential lessons learned from a more critical understanding of disability, access, and accessibility.

2. *Maria Karmiris, OISE, University of Toronto*

A Critique of Ontario's PPM 140 through Critical Autism Studies: A Case for Foregrounding Our Interdependencies in Teaching and Learning

Departments and Ministries of Education across the Global North (which includes my own province of Ontario, Canada) communicate, enact and implement policies for children and youth diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The purpose of this paper presentation is to critically examine Ontario's PPM 140 which currently guides classroom teachers across K-12 school settings in addressing the needs of children and youth with a diagnosis of ASD. The aim will be to critically examine PPM 140 as a socio-cultural phenomenon of current neoliberal schooling practices through an application of an interpretive methodology that foregrounds the application of concepts from critical autism studies, critical disability studies as well as anti-colonial theories and practices. Similarly, the purpose of this inquiry is to contest and disrupt taken for granted assumptions regarding conceptions of developmental progress and achieving the performance of normative behaviour. In critically examining the implicit power imbalances in the implementation of PPM 140, this paper invites educators to engage in a critical dialogue in order to facilitate in the transformation towards more interdependent and socially just teaching and learning practices.

3. *Alfiya Battalova, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: W. Ben Mortenson, University of British Columbia

Embodied participation: disability epistemology on the advisory committees

Municipal accessibility committees are intended to provide advice to councils on the issues related to urban infrastructure and social inclusion. People with disabilities Friedner and Osbourne (2013) use the term "audit bodies" to refer to embodied participation, experiential and technical expertise used by people with disabilities to conduct accessibility audits. Drawing on this theorization and the disability and urban studies literature, this paper will seek to interrogate the relationship between embodied participation and acquiring a social capital. Building on critical disability studies, this paper will demonstrate how the committee members form the relationship between subjective bodily experiences and urban planning knowledge. Using the examples of the issues discussed at the meetings (e.g., restrictions on the use of plastic straws, restrictions on vehicular access to certain urban areas), this paper will demonstrate how the lived experience of disability informs the urban policies and brings perspectives that have not been previously considered by the urban planners. Despite the institutionally embedded nature of advisory committees, they facilitate the development of "disability epistemology" (Nijs, Heylighen, 2014). However, the production of the embodied knowledge is restricted by the settler colonial nature of urban planning discourses. As well, the power differentials can prevent members of relatively disempowered social groups from articulating their own experiences.

Sociology of Migration V: Emerging topics and methods in the Sociology of Migration

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM1E

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

This session highlights a diverse set of topics, but each introduces new issues that are likely to stimulate future research. The first paper continues the theme of integration but showcases the framing and shaping migrant expectations of “settling for less.” Birth-tourism also is related to conceptualizations and legitimations of integration as a result of the emphasis on those who truly deserve (or do not) the legal and moral citizenship it can bestow. Climate change is also an emerging topic that is likely to capture growing attention and the central issues for migration are reviewed in this session. Finally, new methodologies based on social media are experiencing growing popularity. The final paper in this session assesses how robust social media based data are for populations that have little formal education.

Organizers: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Chair: Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel

Presentations:

1. Monica Gagnon, University of Toronto

Constructing deserving citizens: The effects of the discourse of "birth tourism" on bordering in Canadian health care

This research examines assessments of deservingness of citizenship in Canadian society through an analysis of the effects of the discourse of “birth tourism” on denial of health cards to Canadian citizen newborns in Ontario. The research is guided by the conceptual frameworks of health-related deservingness and bordering practices. First, I characterize the Canadian “birth tourism” discourse by conducting a critical discourse analysis of recent Canadian newspaper articles. My findings reveal that “birth tourism” in Canada is a racist and xenophobic discourse that is employed to justify the exclusion of people deemed undeserving of citizenship. Second, I examine the effects of this discourse on assessments of health-related deservingness in hospitals in Ontario. I explore how the discourse informs denial of health cards to babies who are entitled provincial health care, but deemed undeserving because their parent or parents are medically uninsured. To do this, I interview health care providers and administrators as well as health and legal researchers in order to understand the practice of, and negotiations around, such denials. My findings demonstrate how the “birth tourism” discourse operates as a bordering practice in the form of unjust denials of health cards to Canadian citizen newborns, based on assessments of the deservingness of their medically uninsured parents. I show how the unjust denial of access

to essential health care has negative effects on newborns, their families, and their health care providers. As health care is an entitlement of citizenship in Canada, I argue that assessments of deservingness of health care are rooted in assessments of deservingness of citizenship. My work highlights the effects of bordering practices in Canadian health care institutions, underscoring the need to reimagine the potentially problematic intersections of immigration and health discourse and policy in Canada.

2. *Aziz Rahman, Toronto Metropolitan University*

Gender Differences in Factors Associated with Waged Employment among Refugees Resettled in Canada

Compared to non-refugee immigrants, resettled refugees come to Canada from different sociocultural contexts with pre-migration exposure to trauma and refugee camps, and/or lack of education, training, or skills. Upon their arrival, some refugees struggle to integrate into the Canadian labour market. Although some studies have investigated economic integration outcomes of refugees compared to other classes of immigrants, there is a lack of quantitative academic research on how GARs (Government-Assisted Refugees) and PSRs' (Privately Sponsored Refugees) labour market integration occurs in Canada. Employing the 2016 Census microdata file, linked for the first time with administrative data on tax and immigration, this paper analyzes refugees' 2015 calendar year employment income using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression method and discusses the factors that explain employment earnings differences among refugees in Canada. This study finds refugees' employment income 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. With respect to location of education, refugees' foreign education incurs an earnings penalty while Canadian education provides a premium to earnings. I also find that refugee women's foreign college or trades diploma had no effect on employment earnings compared to having a high school diploma, while a Canadian college or trades diploma significantly increased their earned wages. This paper contributes to the broad Canadian immigrant integration literature and fills the void in the Peace and Conflict Studies literature on social justice and refugee integration.

3. *Thomas Soehl, McGill University*

Promises and Limits of Using Targeted Social Media Advertising to Sample Global Migrant Populations: Nigerians at Home and Abroad

Survey research on migrants is notoriously challenging especially if the goal is to collect data across a range of countries. The ability of social-networking sites to micro-target advertisements to migrant communities combined with their global reach makes them an attractive option. Yet there is little rigorous evaluation of the quality of data thus collected – especially for populations from developing countries. We examine the representativeness of samples of Nigerian emigrants in Canada and Italy and Nigerians (at home) in Nigeria recruited through targeted advertising on Facebook and Instagram and evaluate several strategies for post-stratification weighting. Although our samples closely match reference data on several dimensions, we systematically miss those with little formal education. How much this affects representativity varies across contexts: discrepancies are much smaller for emigrant populations in Canada and Italy than for

Nigerians in Nigeria where a large share little formal education and limited literacy. We discuss the potential of this approach and highlight key considerations for implementing it to collect multi-sited data on migrants.

Symposium for Early Career Theorists

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: Hybrid

The Social Theory Research Cluster presents its ninth annual Symposium for Early Career Theorists, a dedicated 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 are no more than five years beyond completion of their doctorate). Social theory is an open and dynamic field, and so in that spirit we feature papers that reflect, expand and/or critique the array of social phenomena that can be theorized. The Social Theory Research Cluster aims to make SECT a flagship for social theory in Canada and to renew and consolidate the place of theorizing in the Canadian sociological imagination.

Organizers: Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto; Taylor Price, University of Toronto; Ritwik Bhattacharjee, University of British Columbia; Reiss Kruger, York University

Chairs: Ritwik Bhattacharjee, University of British Columbia; Taylor Price, University of Toronto

Discussant: Paul Joosse, University of Hong Kong

Presentations:

1. *Angelika Gabauer, TU Wien*

Ageing, Space and Subjectivity

Geographical studies on ageing emphasize the relevance of place for 'ageing well'. The significance of the socio-spatial environment is encapsulated in prevailing policy and planning-oriented agendas for 'age-friendly' cities and communities. Such programmatic frameworks and urban development strategies revolve around questions of how to create healthy ageing environments, provide social infrastructures that enable people to remain active, independent and socially connected or create age-adequate housing conditions. Inevitable, such planning and design endeavors need to be contextualized within socio-political discourses about ageing, contemporary ideas and perceptions about what it means to age or what is considered as 'ageing well' within society. Departing from debates around age-friendly urban environments, the focus of this conference contribution lies on spatial experiences and practices of ageing people. It explores the constitutive relationships between ageing and place with the aim of understanding

the role of urban spaces in the formation of ageing subjects. Following the tradition of a dialectical understanding of space – meaning that space is produced by social relations that it also reproduces, mediates, and transforms –, it is argued that processes of subject formation must necessarily engage space. Accordingly, the morphology, design and formation of urban spaces stand in a dynamic and constitutive interrelation with processes, experiences and practices of ageing. Based on empirical research conducted in Vienna, the aim of this contribution is to unravel the role and meaning of spatial arrangements for ageing, and how in their design and planning certain ideas and perceptions of ageing are inscribed, (re)produced and possibly contested.

2. *Mariana Pinzon-Caicedo, Simon Fraser University*

Victim's speech-acts in Transitional Justice Systems

Despite the worldwide consolidation of transitional justice systems (TJS) as the institutions to promote reconciliation in the aftermath of a civil conflict, their effects on victims' psychological healing is inconclusive at best. To assess the extent to which victim's discomfort is evident in their testimonies before TJS institutions, I analyze victims' statements before the Colombian TJS prosecution trials. As recognized by both TJS and trauma studies, victims are prone to re-victimization when giving testimony, likely hindering TJS's ability to provide an avenue towards psychological healing. This vision of the victim as an individual without agency that is wronged by TJS institutions clashes with the recognition that victims have the capacity to transform the trauma into a narrative memory that can be adapted to circumstances and embellished. I propose to use Lyotard's philosophy of language to reconcile both views. Studying testimonies of trauma coming from Colombia's civil war, I find that victims of similar war-related traumatic events develop different forms of speech-acts that mediate their experience and perception of the process. Victims appear to have a certain degree of uniformity in terms of structure and language. Two distinct types of utterances emerge in TJS that position victims differently in their interaction: spasm-like and enactment utterances. Spasm-like utterances are parallel what Lyotard (2004) called a spasmodic reflex, whose purpose is not to reconstruct an anecdote but a gesture beyond the eye and the brain. Enactment utterances, on the other hand, go beyond the reconstruction of the event and are an act of communication that allows for modification of the details of the anecdote to fit contextual particularities. While the addressee of spasmodic utterances is circumstantial—takes a secondary place behind the referent, which is at the base of the reflex—in enactment utterances it is a particular someone or group that the sender has studied to the point of being acutely aware of their expectations in order to increase their support and acceptance of the senders' recounts and requests. Evidently, victim's relationship with TJS institutions is mediated by the type of utterance that emerges in their testimonies. In TJS, victims are simply expected to do account-making to aid in the stabilization of the referent, yet they are diverting from this assigned role. Victims whose statements are spasm-like are unprepared to give testimony within certain rules of speech, content and time as they simply react to the referent and are unable to retrieve the event in clear and specific ways. Those producing enactment utterances also turn away from descriptive statements, by deliberately choosing the details in their reconstruction of events. TJS institutions are searching for a stabilization of a referent based on testimonies of victims that either cannot effectively retrieve the events (spasm

utterances) or are adjusting the account-making to satisfy the addressee (enactment utterances). Victims are making what Lyotard (1984) called a “move”, new propositions outside the assumption that the referent can be stabilized. More importantly, TJS is responding to the victims unexpected “moves” with “countermoves”. Victims moves are disorienting TJS and limiting their ability to provide psychological healing to contribute to reconciliation and peace. The recognition of these two types of utterances in victims’ testimonies is, therefore, a reminder for TJS scholars and practitioners that to achieve peace and reconciliation, victims must be at the center of these systems. Victim’s testimonies should not cause confusion in TJS if these systems are to aid victims healing process. While it is understandable that each TJS institution (i.e. truth commissions, trials, etc.) acts towards the fulfillment of its ultimate purpose (e.g. truth, justice, etc.) and a stabilization of the truth around the war-acts, the TJS as a whole should genuinely put victims at the center. Through the different types of utterances, victims are displaying their needs. By studying victim’s speech-acts in their testimonies, TJS should be in the capacity to identify their wishes and provide the most relevant support available. Acknowledging these utterances is also an invitation to revisit past studies that find inconclusive results of TJS in victims emotional healing, as the different types of utterances may be mediating the levels of satisfaction with TJS.

The author has received the 2023 Criminology and Law Research Cluster's Best Student Paper Award.

3. *Taylor Paige Winfield, McGill University*

Status Embodied Theory: Trajectories of Transformation and Exclusion

How and why do people adjust their behavior and sense of selves when entering new organizations? Cultural sociologists have drawn attention to how bodily practices influence group membership and boundaries, while organizational scholars have highlighted how institutional policies and procedures typically reflect the practices of dominant groups (Bourdieu 1977, 2013; Davidman 2015; Lamont 2012; Winchester 2008). Social psychologists have further revealed how status—that is, the comparative ranking of individuals in terms of the respect, honor, and social esteem afforded to them in interactions—informs group formation and organizational and individual outcomes (Anderson et al. 2012; Anderson and Willer 2014; Ridgeway 2019). Weaving together these fields, this paper develops a theoretical framework for exploring how status serves as a powerful motivator for self-transformation, as newcomers work to make their bodies ‘fit’ expectations and gain a sense of belonging when they transition to new contexts. Those who cannot or will not make their bodies ‘fit’ face exclusion – a mechanism that reproduces social inequalities even in the most ostensibly meritocratic organizations. I adopt the U.S. military as a strategic case for isolating the relationship between status, body management, and organizational outcomes. The military is the largest and arguably most diverse organization in the United States, with 1,374,380 service members in active duty and 1,021,613 ready reservists (Department of Defense 2020; Rohall, Ender, and Matthews 2017). Despite trends toward a more occupational model of employment, it continues to be a “democratic anomaly”—“defend[ing] democracy yet maintain[ing] the least democratic organizational structure in existence” (Rohall et al. 2017:6). Upon entrance, service members must adhere to strict guidelines for bodily comportment and defer to the chain of command. The life-or-death implications of the goal-

orientation, and the necessity of joint, coordinated behavior to achieve this mission further make it a Petri dish for status processes. There are severe consequences for failing to appoint the most competent leaders. As minoritized and marginalized groups continue to enlist in high numbers—in what some have called a “poverty draft” (Mariscal 2007), the case also presents the opportunity to examine how diverse individuals maneuver entrance into professions where leaders were historically White, middle/upper-class men (Dansby, Stewart, and Webb 2001; Janowitz 1960; Moskos 1970). Based on a three-year immersive ethnography and over 100 interviews with new soldiers at the United States Military Academy Preparatory School in West Point, I examine how authorities work to transform civilians into future officers and how recruits negotiate the transition period. Specifically, I investigate how authorities’ control over recruits’ bodily practices ingrains new physical markers of status in them, assigning life-or-death stakes to practices that were relatively neutral in the civilian world. I isolate three sites where status is embodied—dress and grooming, body composition, and physical performance. At each site, I show how these markers are linked with warfighting competencies. In some ways, explicit evaluation criteria and public displays help to match perceived performance expectations with actual performance—reducing the impact of status bias. But these factors can also make biases more insidious when criteria remain rooted in White, masculine, upper/middle-class standards and procedures. Across sites, I track how diverse recruits learn, adopt, and resist new status markers and how trajectories shape their emotions, identifications, and outcomes. While some are able to quickly and successfully embody military ideals about how is a competent officer, others, often those from minoritized groups, negotiate or resist contestations between this idea and their existing practices and self-definitions. Whether recruits comply with or are resistant to military ideals, however, I show how the all-encompassing nature of the context and soldiers’ dependence on the group make them extremely sensitive to how others evaluate them—which is a powerful motivating force to change themselves or exit the organization. Authorities can manipulate these dynamics to accelerate the enculturation process and manufacture ‘uniform’ and ‘fit’ corporeal instruments to fight the nation’s wars. In the full paper, I review scholarship on status and physical capital to develop a ‘Status Embodied Theory’. The theory provides an analytic framework for unpacking: 1. the integral but often neglected role that body management plays in status processes; 2. how status serves as a motivator for enculturation; and 3. the associated consequences for individual and organizational outcomes. I then present the military as an ideal case and share my data and methods. Next, I apply the framework to explore recruits’ trajectories of transformation and exclusion at the sites of dress and grooming, body composition, and physical performance at the preparatory school. Adopting an intersectional lens, the data shines light on key pieces in the puzzle of persistent inequalities in ostensibly meritocratic organizations—who can achieve a ‘competent body’ and to what extent? I end with a discussion of how SET may be used to analyze dynamics in other gatekeeping settings and the consequences for durable inequality.

Technology and Society III: Technology and Social Control

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD2C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

This session highlights the complexities and challenges associated with the nexus between technology and social control. Together, the presentations explore how people perceive, experience, and resist various forms of social control in technology-mediated contexts. In particular, issues of privacy and surveillance reflect an important aspect of the growing social control apparatus that spans both online and offline spaces. Increasing reliance on digital technologies in many domains of everyday life has been accompanied by a surge in data production and collection—whether we are purchasing coffee at Tim Hortons or watching a movie, our choices and behaviours are subject to being recorded, shared, analysed, and used in ways beyond our intentions and imaginations. Another lens on social control comes from a critical examination of platform governance and the ways in which censorship, content moderation, and algorithmic systems can encroach on our digital rights and impact practices of content production and boundary negotiation. Beyond identifying these issues, presenters will also discuss how to empower citizens, protect their data, and help them to better make sense of and engage with online platforms.

Organizers: Andrew Nevin, University of Massachusetts Boston; Anabel Quan-Haase, Western University; Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary

Chair: Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary

Presentations:

1. Celina Van De Kamp, University of Saskatchewan

Free Coffee is NOT Enough! Tim Horton's Dismissing Human Rights Violations By Making it Up to Customers with Free Coffee: An Analysis of Canadians Thoughts on Privacy and Privacy Protections, and the NEED For New Privacy Legislation in Canada

Would you trade your personal data collection – including constant GPS tracking – for a free coffee and doughnut? Tim Horton's gathers a significant amount of customer's metadata—including location data, hundreds of times per day through their app. Many other smartphone apps collect personal information every time they use the app—and often times when the app is not in use. This is problematic because this kind of data collection can significantly impact life chances, and is also done without our knowledge or meaningful consent. The Canadian government does not regulate the collection of metadata as the private sector argues that metadata is not an invasion of privacy, since it does not reveal the actual content of our communications. Academic research, however, indicates that metadata is invasive and does

reveal accurate and sensitive information about the individual. Working from a Canada-wide public opinion survey that links context-specific forms of metadata collection to feelings about privacy, this project demonstrates that there is a false understanding of the extent, intensity and invasiveness of metadata collection within the general public, and with it, a false sense that this collection does not violate online privacy of Canadians. This research will also show that experiences of privacy are not consistent across all demographics. These results speak to the need to recognize that privacy laws require an update to fit this very complex understanding of how data privacy is understood and experienced by different groups of Canadians. This research uses a Foucauldian perspective on discourse, as well as Zuboff's theory on Surveillance Capitalism, while the link between law and public opinion will be informed by the "will of the governed," arguing for recalibration through asking about specific legal protections regarding violations of privacy.

2. *Kayla Forjan, York University*

Narrating the Future: Surveillance Technologies in Entertainment Media

Popular cultural conceptualizations of surveillance technologies expressed in fictional narratives commonly depict a dystopian society in which fundamental liberties have been forfeited in favor of technological advancement. Depictions of surveillance in entertainment media reveal a collective concern regarding the future trajectory of surveillance technology and the accompanying societal consequences. Drawing on theories by Bauman and Agamben, the paper will analyze popular cultural representations of surveillance technologies in the television series *Black Mirror*. The paper will argue that the series warns against the emergence of a new biopolitical era characterized by adiaphorization and social sorting, resulting in the normalization of the homo sacer and the proliferation of the space of exception. A qualitative content analysis of five *Black Mirror* episodes will be undertaken in order to demonstrate and support the major themes relating to the emergence of a new biopolitical era.

3. *Rui Hou, Toronto Metropolitan University*

The culture of censorship: Chinese vloggers and digital content creation

How do state surveillance and platforms' algorithms change the way through which people create content that includes sensitive topics? My ongoing research examines this question by investigating the labor process of Chinese vloggers on video-sharing platforms such as Tiktok and Bilibili. Video-sharing platforms have empowered regular citizens with new resources for learning and new ways of political participation. But it is unclear to what extent this digital empowerment is shaped by technological availability, state surveillance, and platforms' algorithms. Current literature has pointed out that, in authoritarian regimes such as China, social media users' content creation faces surveillance from both state agencies and market actors. Methodologically, this research applies an ethnographic design by which I immerse myself into vlogger: I have not only started my own vlog channels and regularly post videos, but also actively engaged in the content production community to learn how content production is impacted by technology availability, state surveillance, and platforms' algorithms. According to ethnographic observation and interview data, my work explores vloggers' imaginaries of censorship and their practices of content production. It argues that, under the impact of China's multi-layered

surveillance system, self-censorship and boundary negotiation have become a normalized part of vloggers' labour process.

4. *Milana Leskovic, University of Calgary*

Content Moderation and Shadowbanning: Understanding the Experiences of SMP Users

With seemingly clear rules of play, social media platforms (SMPs) offer a vast space for many to freely share their ideas and opinions. However, some users report experiences in which their ability to engage online has been restricted or revoked. Increasingly, SMP users claim that SMPs remove or suppress certain content/accounts without notifying the impacted user(s) of the removal/suppression, an action colloquially known as 'shadowbanning'. While the reasons behind banning certain content are apparent, such as hate speech comments, other covert decisions are more ambiguous. This mixed methods study analyzes SMP user perceptions of, and experiences with shadowbanning, and how this impacts their engagement both on SMPs and their lives offline. Through a web-based survey, individuals were asked to provide brief descriptions of their shadowbanning experience which were then explored further in follow-up interviews with a subset of survey respondents. Analyzing this issue through a social constructionist perspective and socio-cultural theory of risk, this study reveals varied definitions and understandings of shadowbanning and how its' impacts, and the associated risks and threats are perceived. Furthermore, the risks that shadowbanning produces do not only affect those with first-hand experience; rather, this non-transparent method of content moderation forms restrictions for others around engagement with shadowbanned content. The opacity of this phenomenon has elicited considerable confusion and users have been vocal about their concerns. However, while users have been talking, they are not being heard. Up until recent admissions that major platforms like Twitter do engage in this type of content moderation, SMPs have largely committed to responding to claims of unjust, opaque banning using tactics of denial and gaslighting. Ultimately, this research speaks to wider lifestyle, interpersonal, economic, and political barriers and risks that users regularly encounter and highlights the need for better transparency and communication on the part of SMPs.

5. *Mélina Poulin, Carleton University*

Critical Digital Media Literacies as a Means to Collective Empowerment

Social media platforms have become ineluctable communication channels between politicians, activists, ideological groups and the general public. They are regarded as effective tools and open civic spaces for users to plan and articulate collective actions. However, online platforms' sociotechnical affordances were never given for free. The algorithmic systems enabling corporative media to extract, target and monetize our personal data for profit also monitor online sociopolitical discourses under logics of surveillance and control (Dumitrica, and Felt, 2019). Meanwhile, the effects and properties of algorithmic systems are largely misunderstood, and users tend to blame themselves for not knowing how to use platforms in safe and empowering ways. Such individualizing discourses that frame algorithmic systems as an inaccessible 'black box' constitute a powerful rhetoric and alibi for media and high-tech corporations to avoid being transparent about their motives (Bucher, 2018). Inversely, daring to doubt or refuse illusionary unknowns may also hold much power. Therefore, educational

initiatives and new forms of knowledge must inform social media users to develop critical awareness practices that are justice-oriented and emancipating. At the intersection of education research and the digital humanities, digital media literacies (DMLs) are promising for enabling social media users to make sense of and better deal with platforms. Going further, critical approaches to DML go beyond skill-based learning by illuminating the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural implications of using social media. Inspired by Black, Indigenous, feminist and crip accounts of the digital, I argue that critical DMLs must outcompass western pedagogies and epistemologies to enact social justice. Based on various social media research approaches and literacy initiatives, I outline how engaging with critical DMLs allows the exercising of agency and power through justice-oriented reflections and creative tactics of resistance against exploitative mechanisms and harmful logics constitutive of social media platforms.

Understanding Family Diversity in Canada I

Tuesday May 30 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session is hosted by the Vanier Institute of the Family and presents papers that align with the Family Diversity and Wellbeing Framework. Many contemporary conversations about families in Canada are about how they are changing in ways that make them more diverse. While some families are thriving, others are excluded, either because of their unique identity, their challenging family structure, or because of the paid and unpaid work they are performing. After introducing the Family Diversity and Wellbeing Framework, this session presents papers that highlights some of the challenges that marginalised families encounter.

Organizers: Sophie Mathieu, Vannier Institute of the Family; Margo Hilbrecht, Vannier Institute of the Family; Margaret Campbell, The Vanier Institute of the Family & St. Thomas University

Chair: Sophie Mathieu, Vannier Institute of the Family

Presentations:

1. *Kim de Laat, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting authors: Norah Keating, Vanier Institute of the Family and University of Alberta; Margo Hilbrecht, Vanier Institute of the Family

Family Diversity and Wellbeing in Canada

Across the variety of families in Canada, it is important to map what is known, where knowledge gaps exist and where we need to create evidence that can inform policies, programs and services to better support family wellbeing. As we approach the UN International Year of the

Family +30 in 2024, it is time to start looking anew at family life. As (current and former) members of the Vanier Institute of the Family, a civil society organization dedicated to families in Canada, we propose a 'Family Diversities Framework' for understanding family experiences. The framework consists of three lenses, or ways of conceptualizing and analyzing family diversities: family structure, family work, and family identity. In this presentation, we outline the three lenses, how we see families differently with the lenses, and we document the components of family wellbeing that are indicators of inclusion for families across these diversities.

2. *Rachel Jobson, Carleton University*

The Marginalization of Non-Monogamous Families Through the Best Interests of the Child Principle

Law, political discourse, popular culture and other social sectors naturalize and normalize the monogamous, nuclear, two-parent family in Canada, which is justified on the grounds that it provides critical economic, emotional, and structural support for the most vulnerable in society. Attempts to expand definitions of family beyond the nuclear model are in turn often swiftly denounced on the grounds that alternative models cause harm to children. These attitudes contribute to the continued delegitimization of alternative families (in this case non-monogamous or other families with more than two parents) under state-imposed legal frameworks. Non-monogamy is marginalized in many ways, and one way in particular is through the best interests of the child principle. I will use the detailed and well-documented transcripts of the Polygamy Reference proceedings that took place in 2010-2011 as a lens to demonstrate how the “best interests of the child” is mobilized to uphold normative, nuclear, monogamous family structures in practice. This is a useful site of analysis because polygamy is a form of non-normative family configuration that has regularly come into conflict with the law (and shaped legislation relating to families over the past two centuries), and concern over the protection and wellbeing of children has been central to the relevant debates. Further evidence in the form of contradictory findings in provincial case law on what constitutes “the best interests of the child” demonstrate the malleability of the principle. I will further argue that the continued dominance of the nuclear family in law undermines proposals for more equitable and interdependent distributions of resources and care, and contributes to discrimination and lack of adequate legal protections for non-normative families, including in areas such as visitation rights, decision-making during health crises, employment discrimination, custody disputes, property ownership, inheritance, and partner immigration.

3. *Margaret Campbell, The Vanier Institute of the Family & St. Thomas University*

Families with Disability and Wellbeing: Results from a Narrative Review

Families with disability navigate persistent barriers and complexities that pose challenges to their wellbeing. Yet, a limited number of studies address wellbeing from a familial perspective. This presentation offers insights from a narrative review of literature focused on family wellbeing and disability. Using the Vanier Institute of the Family’s Family Diversity Framework, I explore what facilitates the wellbeing of families with disability and identify barriers that hinder their wellbeing. Currently, literature tends to focus on families with a disabled child or the mother’s sense of wellbeing. This focus reflects a tendency to employ heteronormative and ableist

constructs of family and obscures the realities and diversities of families with disability. Although the amount of disability-family wellbeing literature has increased over past decades, I argue that the many intersections of disability and family wellbeing remain under-studied and that a more nuanced and robust understanding of wellbeing among families with disability is essential.

Beyond the Right to be Rural II

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RUS1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology, Rural Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Building on the 2022 release of our edited collection, *The Right to be Rural*, this session invited papers that consider the spatial dimensions of citizenship, and specifically the distribution of resources and power in and across rural places. We welcomed a wide range of topics, including but not limited to rural education, food insecurities, housing and health care, and work and economy in rural communities. We were particularly interested in work exploring claims based in the discourse of rights used by those challenging structures of inequality in rural areas.

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

Chair: Karen Foster, Dalhousie University

Presentations

1. *Pallavi V. Das, Lakehead University*

Climate Change in Rural Communities: The Case of Small-Scale Fishers in India

Rural communities are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihood making them particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Their vulnerability is exacerbated when they live in climate-sensitive areas such as mountains and sea coasts and are engaged in climate-sensitive activities such as fishing, agriculture etc. Among these rural communities it is the poor who are particularly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. This paper examines the impact of climate change on the lives of one such vulnerable coastal community, the small-scale fishers in Chilika lagoon in Odisha, one of the poorest provinces of India. These fishers are already experiencing livelihood crisis due to restricted access to their resources as a result of capitalist expansion and ecological degradation discussed in my chapter in *The Right to be Rural* book. Climate change exacerbates their livelihood crisis. The paper focusses on the everyday and local modes of experiencing climate change. It also examines the rural communities' perception (or everyday understanding) of the causes for climate change, generally and locally, and its impact on their livelihood crisis.

2. *Chris Southcott, Lakehead University*

Mining and Inequality in Canada's Arctic Communities

Arctic communities struggle to find economic activities that can help them become sustainable and promote well-being. Under contemporary global conditions there are few alternatives to the recent increased interest in extractive industry in the region. Since the 1970s, communities in some areas of the Arctic have established new governance mechanisms which have the potential to ensure these activities can support the increased well-being of communities. Recent research indicates that increased benefits now flow to Indigenous communities yet problems with these projects remain. One of the important potential negative impacts of resource development identified in the Berger Inquiry of the 1970s was that it would increase inequality in Indigenous communities that had little experience with inequality within communities. Research in Canada has indicated that inequality associated with mining projects is an increasing concern. This presentation will summarize the existing data on inequalities and mining in northern Canada and the initial research results of a WAGE Partnership Grant subproject which is attempting to measure the impacts of mining on inequalities within Arctic communities. The presentation will pay particular attention to the discourse of rights used by those concerned by potential inequalities.

3. *Shingirai Mandizadza, The King's University, Edmonton*

Gendered promises: land reform and landscapes for social-spatial reconfiguration

In 2000, the Government of Zimbabwe implemented a land reform program that included provisions for women to have access to land in their own names. Under the program, single women could receive land in their own right as individuals and not as daughters or wives as before. The broader impacts of this program have been discussed at length with most studies highlighting its negative impacts on land productivity and food security, loss of lives and destruction of natural resources. While these studies have reflected an emerging consensus on the economic outcomes of land reform, social relationships (most importantly gendered relationships) have remained at the periphery of both empirical inquiry and theoretical debate. This is mainly due to a narrow conceptualization of land as solely an economic resource. Scholars who attend to cultural, political as well as economic dimensions, have encouraged thinking about the land beyond its economic and productive value. They suggest a view of land as a resource around which social and political relationships are built. In this paper, I will show how the land reform project in Zimbabwe opened up space for the transformation of gender relations in a resettlement village in Zimbabwe. The experiences of the single women, their views and attitudes, together show prospects for gender reconfigurations that are especially tied to land ownership. The paper shows deeper social and relational consequences of the land reform program to make a case for reconsideration of land rights for women and contribute to a deeper understanding of prospects for gender transformation that lies in land rights.

4. *Fabrizio Antonelli, Mount Allison University; Hannah Crouse, Dalhousie University*

Transforming rural schools as sites for change: How Gender and Sexuality Alliances challenge structures of exclusion in rural communities

As was successfully demonstrated in Foster and Jarman's (2022) edited collection, *The Right to Be Rural*, living within rural spaces presents considerable challenges related to resources and sustainability. Although the sustainability of rural communities has been brought into question over the years, this project seeks to explore the potential of rural areas to use existing resources to challenge structures of inequality and offer more inclusive communities. Marple (2005) notes that "rural is the site of torture from which queers flee, and it is home to the less fortunate or disadvantaged queer," positing the "rural queer" as an "oxymoron" (pp. 71, 72). This paper will present findings from a study of two rural middle schools that introduced a Gender and Sexuality Alliance (GSA) for their students as a space of support and as a site of resistance and community transformation. As part of the study, interviews were conducted with senior administration, teachers, and counsellors to explore the challenges and opportunities within the community and the possibilities for challenging structural discrimination. For administrators at both school sites, implementing a GSA was considered necessary for transforming the school and the wider community. Through the effective use of schools as the primary social outlet for rural youth, accessible resources such as GSAs can challenge structures of inequality that stand in the way of community development and sustainability.

Critical Human Rights: the impact of ideology on social justice

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

A meaningful understanding of human rights has long eluded the attention of academics, human rights advocates, policy makers and politicians. This failure to grapple with the contexts, conditions and consequences of human rights is precisely due to the reluctance of dominant mainstream or orthodox thinking to confront controversy and challenge the ethos of privilege. Human rights must be understood relationally and contextually in order to appreciate why and how human rights, as we know, has failed in advancing social justice. Relationally, human rights as currently construed is about politics and law. Why have human rights failed to deliver on the promise of social justice, especially on substantive matters of equity? Clearly, human rights can ill afford to remain legally constituted and thereby legally constrained. Instead, the study of rights needs to confront directly the basis of social order, the nature of our society. Substantively, the study of rights is a fertile environment to question and subsequently debunk prevailing ideas and the cultural enclosures. Rights cannot solely belong to the purview of a juridic or legal narrative. Such a constricted definition of rights is a meaningless exercise that forecloses any possibility of social justice that presumably must implicate such dynamic features as history, culture and political economy. This session will demonstrate that the ontological bases of Western law are inimical to notions of justice, let alone social justice. As will be argued, contextually and

conceptually, human rights are reflective of and consistent with prevailing ideologies of modernity, liberalism and capitalism.

Organizer and Chair: Livy Visano, York University

Presentations

1. *Tichana Adam, University of Windsor*

Neoliberal Capitalism and the Legal Justice System: Inevitable Criminal Society

While the discipline of criminology has examined how crime is related to economical factors under the system of capitalism, a closer look on how the legal justice system operates under a neoliberal capitalistic agenda is vital, particularly through imprisoning low-income individuals, focusing on street crime, and targeting racialized groups. Neoliberal capitalism has always used modern-day police for its advantage since it was not created to combat crime, but rather, combat collective action. In addition, criminology and other disciplines concerning the legal justice system, can be perceived as tools to advance a neoliberal capitalistic agenda through their theories, which often shift the focus to the working class, and reconstructs the idea of the “offender.” While the discipline of criminology shifted over the decades from a scientific focus to a social focus when it comes to assessing crime, this focus began to shift to low-income neighborhoods and crime ended up being not only linked to poverty, but to the low-income working class as well. Therefore, in this paper, I argue that neoliberalism has made it possible for capitalism to control the legal justice system by ensuring it operates for the benefits of the Bourgeoisie class to keep them in power and in control of the working class. As a result, the legal justice system changes its function to advance a neoliberal capitalist interest through the use of repressive state apparatus such as the policing system, in order to uphold the status quo and the ideological rhetoric of those in power.

2. *Paul Brienza, York University*

Human Rights and Police States: The Limits of Power and Right

The purpose of this study is to analyze the theoretical limits of two seemingly divergent social concepts. On the one hand, I argue that ‘rights’ represent a ‘void’ or ‘absent space’ where power is limited and circumscribed by senses of the liberal self and liberal governance. Rights, in this sense, represent the classical liberal limitation of the state’s power expressed in a long lineage of political thought stretching from Locke to Hayek and beyond. At the same time, rights, and their exercise, are limited by the extensions of power and the state. I understand this as the employment of ‘limited police states’ that are able to unleash a fuller exercise of power and force upon certain ‘selected’ or ‘identified’ populations. The practice of police violence, for example, is limited to spaces, times, communities, and selected identities; it is a location where power is exercised in a more direct and brutal way and lies in stark contrast to the everyday practice of liberal rights (common and acceptable in other social spaces). In order to theoretically grasp this problematic, I analyze the work of Giorgio Agamben and his notion of ‘homo sacer’. If the ‘homo sacer’ represents an identifiable and acceptable form of state or sovereign power and its exercise, then does this lead to a series of overlapping spaces or ‘systems’ in which violence and the naked

practice of power is acceptable? I conclude with what such insights may offer a 'criminological analysis' as well as how this impacts our overall understanding of rights. Rights, in the end, are not 'universal' but 'partial;' further, police states exist within and alongside of liberalism.

3. *Wesley Crichlow, Ontario Tech University*

Decolonial Criminology: Oxymoron for Necrocapitalism, Racial Capitalism, and the Westernization of the Professoriate

My discussion as on the topic is framed within scholar activist skepticism regarding why do we want to bring decolonial criminology, into the university. Universities are called upon to legitimize the world of research, science, and the production of knowledge. With this context in mind, I ask the following questions: What is decolonization? From what and for whom is criminology to be decolonized? What is decolonial criminology? What is the relationship between abolition and decolonial criminology? How many necrocapitalist, university-market-driven fields or canons of criminology already exist? And what makes decolonial criminology different from bell hooks' (2000, p. 118) formulation of "white supremacist, capitalist cisheteronormative, transphobic patriarchy," racial capitalism, transphobia, anti-Black racism, and anti-Indigenous racism in criminology?

4. *Jay Goulding, York University*

Dao 道 as Reckoning: The Human (Being) before Rights

The Roman orator Cicero (106 BCE-43 BCE) proclaims that we live in dark times, *o tempora, o mores*. Two thousand years later, we still live in dark times. If you live in dark times, it is good to see in the dark; hence neo-Daoism is called studies of the dark (xuanxue) spawned from an equally gloomy time of Chinas remote antiquity. Every time is a time for Dao as a reckoning, a time to gather Being and a time for the human. Situated between logos and Dao (saying, waying, laying and faying), this paper (with reference to Heidegger, Laozi and Zhuangzi) addresses the human being *before* critical rights as the in-between of heaven and earth, rites and rights, state and individual, and Eastern and Western civilizations (ancient and contemporary).

5. *Livy Visano, York University*

Human Rights as Legal Wrongs: Whither Social Justice?

Given the centrality of law in mainstream human rights thinking, what is it about law that inhibits promotion and protection of basic rights? Why then is law not a sanctuary for rights? Clearly, human rights can ill afford to remain legally constituted and thereby legally constrained. Rights are far too important to leave to the law and its pernicious limitations. Rights are far too serious a subject matter to leave solely in the hands of such self-proclaimed experts as lawyers, politicians, reporters or bloggers. It is a subject matter that moves beyond the dubious celebration of diversity, accommodation or inauthentic political correctness. The spirit of law and the applications of rights are not co-constitutive; they do not co-exist. Consequently, rights are differentially applied by law and outright denied. Once human rights are surrendered to law, there is no escape from deeply grounded legal injustices. What the law says is noble but what the law does is a criminal, clothed in illusions and mythologies. Constitutions, covenants, and

statutes, for example, say one thing but the behaviour of law is very different. But these failings ought not be attributed to individual or institutional indifference but to underlying systems or structures of exclusions as operationalized by institutions or organizations. Case studies will demonstrate how neoliberal tendencies of international covenants and domestic statutes/ case laws enhance the primacy of rights as juridic while remaining woefully mindless of social justice and the concomitant impact of intersectionalities.

Critical Reflections on Teaching and Learning in Child and Youth Studies

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCY5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Session Categories: In-person

As an interdisciplinary field, courses included in child and youth departments often cover a wide range of topics and issues. This roundtable invites presentations to critically reflect upon teaching and learning in Child and Youth Studies through themes including: approaches to teaching, student assessment, and experiential opportunities that are being used in Child and Youth Studies or other related courses at the undergraduate or graduate level.

Organizers: Christine Goodwin De-Faria, Trent University; Daniela Bendo, King's College, Western University; Dustin Ciufo, Trent University Durham

Chairs: Christine Goodwin De-Faria, Trent University; Dustin Ciufo, Trent University Durham

Presentations

1. Dustin Ciufo, Trent University Durham

Thinking Critically about Child and Youth Studies Pedagogy: Paolo Freire's Pedagogy of the Oppressed and the Child and Youth Studies Classroom

In 1968, Paolo Freire's Pedagogy of the Oppressed fundamentally challenged the prevailing view of teaching and learning. Influenced by post-colonial and neo-Marxist thought, Freire set educational thinking on a course to demonstrate the inextricable interconnection between a socially just classroom and a socially just society. This is because for Freire, "Education either functions as an instrument that is used to facilitate the integration of the younger generation into the logic of the present system and bring about conformity to it, or it becomes 'the practice of freedom,' (praxis;) the means by which men and women deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world" (Freire, 2014, p. 34). Equipped with this critical pedagogical vision, he poses fundamental questions challenging power asymmetries in relationships that sustain both a hierarchical classroom and hierarchical society to advocate for enhanced equality across each setting. As such circumstances socialize children

and youth, their academic study is crucial toward analyzing the education-societal knowledge production nexus. In fact, the Child and Youth Studies discipline has importantly contested adult-centrism to instead advance child-centrism by importantly inviting the participation of children and youth themselves through the New Sociology of Childhood (NSSC) (Tisdall and Punch, 2012; Canosa and Graham, 2020). At its core, the NSSC deconstructs the binary that is generationing; the “process through which some individuals ... (“are constructed as”) “children” while others ... (“are constructed as”) “adults”,” (Alanen, 2000, p. 14) to extend the relational capacity of the former and challenge the de facto authority of the latter. Therefore, building from a theoretical conviction in educational praxis and situating it within the context of the child and youth studies discipline, this paper seeks to understand how their coalescing may best advance a critical child and youth studies pedagogy.

2. *Kathleen Manion, Royal Road University; Shelley Jones, Royal Roads University*
Reimagining Children's Rights Through Locally Contextualised Child Rights Education in Diverse Global Settings

In sowing seeds for tomorrow, education can empower students by developing skills, competencies, and knowledge vital to thriving. Education for children is a right ensconced in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999). Quality Education (Sustainable Development Goal 4) is widely agreed to include the principles of social justice, equality, and the promotion of agency, but it also, importantly, requires us to problematize systems, structures, and narratives that do not support diversity, non-hierarchical relationships and environmental protection. Children also have the right to education about their rights and children rights education can progress social justice. A critical and integrated approach to children's rights education within localized educational ecosystems needs to challenge the dominance and disparities of colonial, neoliberal systems that privilege particular kinds of power, knowledge, and conceptions of progress and success, typically aligned to the European and North American approaches to the exclusion of knowledge, traditions, practices, and values of other localities. Thus, to be relevant and meaningful, child rights education must recognize “the heterogeneity of childhoods” (Smith, 2010) that acknowledge and value localized interpretations and enactments of child rights. In this presentation we present findings from the early stages of a 5-year SSHRC-funded comparative, participatory action research project in which Ugandan and Canadian researchers, educators, parents, community members and child-rights NGOs work together to understand how effective child rights education can be implemented in diverse global contexts. We will discuss insights from workshops with teachers, as well as initial lessons implemented in the school contexts in Canada and Uganda and the proposed subsequent stages of project.

3. *Madison Moore, Trent University*
Examining the Use of Integrated Arts Practices in Childhood and Youth Studies

Teaching at a post-secondary level is often performed in a didactic manner, such as through lectures or demonstrations. While there is value in this style of teaching, integrating more participatory methods, such as art-based practices, has the potential to promote a more holistic educational schema (Wineberg and Grossman, 2000; Russell and Zembylas, 2007). By challenging

students to explore knowledge through artistic formats, such as drawing or song writing, instructors open up the potential for more cognitive gain as students must problem-solve to communicate their ideas creatively (Efland, 2002; Mansilla, 2005). However, integrated arts education is not without challenges, especially in a traditional academic setting. This paper explores the use of integrated arts practices in a third-year university class studying art in the lives of children and youth. Art was used in a variety of forms, such as through small participatory activities, a community arts project, a visual component to a major assignment, and a public art show. Both issues and successes of the above pedagogical choices will be explored.

4. Florencia Rojo, Colorado College

Participatory Action Research Team for Youth (PARTY): the Next Generation of Community-Academic Partnerships

This paper describes the partnership between Participatory Action Research Team for Youth (PARTY) – a weekly afterschool program with youth from low-income, low-food access neighborhoods, and undergraduate students in an advanced Community-Based Research (CBR) sociology class. As a community-based researcher, I aim to learn alongside my non-academic research partners. In those contexts, we share expertise and mutually build the group's capacity. In 2022, I developed and implemented PARTY in collaboration with my long-term community partner: Food to Power, a local food justice organization. In the program, youth 14-19 learn research, communication, and team-building skills to conduct a research project in their neighborhoods. Together with Food to Power, I decided to invite students from my CBR class to partner in the youth project. CBR students were tasked with developing and facilitating workshops for the PARTY youth to help them identify a research topic and question. In alignment with principles of Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR) that emphasize co-learning and youth participation and reject the reproduction of adultism through research, CBR students were deliberately framed as academic collaborators, not mentors. CBR students had to apply theoretical concepts from indigenous scholars critiquing colonial underpinnings of social science research and apply principles of YPAR to develop a lesson plan that translated research skills and logic of inquiry to youth in fun and engaging ways. The PARTY youth developed a project that allowed them to highlight community knowledges and celebrate their families in a way that challenged dominant deficiency-based narratives of low-income, low-food access communities. CBR students and PARTY youth collaborators worked together on a vision for the action component of their project. Through this experience, students and youth become critical thinkers who engage one another with empathy, solidarity, and collaboration.

[Impacts of Neoliberalization on Higher Education in Canada II: Students' Experience](#)

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EDU5B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This sub-session discusses the impacts of neoliberalization and marketization on higher education in Canada. It specifically focuses on the experience of students. Presentations are primarily theoretically informed empirical studies of the struggles, predicaments, inequalities, and injustice students in Canada are facing as a result of neoliberalism.

Organizers and Chairs: Ping Lam Ip, University of Alberta; Andrea DeKeseredy, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Andrea DeKeseredy, University of Alberta*

The Lived Experiences of Graduate Student Mothers Under Neoliberal Academic Restructuring

As Canadian universities continue to face a decrease in funding, they have responded by reshaping their institutions into a business model through corporatization. Often referred to as “restructuring”, corporatization applies a business model to the academy with an emphasis on increasing revenue while decreasing costs. Among the most impacted by these changes are graduate students who are now expected to take on added teaching responsibilities and produce more research with less institutional and financial support. Graduate student parents are even more vulnerable to the effects of these measures, struggling to adhere to the standards of the “ideal student” due to external caregiving responsibilities. Informed by institutional ethnographic research methods, this paper discusses the impact neoliberal restructuring has had on graduate student mothers at a university in western Canada. A lack of resources alongside increased demands of productivity in an arduous timeframe has altered the ways in which mothers experience graduate education, increasing uncertainty in an already precarious environment.

2. *Aidan Blockley, University of Alberta*

Commodified Bodies: Marketing Diversity in Neoliberal Colleges and Universities

As university systems enter increasingly neoliberal relationships with their students, the fruits of academic labour- placement in graduate programs, funding, etc.- become subject to growing competition for applicants. Universities must also compete with each other. In Canada and, increasingly, across the world, EDI values have become markers of academic distinction and the diversity of the student populace plays a role in university rankings. We enter a conundrum. In the effort to increase access to resources to marginalized populations, universities have placed marginalized students- especially racialized students and visible minorities- in competition with each other. In response, marginalized students have been forced to take on neoliberal strategies to survive this system, including the self-commodification of their own identities and bodies. I hope to explore this strategy in the context of Marxist theory, specifically, commodity fetishism. Commodity fetishism takes an object and inscribes it with inherent market value, outside of the value of the labour which went into it. I will illustrate this concept through a case study of university marketing strategies in Canada, including the production of diverse images meant to promote the university’s “brand” to potential applicants. These images often include photos of visibly diverse students living a hypothetical life within the confines of the university’s systems. Through the commodification of these students’ bodies (and, sometimes, non-visible identities),

these images become commodity fetishes: they inscribe the university with value which transcends the labour of the students (and inscribes universities with social power beyond the individuals as commodities).

3. *Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton*

Precarious Hauntings

Employing Derrida's notion of hauntology, this paper argues that sociology, as a discipline, is shaped by the absence of voices from sessional and precariously employed faculty in the content which is used to define and shape disciplinary identity. What it is possible to know, in sociology as a whole, is impoverished by implicit and explicit mechanisms which exclude the individuals who perform the majority of sociological teaching in Canada from contributing to the disciplinary knowledge of the subject they teach. This reproduces existing inequities, since precariously employed faculty are more likely to be members of equity seeking groups, broadly understood (e.g. women, persons of colour, individuals with disabilities, first generation academics). Determining the scope and shape of these absences in our knowledge is empirically impossible; despite the ways in which neoliberalisation pushes faculty towards demonstrating their "productivity" (e.g. value) through research and publication, these pressures are also reducing the potential for knowledge generation in the discipline in incalculable ways.

[Interrogating Feminist Intersectionality in Theory, Research, and Praxis](#)

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Papers in this session engage with the concept and practice of intersectionality as an academic and political project. In seeking to understand its intellectual and activist origins, co-optations, and continuing relevance, the session poses the following questions: How do analyses and action that are intersectional transform and expand feminist and sociological projects? Can intersectional frameworks account for complex identities and social locations without privileging particular oppressions or statuses of social stratification? Is it helpful to supplement intersectional analysis with other frameworks? What is the role of intersectional research in challenging Whiteness, carceral/militarized state violence, sexual and gender-based violence, and other multidimensional oppressions?

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Chair: Lisa Smith, Douglas College

Presentations

1. *Yan Xue, University of Alberta*

A Dialogue: Intersectionality speaking back to Marxist Feminism

The aim of this paper is to examine the convergence and divergence between an intersectional theoretical framework and the Marxist feminist framework through a literature review. I envision a dialogue between intersectionality scholars and Marxist feminists based on the question of “what are Marxist feminisms critiques of intersectionality, and how might the field of intersectional studies respond?” I try to illustrate that Marxist feminists’ critiques of intersectionality show us what ways of theorizing identity categories, power relations, and inequalities are legitimate to them and what ways are not. Meanwhile, the field of intersectionality studies’ responses to these critiques should not be seen as simply reactionary defenses of the theory but rather as critical contemplations over this question: how an intersectional sensibility contrasts with Marxist feminism’s ways of thinking. This interrogation of the compatibility between intersectionality theory and the Marxist feminist ways of thinking is composed of three strands of scholarship: 1.) Marxist feminist literature that critically engages with the ideas of intersectionality; 2.) counter-narratives to these critiques from intersectionality theorists; 3) I also refer to black feminist literature, where some of the sources evince and historicize such counter-narratives and some serve to revitalize our understanding of intersectionality and its relationship with the Marxist feminism.

2. *Urvashi Soni-Sinha, University of Windsor*

Radical Imagination: Reflections on Race, Intersectionality and Positionality

The paper is an engagement with the ethnomethodological context of my research and of reflexivity of my positionality as a diasporic woman of colour from India and its implications on my “analysis as constitutive and endogenous accomplishments” (Pollner, 1991, 372). The paper thus explores and deconstructs the “settle down” representation of social reality here. It questions the static duality of subject positions and engages in the dynamic nature of subjectivity. In going beyond the “mundane reason” (Pollner, 1987) of objective reality to explores the spaces of dynamic agency, of disruptions, in the dialogic exchange and of silences and spaces of becoming. What are the ontological and epistemological implications of reflexive interventions on representation? I would revisit some moments of deep learning for me, moments where the respondent controls the narrative, and wants to share fragments of their life; the fragments that may go beyond the script of the interview that carry stories of triumphs and struggles and open spaces of becoming. How do the commonalities and differences in positionalities of my respondents and I play out? How do points of unstructured conversations open the doors for radical reflexive moments that allow the “subaltern” to speak? How do these moments disrupt the neat explanations and offer the insights of radical imaginations on race and ‘othering’?

3. *Peruvemba Jaya, University of Ottawa*

Our Voice: Immigrant women of colour in the academy: An auto ethnographical examination

Using an auto ethnographical exploration and methodology I examine the space of the academy in the Canadian context for an immigrant woman of colour. In doing this I use a postcolonial feminist and intersectional approach recognizing the locations and positions that I occupy. Postcolonial feminist theory arose as a reaction to the universalizing and generalizing quality of feminist approaches. Postcolonial feminism provides a way of contextualizing immigrant women's lives in a more nuanced way by understanding the complexity of women's experiences. (Mohanty, 1984; Hamam, 2015). Critical race scholar and legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw (1993) coined the term intersectionality. At the same time others were also underscoring the dangers and pitfalls of just focusing on race or gender as the sole category of oppression and difference (Hancock, 2007; Collins, 1990; Hurtado, 1989; Smith and Stewart, 1983). Kimberlé Crenshaw, states that intersectionality defines the multidimensionality of marginalized subjects lived experiences (Crenshaw, 1989: 139). Auto ethnography is a methodology that uses the personal narrative to understand and probe research questions. The key highlights of auto ethnography are the use of personal narrative, reflexivity and voice (Wall, 2006). The questions I will explore are: How does a postcolonial feminist and intersectional framework inform our understanding of the journey of immigrant women of colour in the academy? How does an auto ethnographical approach enhance understandings of spaces of silences and absences in academia as experienced by immigrant women of colour? The goal is to discuss and examine the imperative for a postcolonial feminist and intersectional framework to understand and unravel racialized immigrant women's experiences in the academy, in the context of colonialism, and to provide insights into the methodological relevance and context of autoethnography, as a pertinent tool to delve into questions of race and colonialism particularly as applicable to immigrant women of colour.

4. *Renee Dumaesque, York University; Johanna Lewis, York University*

Self-Inquiry for Collective Liberation? Feminist Methodologies, Humanist Traps, and Inhumanist Autoethnography as Praxis

Autoethnography is a creative and scholarly practice that explores the self in relation to social, cultural, and political theorizing (Holman Jones, Adams and Ellis, 2015). Resonating with a wave of BIPOC, feminist, and queer interventions in the second half of the twentieth century (see Lorde, 1984; Moraga and Anzaldúa, 1981), autoethnography emerged as a feminist methodology to challenge the fetishization of objectivity and the presumed division between subjects and objects of knowledge production (Ellis, Adams and Bochner, 2011). With both insurgent potential and documented risks (Foucault, 1994; Skeggs, 2002; Smith, 2014), however, the impacts of autoethnographic practice are ultimately contingent on the theoretical orientations, citational practices, and political investments through which it is animated (Dumaesque, 2020). We approach autoethnographic inquiry as two white settler scholar-organizers committed to collective liberation and fumbling imperfectly towards repair. While locating the self within processes of colonization and white supremacy is important work, autoethnography, as a humanist methodology, relies upon a "self-subject" (Adams and Holman Jones, 2014, p. 8) that is inseparable from what Sylvia Wynter has identified as the "Human—overrepresented as Man" (da Silva, 2015, p. 101), produced through 15th century colonial conquest (Wynter, 2003). We therefore experiment with an inhumanist approach to autoethnography by identifying and

grappling with several intersecting and overlapping tensions. We argue for the importance of navigating the intended and unintended productive effects of writing the self, orienting to self-inquiry as a collective and relational praxis, transforming our relationship with identity to disrupt rigid, atomizing taxonomies, and adopting a transdisciplinary and community-bound approach to the methodology. We conclude by reflecting on the ways that autoethnography, when deployed as an iterative praxis rather than a product, may be a supportive tool for feminists seeking to participate in a generative process of reckoning (rather than reconciling) and repair (rather than redemption).

5. *Katie Boudreau, Carleton University*

Location-telling: A land-based framework for decolonizing feminist self-reflexivity practices

Employing an anti-colonial feminist paradigm (Abdo 2014 and 2011, Wolfe 2013 and 2012, Masalha 2012, Waziyatawin 2012, Grosfoguel 2011), and as one Acadian woman belonging to Mi'kma'ki, I offer the analytic concept of what I call "location-telling" as an academic voicing of an indigenous practice of relating to the land while introducing oneself. As a critical intervention into the important academic inter-related practices of feminist self-reflexivity and intersectionality, my position is that location-telling is a methodology that is a piece of the puzzle of decolonization of academic and activist spaces and thinking (and elsewhere). I aim to build from Abdo's crucial argument (2018) that intersectional feminist perspectives fail to recognize indigeneity and the settler-colonial system of power, and therefore the primacy of land. Some indigenous or indigenous-centered scholars have made use of what intersectionality offers and/or re-worked the approach in useful ways (see, for example, Levac et al 2018: 9). However, as Abdo (2018) contends, intersectional feminist perspectives fail, in general, to recognize indigeneity or the settler-colonial system of power; a problem with deep roots in "the silence in the discipline [of Canadian Sociology]'s intellectual frames and research programs with respect to Indigenous theorizing about the social world" (Watts, Hooks, and McLaughlin 2020). I argue that location-telling can move us toward a solution. Location-telling contingently entails three main exercises: self-reflexivity, epistemic positioning, and geo-historicizing one's self and/or community. In other words, location-telling means grounding one's story of the self in one's land relationships and being explicit about one's alliances in the context of settler colonialism.

6. *Rashmee Karnad-Jani, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*

Parental Engagement, Professional Judgement and Praxis: An Institutional Ethnography with Mothers and Teachers in Ontario

Scholars in the field have previously argued that the relationship between families and schools is fundamentally a relationship between schools and mothers. It is important to examine the cis-het ideological code that operates through the standard north American family (SNAF) to sort all other families as deviant and deficient. It is also important to notice that gendered labour is deeply entrenched in the mothering discourse prevalent in school-directed conversations that assign educational work to families of students. Through the umbrella term of parental engagement and parental involvement used interchangeably, families are expected to do their part in order to support the learning outcomes of students as laid out in assessment and evaluation guidelines set by the educational governance mechanism that oversees public funded

mass education in western society. It is also a contemporary and commensal convention in political and academic circles to speak of race alongside gender and social class by referring to this combination as intersectionality. In this popular understanding, these three specific strands of social relations and ideological practices of power as well as difference are perceived as “arising in their own specific social terrain, and then criss-crossing each other intersectionally and aggregatively” (Bannerji, 2011). This paper critically engages with the concept of intersectionality to argue that the social experience is not a matter of intersecting social relations. Rather, it is felt, lived and perceived as being all at once and all together and is not neatly divisible into a series of separate parts. Set in the k-12 educational setting of Ontario’s publicly funded mass education, this paper addresses issues of multi-dimensional oppressions within mothering work and teachers’ labour and brings into view how while ruling relations enter into and regulate the everyday work of mothers and teachers, the blended standpoint can assist frontline educational workers such as teachers, educational assistants and administrators to stand beside and walk with families by examining how they experience schooling through and with their children.

Madly Off in New Directions: Emerging Work in Mad Studies

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: Hybrid

Mad studies is an area of scholarship that unites activist and academic approaches and experiences, focusing on the perspectives and experiences of those who identify as Mad or psychiatric survivors (among other labels and identities). A still-emergent field that exists in relationship with disability studies while also marking itself as a distinct area of inquiry, Mad studies remains underrepresented in academic literature and conferences, though it is gradually forging inroads into scholarship within many disciplinary contexts. The aim of this session is to offer space for those working with/in the intersections of Mad studies, disability studies, and other forms of critical sociological inquiry. This session features presentations that engage with current issues and debates in the field, and strongly encourages intersectional approaches and/or other work that engages with the experiences and perspectives of marginalized people and communities in relation to sanism, dis/ableism, and the institutions and practices that uphold them.

Organizers: Kristen Hardy, Brandon University / University of Winnipeg; Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary

Chair: Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Jersey Cosantino, Syracuse University*

Cultivating a Mad Trans Oral History Methodology at the Intersections of Mad Studies and Trans Studies

As a Mad, neurodivergent, trans, non-binary, and queer qualitative researcher and oral historian, my research operates at the intersections of Mad studies, trans studies, and disability studies. This presentation takes on the call of Bruce (2021) and LeFrançois and Voronka (2022) to cultivate a Mad methodological praxis that “recognizes madpersons as critical theorists and decisive protagonists in struggles for liberation” (Bruce, 2021, p. 9). When seeking to center, honor, validate, record, and archive nuanced narratives of Mad trans embodiment, researchers must make space for Mad trans bodyminds (Clare, 2017; Price, 2014; Schalk, 2018) to narrate their experiences in ways that challenge normative approaches to oral history theory and practice. By engaging in an oral history methodology that is intentionally *_Mad_dened* and *_trans_ed* by Mad studies, trans studies, and the meaning-making of Mad trans narrators, we can invite Mad trans bodyminds to tell their stories in Mad and trans ways that demand epistemic justice (LeFrançois and Voronka, 2022). Blurring the artificial binaries between the real and the “unreal”, defying Western colonial constructs of linear and chronological time, and building worlds of Mad trans futures and imaginaries, a Mad trans oral history methodology becomes a critical and powerful contribution to the fields of Mad and trans studies. Via this methodological contribution, Mad, neurodivergent, and trans bodyminds can (re)claim authorial and rhetorical agency (Yergeau, 2018) in their journeys of self-narration, transforming personal narratives into “counter-diagnoses” (Price, 2014, p. 177) that reject the ablesanist oppressive discursive practices of a hyper-individualized, deficit-based, biomedical model of disability (Price, 2014). This presentation, through a combined Mad and trans studies framing, introduces a Mad trans oral history research methodology that encapsulates, manifests, and is trans-formed by the complexities and nuances of Mad trans experiences, epistemologies, ontologies, and subjectivities.

2. *Christina Foisy, York University*

Sounding Madness towards an Ethics of Listening

Madness cannot speak (Foucault) is a 'limit case' (Gilmore 16) with ethical contours for considering how one might articulate the complexity of mental or emotional distress in a way that can be cared for, and 'listened to' meaningfully within a mental health system that is increasingly industrialized (Jackson, 2019), and deeply tied to a legacy colonial, carceral imperialism (Linklater 2014). In response, disability and Mad poetics is a genre of politicized writing that illuminates 'healing justice' as epistemology and channels critical reflections on the limits of listening within the current neoliberal mental health system and re-imagines the possibilities for madness to speak. Although, we need more than poetry to enact social change at the policy and system level, as Adrienne Rich reminds us "poetry isn't revolution but a way of knowing why it must come" (Rich, "Dreamwood" 1:16-18), a disability poetics makes possible polyvocal forms of poetic invention, as political, while challenging received cultural assumptions about bodily functionality 'Sounding Madness' speculates how we might listen relationally and

dialogically with madness as our guide, to imagine mental health systems founded on principles of Mad epistemology and healing justice outside of "carceral sanism" (Ben-Moshe, 2020, p.58). How might we listen towards accountability, justice and reparations within the mental health system? In the spirit of "healing justice" flowing from the intellectual labour and activism of Cara Page, Kindred: Southern Healing Justice Collective that seeks to "remake ideas of healing away from being fixed, and towards being autonomously and beautifully imperfect" (Lakshmi Piepzna-Samarasinha "A Not-So-Brief Personal History of the Healing Justice Movement 2010-2016"), I explore both a sound art practice and ethical listening process that resists diagnostic, goal-oriented, ableist, colonial listening. I envision listening as a way that "allows us to challenge political ideologies and paradigms" (Voeglin 2018 p. 45) to cross-pollinate between divergent disciplines towards transgressive pedagogies. In this paper, I engage with diverse Mad, neurodivergent, disability poetics (Roxanna Bennet, Eli Tareq El Bechalamy, Andrew McEvan, alexis pauline, Liz Howard) to connect with Mad-sound artists / poets from various collectives who are interested in the ethical possibilities and politics of "listening" inside/outside the mental health system.

3. *Merrick Pilling, University of Windsor*

Queer and Trans Madness: Applying Mad Studies to LGBTQ Experiences of Distress

This presentation will discuss the use of Mad Studies as a lens for understanding lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and queer (LGBTQ) experiences of mental distress. It will be argued that there is something queer and trans about madness. The intersections are evident in theoretical overlaps between Queer Studies and Mad Studies, as well as in historical and current activist struggles against psychiatry by LGBTQ people and psychiatric survivors alike. Despite these apparent overlaps, critical scholarly and activist interventions at the intersections of madness, queerness, and transness have been relatively few. This presentation offers some reasons as to why, while also mapping historical and contemporary tensions and overlaps. A broad critique of the biomedical model of mental illness as it pertains to LGBTQ people will be advanced, showing that Mad Studies is especially amenable to making sense of queer and trans madness. This presentation is based on empirical data from two qualitative research studies conducted in Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada including interviews with LGBTQ people who have experienced distress. Various themes arising from the data will be discussed, including the difference between Mad Studies and mental health research, the use of an anti-racist mad-queer-trans lens, and the importance non-carceral responses to distress.

4. *Russell Rozinskis, York University; Chloe Rourke, McGill University*

Challenging Involuntary Treatment & Confinement in Canada through the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) came into force in 2008, seemingly as win for activists and advocates of people with disabilities, including people with psycho-social disabilities. This is because people with lived experiences, including mad voices, were included in the creation of the CRPD. The CRPD outlines protections and guarantees for people with disabilities including having legal capacity over their life. In theory, meaning people with psycho-social disabilities are able to make decisions for themselves, and not be held under

any mental health. Canada has signed but with reservations, allowing for people with disabilities to be held for mental health reasons. Through a literature review and qualitative interviews with disability rights mad activists, we examine the role of Articles 12 and 14 of the UNCRPD in affirming the legal capacity of people with psychosocial disabilities and the abolition of forced psychiatry. Using Canada as a case study, we discuss how the Provinces and Territories have resisted updating their mental health legislation to align with the UNCRPD. Canada maintains their reservation to Article 12 and continues to permit substitute decision-making regimes and psychiatric detention, which are associated with human rights violations for people with psychosocial disabilities. We argue that psychiatric interventions do more harm to good and are an outdated medical practice. Further, we demonstrate that there is a growing body of ways to support people with psycho-social disabilities, centering on mad people's voices, that respect rights and provide care without having to enact mental health legislation to "manage" a crisis situation.

Mobilization and Crisis as Foundational to University Change

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM9

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

Our talk will engage with the construction of what constitutes "protest" and "crisis" in the context of public higher education in a liberal democracy. Simply, we ask: "Who is cast as a protestor of the institution, rather than as a contributor to its growth?" and "What issues are understood as crises, rather than tipping points on the road to progress?" By thinking through the ways in which mobilization can be foundational to the incorporation of protest into the institutional narrative of inclusive excellence, and the construction of crisis as central to positive change, this keynote showcases the experiences of the University of Windsor in the immediate aftermath of national notoriety.

Organizers and Panelists: Natalie Delia Deckard, University of Windsor; Ronjon Paul Datta, University of Windsor

New Paths in comparative and historical sociology: Radicalism, nationalism and separatism?

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CHS3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Comparative and Historical Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

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

Organizers: Guillaume Durou, University of Alberta; Andrew C. Dawson, York University; Djamila Mones, Université du Québec à Montréal

Chair: Andrew C. Dawson, York University

Presentations

1. *Werner Jungbluth, York University*

Terrorists everywhere. The framing effects of historical narratives on civil conflicts in Peru

While it is hard to disagree with the statement that the founding fathers of sociology saw the nascent discipline as historical (Lachmann, 2013) the existence of an historical sociology subfield points to specific aspects not immediately evident in general sociological theory but in dialogue with it. In that regard, this paper focuses on the conceptual and methodological linkages between historical sociology, framing theory and memory studies in an exploration of the ways in which the interpretations of the past shape anti-leftist frames in contemporary Peru. The recent mobilizations against the government are seeing a resurgence of the label 'terrorist' to characterize the supposedly dangerous and vicious 'Other' engaged in social mobilizations. The figure of a terrorist enemy has a long history but was used widely during and after the Internal Armed Conflict (IAC) that ravaged the country between 1980 and 2000 and has now resurged in mainstream and social media and even in the discourse of government officials (Mendez, 2023), often resorting to loaded reinterpretations of the facts, the motivations, the identities of the actors and the moral consequences of the war setting up a discursive battlefield in the present. The framing effects of history have been analysed in the context of social movement resurgence (Veugelers, 2011) but I contend that the Peruvian case raises a nuanced point not about direct political action but the legitimization of governmental uses of violent repression in upholding a desired social order.

2. *Matthew Lange, McGill University; Charlotte Gaudreau-Majeau, McGill University*

Protestant Missionaries and Nationalist Civil Warfare: A Mixed-Methods Analysis

In this paper, we complete a mixed-methods analysis exploring whether a history of Protestant missionary influence affects nationalist civil warfare. We argue that Protestant missionaries increased the risk of nationalist civil warfare when working closely with minority communities in places with dominant communities that followed another world religion. In this situation, dominant communities targeted the minorities influenced by missionaries as a threat, missionaries politicized minority communities by providing education in vernaculars and establishing communal organizations, and both contributed to nationalist civil wars over minority autonomy. To test our theory, we begin with brief, focused cases studies of the Karen, Karenni, and Kachin civil wars in Myanmar and the Naga, Mizo, and Assamese civil wars in India. Then, using panel data on nationalist civil war onset between 1946 and 2020, we complete a statistical analysis testing whether places with earlier Protestant missionary influence—especially in regions in which large segments of the population practiced world religions—have higher odds of nationalist civil war onset.

3. *Pouya Morshedi, Memorial University*

Revolution, National Cinema, and The Cinematic Representation of Home; A Narrative of Iranian National Cinema During the 1979 Revolution

This research focuses on the changes in the cinematic representation of home before, during, and after the 1979 Iranian revolution. Cinema, as an institution that has a reciprocal relationship with society and state, can demonstrate how changes in society or state are manifested in the other. Also, cinema itself changes through shifts in society and state. In Iran, commercial cinema faced resistance from traditional religious groups, even before the revolution. During the revolution, cinema played two different roles simultaneously; it served as a medium for protest and as a tool for the westernization and depravity of people. This caused many challenges for post-revolution cinema. The "good" cinema was the educative cinema that led people to redemption. The censorship of Iranian cinema never ended, but it did shift during social changes, including the years after the revolution. This censorship served the concept of being Iranian in different time periods. After the revolution, censorship was not only about political issues; anything related to the regime's ideology became a new red line. Gradually this iron-grip lessened slightly. In this research, I investigate how the cinematic representation of home, the sacred place for family, has changed on the seductive/educative/liberator silver screen. To do so, I conducted a content analysis of 30 post-revolution and 30 pre-revolution films from 1969 to 1999.

Political Determinants of Health

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: Hybrid

At present, a growing literature base shows how people's health is a consequence of the contexts in which they thrive. However, the view that health is an issue of personal choice and responsibility continues to predominate in the health professions. Partly for this reason, long-term, effective solutions for promoting health by addressing the social context have been elusive. For this session, papers will link population health to the political arena and/or the political economy. The assumption is that population health has much to do with how societies are organized, thus, more fundamental kinds of political and structural changes are needed.

Organizer, Chair, and Discussant: Andrew Patterson, MacEwan University

Presentations

1. *Chungah Kim, York University; Gabriel John Dusing, York University; Antony Chum, York University*

Does community political affiliation influence substance use and suicide-related crisis events across sexual orientations?

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals have higher risk of suicide-related behaviours (SRBs) and substance use crisis events compared to the general population. Although there is evidence on the sociopolitical factors which increase the risk of SRB and substance use crisis events in the general population, its influence across sexual orientations remains unknown. Political climate can contribute to experiences of structural stigma (i.e. minority stress) for LGB individuals, which in turn disproportionately impacts their health outcomes. Despite major shifts in support of LGB rights in Canada, such as the federal legalization of same-sex marriage in 2005, hot-button issues (e.g. Ontario's sex-ed controversy in 2015) continues to incite political debate. LGB individuals in Ontario tend to vote in favour of socially progressive parties (Liberal and NDP), and living in ridings not aligned with their affiliations may be associated with increased stigma and minority stress. In order to gain a deeper understanding of how the socio-political context influences LGB substance use and SRB, our study uses population-based estimates of SRB and substance use events using hospital emergency department and voting-patterns' data to answer the following question: how does political affiliation at the community-level influence disparities in SRB and substance-related outcomes across sexual orientations? We found that areas with higher support for conservative candidates had a larger disparity between heterosexual and sexual minority levels of SRB and substance use crisis events; however, effect sizes differed across gender, age, and specific outcomes. Understanding how community-level political affiliation can influence LGB health provides important evidence to support the implementation of culturally-sensitive care in affected communities. A focus on improving the knowledge and availability of LGB welcoming and affirming care should be a priority in communities with politically conservative ideologies.

2. *Gabriel Lévesque, McGill University*

Why is Coal Still Mined? Insights from Asbestos and the Political Structures of Risk Invisibilization

The recent resurgence of black lung among coal miners has reestablished coal as a prime occupational risk in the U.S. Given the protraction of the controversy around black lung and the

inability of regulations to minimize risks, the lack of political traction for the end of coal mining may appear puzzling. In this presentation, I will ask why coal is still mined in the U.S. through a comparison with asbestos mining in Quebec, Canada, which ended in 2013 due to similar health concerns. Explanations based on the comparison of health hazards, economic concerns, or industry interference do account for some of the similarities between the two cases but fall short of explaining their divergent outcome. As an alternative to those explanations, I will outline a theory that emphasizes political structures as key enabling mechanisms of risk invisibilization. I will argue that three political structures specifically contribute to invisibilization in occupational health: repeated solvency of the controversy through technical means, a hierarchy of miner's grievances that puts disease second to shorter-term concerns, and the local embeddedness of health hazards. Comparative analysis will suggest that while conflicts over asbestos and health eventually led to the breakdown of each of these political structures, such breakdown never occurred in the coal case. As a result, coal diseases remain invisible in the political arena, while asbestos diseases have increasingly been visible from the 1980s. This presentation contributes to the political sociology of health by highlighting how macro-level mechanisms lead to the protraction of controversies over occupational diseases.

3. *Andrew Patterson, MacEwan University*

Civil Service Organization: A Political Determinant of Health?

Much literature finds that a country's politics can shape the health of its citizens. Democracies, for example, enjoy higher life expectancy and lower infant mortality rates than autocracies. Beyond democratization, however, few other studies explore the health implications of political-structural variables. The paper begins with a theoretical exposition of what these are: rules that define social-organizational relationships in political systems. The paper then discusses another variable that fits this criterion: recruitment of unelected staff positions in government based on the merits of a candidate's credentials rather than nepotistic social ties. In the following, I propose that merit-based recruitment enhances population health, either partly or entirely by mitigating political corruption in societies. To test these presumptions, a series of regression models examines comparative data for 172 countries. Using path analysis, preliminary analysis finds that recruitment of unelected staff positions based on their credentials rather than nepotism may improve life expectancy and infant health, largely by way of reducing political corruption. However, robustness tests indicate that this pattern only applies to high-income countries, whereas meritocratic recruitment does not correlate with either health outcome for middle- or low-income countries. As with the larger literature on the political determinants of health, cross-national variation in economic development continues to be a powerful alternative explanation, but questions remain as to how in particular it should relate to these variables. Strengths, limitations and suggestions for future research in this area are discussed.

4. *Manuel Vallee, University of Auckland*

Tracing Disease to Political Context: The Case of Asthma in Auckland, New Zealand

Political economies play a major role in shaping how societies organize themselves, which then mediates health outcomes. A key site to examine these linkages is the housing sector. When governments treat housing as a commodity, as opposed to a human right, policy is tilted towards rewarding investors through favourable returns, which leads to speculation, inflates home prices

and reduces access to safe and affordable housing. In turn, this reduced access leads to diminished health outcomes. In order to illustrate this dynamic this paper examines the relationship between political economy and asthma in Auckland, New Zealand. This paper endeavours to accomplish three things. First, guided by political ecology of health scholarship and informed by an analysis of relevant policy, the paper shows that, until recently, the New Zealand political apparatus primarily treated housing as a profit-generating vehicle for investors. Second, the paper shows how these policies contributed to rampant increases in home prices, with the cost of Auckland homes more than doubling between 2010 and 2020, which lowered home ownership amongst the middle and working classes, and forced a significant proportion of them to live in substandard housing. Third, the paper discusses how these housing problems led to an increase in health problems, with a particular focus on asthma. Auckland has one of the highest child asthma rates in the developed world, and this analysis will illuminate the ways the condition is tied to the larger political context.

Qualitative Methods and Online Communities

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology, and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Methodological decisions inform what we know, and how we can know what we know, about what we research. In particular, research on digital communications platforms, including those examining social media content or online communities, may use various qualitative approaches, including online ethnographies and content or discourse analyses. Such studies are geared toward understanding online community members' sense of identity, roles and so forth. This session explores qualitative research with online communities which contributes knowledge both about the communities themselves and tales from the field based on experiences conducting such research.

Organizer and Chair: Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Alex Miltsov, Bishop's University*

Researching TikTok: Themes, Methods, and Future Directions

TikTok, a short video-sharing social media platform, has quickly become one of the most popular apps. The platform offers a highly immersive and interactive environment, where users share original content and participate in challenges, duets, and other tasks. Even though TikTok is only a few years old, it has already been shaping the ways millions of people interact online and engage in artistic, cultural, social, and political activities. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of emerging TikTok studies. It shows that there is a growing interest in

studying TikTok and its social effects. Social scientists have applied a wide range of methodological approaches to explore users' experiences on TikTok and the platform's effects on society. The paper discusses the most effective research strategies in TikTok studies, examines specific cases of several research projects, and suggests directions for future research.

2. *Michael Christensen, Carleton University*

Decoding vaccine misinformation: Combining computational methods with qualitative analysis to understand misinformation about vaccines on Twitter

In the last few years, large language models have greatly increased the capacity and accuracy of computational text generation in chat bots like ChatGPT. Despite these advances, social scientists have struggled to harness these tools in ways that might match the depth and nuance of interpretive analyses in qualitative research. The most common approach, topic modeling, can produce a high-level thematic overview of a text corpus, but often leaves researchers trying to build explanations around decontextualized clusters of words. In this paper we explore the possibilities for combining these computational methods with more traditional qualitative analysis. We draw on evidence from a custom-built dataset of vaccine-related Twitter posts that were individually annotated to identify misleading Tweets by a team of Journalism and Communications Studies students at Carleton University. These annotations included free-text explanations of individual Tweets that offered our research team a unique opportunity to compare topic models run on the dataset with these interpretive assessments. In many cases, the topics identified by our machine learning models produced interesting leads that were then substantiated by the annotation data. The paper, however, also discusses some of the limitations of such tools and will reassure qualitative researchers that computers are not coming for their jobs any time soon!

3. *Karmvir Padda, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting authors: Barry Cartwright, Simon Fraser University; Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University; Sarah-May Strange, Simon Fraser University; Mandeep Pannu, University of the Fraser Valley

Employing Qualitative Analysis of Online Sexual Exploitation Ads to Inform the Development of Web-Crawling/Machine-Learning Technology: The Detection and Prevention of Human Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation

Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation has been described as a "heinous crime" and a form of "modern-day slavery" (Public Safety Canada, 2018; Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights, 2018). Ninety-five percent of victims are women, with 72% of those under 25 years of age (Ibrahim, 2018). This presentation reports on the qualitative findings that were used to develop web-crawling and machine-learning technology that will provide Canadian law enforcement agencies with the tools required to scan the Internet, along with the ability to identify – and take prompt action against – the misuse of Internet-based communication technology by the perpetrators of human trafficking/sexual exploitation. The results of our qualitative content analysis, and our NVivo word frequency and the keyword searches of ads from escort websites such as Leolist, Yes backpage, Locanto, and Megapersonals, indicated that an appreciable percentage of these ads were associated with the online marketing of victims of

human trafficking/sexual exploitation. The qualitative analysis highlighted a number of the major themes, patterns, and narratives that are indicators of human trafficking/sexual exploitation advertising. Based on this analysis, the machine-learning algorithms can be calibrated and re-calibrated as required, and their output and classifications can be cross-validated qualitatively.

Rethinking Statistics Training

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: TEA4

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

Numeracy, data-literacy, and quantitative reasoning are key transferable skills that help make a degree in sociology worthwhile but, is statistics training in sociology at a crossroad? Our research questions, methods, and data are becoming increasingly complex and sophisticated, while at the same time, our undergraduate and graduate statistics curricula remain largely unchanged. We have a responsibility to prepare future sociologists for careers using cutting-edge methodologies yet, our classrooms are often filled with students who are math-adverse and loathe taking mandatory statistics courses. How do we balance accessibility and simplicity on one hand, with applicability and relevance on the other. Are we succeeding or is there a better way? Are our students, or even whole departments, bifurcating into quant/qual specialties in response to the increasingly demanding methodological expectations for research? Does this do a disservice to our undergraduate or graduate students, and how can we re-think our curricula to avoid this? Join us for a discussion of these questions and more with a diverse panel of sociologists who have thought carefully about these issues. These invited panellists represent a variety of perspectives, approaches, and experiences and offer unique insights and reflections to better inform our own teaching practices.

Organizers and Moderators: Laura Wright, University of Saskatchewan; Timothy Kang, University of Saskatchewan

Panelists:

- Patrick Denice, Western University
- Mitch McIvor, University of Toronto
- Thomas Soehl, McGill University

Sociology of Migration VI: Transnationalism/ diaspora

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM1F

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

This session presents research that outlines the complexities of social relationships across space and times. It includes studies of the development of political movements and migrant behaviours that rest on these transnationalisms and temporalities.

Organizers: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Rima Wilkes, University of British Columbia; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Chair: Eugena Kwon, Trent University

Presentations

1. *Sara Hormozinejad, University of Toronto*

Assembling diasporic political positioning: Transnational politics of the Iranian diaspora in the movement of 'Women, Life, Freedom'

Diaspora has been an agent of change at critical moments throughout history. Since September 2022 and the start of the nationwide uprising in Iran demanding regime change, which was ignited by the death of Mahsa Amini (a 22-year-old woman) in the hands of the regime's police, the Iranian diaspora has demonstrated a radical shift in perspective and practice. Previously, the Iranian diaspora was fragmented along political, ethnic, and religious lines. This fragmentation resulted in the Iranian diaspora not being able to effectively utilize transnational spaces for lobbying against the autocratic regime in Iran. Since the beginning of the ongoing uprising, however, the Iranian diaspora has been forming various local, national, transnational, and virtual allyships to participate in the shared project (alongside its compatriots in Iran) aiming at impacting its homeland's political destiny. As a transnational network and by drawing on its political capital often gained through foreign citizenship, the Iranian diaspora now claims a transnational political right to lobby the host countries against the regime in Iran. Adopting a transnational lens, this paper examines diasporic political positioning in the "age of diaspora" (Brubaker 2005) that challenges and proceeds the age of the territorially bounded nation-state. It is in this age of diaspora that national borders blur, territories overlap, and rhizomatic transnational networks form and strengthen. By investigating the Iranian diasporic political positioning in the ongoing revolutionary movement of 'Women, Life, Freedom,' this study demonstrates that the diaspora makes a claim, takes a stance, and mobilizes in accordance with the sociopolitical climate of the homeland and the host country. Building on assemblage theory, I aim to show that diasporic political positioning is shaped by heterogenous components,

including individual, collective, material, and discursive, which negotiate sociopolitical relations across sites and scales.

2. *Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel*

Theorizing Varieties of Transnational Chineseness: Temporalities, Global Migration, and Transnational Processes

Migration is a key driving process in transforming Chineseness and creating various transnational Chinese identities. Different waves of Chinese global migration from different regions, cities and villages have created varieties of transnational Chineseness. Contemporary transnational Chinese communities are characterized by “hypermobility, hyperdiversity, and hyperconnectivity” (Guo 2022). This paper aims to theorize and provide a temporal, evolutionary understanding of this diverse transnational Chineseness. It focuses on how different temporalities of Chinese migrants drive the development of diverse transnational Chineseness, such as transnational Cantonese and transnational Hakkanese. Furthermore, this article explores different concepts and identities that emerged and evolved over different time periods, such as the concepts of “Cantonese Pacific” (Yu 2019) and “Global Hakka” (Leo 2015). In sum, I argue that the varieties of transnational Chineseness result from the different temporalities that different generations and groups of Chinese diasporas carry with them and their interactions with various transnational and transcultural processes. This temporal, evolutionary perspective contrasts with the state-centric understanding of Chineseness as static and geographically bounded. This study has implications for theorizing transnational Chinese identity and beyond.

3. *Jinpu Wang, Syracuse University*

Non-presenting author: Yu Xiang, Independent Scholar

Jumping off a "reversing bus": Chinese irregular emigrants to North America in the post-pandemic era

Chinese irregular emigration has been rapidly increasing in the last decade. Since 2021, the Chinese regimes' extremely strict anti-epidemic policy, along with its significant economic and societal consequences, have fueled widespread sentiment of seeking to leave the country through any possible means. Emigration-related information, mixed with a pessimistic sentiment towards China's politico-economic reality, is dubbed "the Run Philosophy" in Chinese online communities. Parallel to the elite migrants fleeing China, such as entrepreneurs and intellectuals, many middle and lower class, mostly low-skilled Chinese choose to leave China for the "free world" in unconventional ways. One such method that has become popular is known as "zouxian." "Zouxian", literally meaning "walking on a wire," refers to the treacherous sea and land journey through several countries starting from Central America and eventually into the United States. Such a precarious journey, and the process of asylum application that follows it, are both fraught with risk and uncertainty. Based on a qualitative study of "zouxian" migrants and would-be emigrants, this paper analyzes how this new strand of emigration diverges from previous groups of Chinese irregular emigrants regarding class profile, drivers of migration, and mobility patterns; and more importantly, how the differences are embedded in critical changes in China's political economy. Examining this new strand of emigration in comparative terms with emigration waves under Socialist regimes in history, such as emigration in China's revolution era

and post-1989 period, as well as the exit migration from the Soviet bloc, this paper provides new insights into how political changes, especially under authoritarian settings, may drive emigration. In addition, this paper hopes to contribute to the burgeoning body of research on contemporary émigré, refugees, and displacements.

Treaty Relations and Decolonization: Indigenous Community and Academic Perspectives

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DCS1

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Decolonization Subcommittee

Session Categories: Hybrid

In the context of Indigenous-settler relations in Canada, it is often stated that “we are all treaty people.” But what does this phrase mean? From an Indigenous perspective, treaties are a fundamental mechanism for governing relationships not only among peoples but “with and between all elements of creation” (Starblanket, 2020: 5). They are living documents that provide Indigenous and non-Indigenous people with distinct treaty rights and responsibilities, rather than extinguish title. Yet, overall, treaties and treaty relationships are poorly understood, particularly among non-Indigenous populations. Many treaty mythologies persist, and settler governments have attempted to use treaties as a tool to expropriate Indigenous lands and resources. One challenge for understanding this critical issue is the number and diversity of treaties across Turtle Island, including pre-colonial treaties, peace and friendship treaties, numbered treaties, and so-called modern treaties. In some regions of Canada, there are no treaties with settler peoples. This invited panel will bring together academic experts and Indigenous community leaders to discuss the complexity and the social and political significance of treaties and treaty relations in the contemporary era. To what extent do treaty relations, as understood by Indigenous peoples, represent a pathway towards decolonization?

Organizer: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University

Moderators: Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University; Vanessa Watts, McMaster University; Alicia Clifford, McMaster University; Paul Pritchard, University of Toronto

Panelists:

- Susan Hill, Associate Professor of Indigenous Studies & History, University of Toronto
- Robert Greene, Iskatewizaagegan, Shoal Lake 39 First Nation and Elder-in-Residence, Canadian Museum for Human Rights
- Hayden King, Yellowhead Institute and Assistant Professor, Sociology, Toronto Metropolitan University

Understanding Family Diversity in Canada II: the experiences of immigrant families

Tuesday May 30 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session is hosted by the Vanier Institute of the Family and presents papers that align with the Family Diversity Framework. Many contemporary conversations about families in Canada are about how they are changing in ways that make them more diverse. While some families are thriving, others are marginalised, either because of their unique identity, their challenging family structure or because of the paid and unpaid work they are performing. This session presents papers that highlights some of the challenges immigrant families encounter.

Organizers: Sophie Mathieu, Vannier Institute of the Family; Margo Hilbrecht, Vannier Institute of the Family; Margaret Campbell, The Vanier Institute of the Family & St. Thomas University

Chair: Margaret Campbell, The Vanier Institute of the Family & St. Thomas University

Presentations

1. Chung-Ho Wang, York University

Filial Obligation Amongst Chinese Canadian Diaspora: A Study On the Transmissions of Cultural Values Amongst Chinese Canadians.

This project aims to explore this balance of familial communal interactions and external social influences by analyzing between immigrant status and filial obligation strength of three separate groups: native Chinese population in China, Canadian-born Chinese population in Canada, and Chinese born Chinese population in Canada. Conceptions of duty and obligation have long been an essential aspect of Chinese culture, with filial obligations being a core dimension of this discourse. This has largely been attributed to strength of traditional confucian beliefs, as well as contexts of chinese family laws and policies. As such, core concepts such as filial obligations are generally passed down through both family communal interactions, as well broader influence from external societal institutions. The question is then, to what degree do external societal factors affect the strength of filial obligation? We aim to explore this through the lens of Chinese diasporic studies, specifically how different societal norms, multicultural immigrant identity, and experiencing differing institutions and infrastructure affects the development of filial obligations; we hypothesize that while familial interactions play a large role in this mechanism, societal influence similarly plays a significant role which will allow us to see differentiation in strength of relationship amongst our study groups. Our finding indicated that Chinese Canadian diaspora has a lower strength of filial obligation than their mainland Chinese counterparts, which we attribute to differing social institutional influences in the passing of filial values. In this presentation we

will discuss the exact dynamic of this interaction, as well as other potential mechanisms that may factor into this process.

2. *Navneet Bhangu, University of British Columbia*

South Asian Immigrant Parents Involvement in their Canadian Born Children's Homework and its impact on Relationship Development

The South Asian diaspora makes a significant portion of the Metro Vancouver population, and it is important to understand the experiences of this diasporic group, specifically the relationships between first generation immigrant parents and their Canadian-born children. Scholars discuss the acculturation gap that immigrant parents and children experience where conflicts arise due to cultural differences and misunderstandings. I expand on this research by looking at how homework reflects the acculturation gap between immigrant parents and children. Homework reflects the host country's values and ways of thinking that can differ from the perspective of immigrant parents, who experienced a different education system. Previous research has found barriers and gaps in understanding which prevent immigrant parents from supporting children with homework. I conducted semi-structured interviews with Canadian born children of South Asian immigrant parents as well as first generation immigrant parents. I analyze how parent-child interactions with homework reflect the acculturation gap and shape their relationships throughout their years in elementary, high school and post-secondary education. I also considered how parents' education level influences their interactions with homework and their relationship with their child. Preliminary analysis challenges the dominant account of how immigrant parents and their children interact regarding homework. I find that cultural differences and lack of skills do not prevent children and parents from getting involved in homework and build meaningful relationships with one another. Furthermore, regardless of involvement, most interviews showed a positive relationship with their parents. Parents also perceive their children as hardworking. The significance of these findings will contribute an asset-based perspective to the conversation of acculturation gap.

3. *Myriam Richard, Université de Montréal*

Doing Family Across Borders: Experiences of Family Separation and Reunification of Refugees in Canada and Their Loved Ones Abroad

This paper presents the preliminary findings of a doctoral thesis in social work on the experiences of family separation and reunification of persons granted refugee protection in Canada and their loved ones elsewhere in the world. It addresses an essential but relatively unknown aspect of the diversity of family formation in the Canadian context, as well as one of the most pressing refugee rights issues (CCR, 2022). Drawing on a series of more than thirty interviews with refugee family members in Canada and elsewhere in the world, as well as social and community workers who accompany them on a daily basis, this paper proposes a conceptualization and methodology that is spatiotemporally expanded - across nation-state borders as well as before, during, and after forced migration (Blanchet-Cohen et al., 2019; Merry et al., 2019; Papazian-Zohrabian et al., 2018). It exposes elements that facilitate and complicate ways of making family across borders - a complex process influenced by factors both internal and external to families (Brandhorst et al., 2020; Espiritu and Duong, 2018;). It shows how the lived

experiences of transnational refugee families are intimately linked to the normative and bureaucratic power held by the various institutions and structures that influence their journey (Geoffrion and Cretton, 2021; Redmond and Martin, 2021). It also discusses the crucial role of social and community workers who accompany families at the interface of administrative procedures and access to the various services provided by these institutions and structures (at the international, national and local level). The presentation concludes with recommendations for improving family well-being and family reunification experiences of refugees in terms of migration policies and programs, psychosocial intervention and research.

Criminology and Law Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

Organizer: Nathan Innocente, University of Toronto

Honouring Dorothy Smith: Creating and Defending Feminist Change in the Academy and Beyond

Tuesday May 30 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM8

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Personal, political and academic contributions are invited honouring all or any facet of Dorothy Smith's many decades of ground-breaking feminist teaching, scholarship and activism across Canada and internationally.

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

Chair: Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

Presentations

1. *Elizabeth Cameron, Queen's University*

Non-presenting author: Liza McCoy, University of Calgary

Dorothy Smith: Discovering a Sociology for People

In the summer of 2021, we spent three days with Dorothy Smith and her family in Vancouver, conducting interviews and making video footage that became a 22-minute film, "Dorothy Smith: Discovering a Sociology for People" (2022), completed just a few months before her death in June 2022. The film is freely available online for use as a teaching resource. In it, Dorothy talks about her early life and the circuitous path that led to her career as an academic, her entry into feminism and activism, and her development of an alternative sociology. This presentation will include a brief excerpt from the film and reflections on working with Dorothy in what turned out to be the final year of her life. Link to video: <https://vimeo.com/701440448>

2. *Rashmee Karnad-Jani, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto*
Transcripts, Texts and Talks: How Ruling Relations in Higher Ed Brought IE and Dorothy Smith into My Life

Had it not been for the exclusionary policies within higher education in my adopted home in the Western world, I would not have met Dorothy Smith. Thanks to the fact that my undergraduate degree in Biology from Mumbai, India, right from my B.Ed endeavours in Ontario, I was facing obstacles. I did not get accepted into University of Toronto because my English proficiency results did not reach them on time or were deemed incomplete. I got accepted into Yprk University in 2003 and went on to complete my Bachelor of Education after which I started teaching in publicly funded education in the GTA. By 2011, I wanted to do my M.Ed and this was the second time the University of Toronto rejected my application, this time on the grounds that I had a 3-year undergraduate degree. My Canadian B.Ed did not count, I was told and once again thanks this time for my B.Ed from Yprk University, I got accepted into the M.Ed programme there. One of my courses, selected after conversation with my academic advisor was Families and Schools which was being taught by Alison Griffith. Through her I learned institutional Ethnography though she would remind me that although she could teach me IE, in order to know what it meant to be a researcher in my skin, I would have to find Himani Bannerji. Anyway, in 2014 when I was writing up my M.Ed and had felt stuck, Alison recommended I attend the IE workshop that Dorothy presented at OISE at the now closed Centre for Womens Studies in Education. That was the turning point for how thanks to the ruling relations and exclusionary policies of higher ed towards internationally trained teachers, I met Dorothy Smith through Alison Griffith and since 2011 have become an IEer and public scholar. Professor Eric Mykhalovskiy's introductory remarks at the November 2018 Dalla Lana's School Introduction to Institutional Ethnography public lecture come to mind. For me, meeting Dorothy (through Alison Griffith who was my MEd supervisor since 2011) was one such experience that forever changed the course of my life. I know I am not alone, and many will likely remember when and where we first met Dorothy Smith and how IE became the way we think since that time.

Rural Sociology Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

Organizer: Jennifer Jarman, Lakehead University

Social Policy and Social Equality Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. The SPE cluster is especially welcoming new participants and emerging scholars who would like to contribute their opinions to the activities of the cluster or to volunteer their time to its work. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizer: Ivanka Knezevic, University of Toronto

Sociology of Childhood and Youth Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizers: Rebecca Raby, Brock University, Noah Kenneally, MacEwan University

Sociology of Migration Research Cluster Meeting

Tuesday May 30 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Members of the CSA are invited to attend this brief but important Sociology of Migration cluster meeting. The winner of the best student paper award for the SOM cluster will be announced. Come prepared to share new ideas and to propose possible themes for sessions and panels for the 2024 annual CSA meeting of the Sociology of Migration Cluster. 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.

Organizers: Lisa Kaida, McMaster University; Monica Boyd, University of Toronto

Creativity and Culture I

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

This session features empirical and theoretical research on creativity from a sociological perspective. We welcomed submissions that engage with sociological approaches to creativity to understand how creativity and innovation work across a range of fields and practices (including art, science and technology, and everyday problem-solving) and units of analysis (including individuals, groups, organizations, and industries).

Organizers and Chairs: Taylor Price, University of Toronto, Gordon Brett, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Lou Manuel Arsenault, Université Laval*

The Crisis of Culture as Avant-Garde Fiction: Reflections from Gilles Deleuze and French Canadian Song

A crisis is unfolding before our eyes: we are experiencing an exhaustion of the renewal of cultural forms, or in more familiar terms, a "crisis of creativity". This is a subject that is found in the most pessimistic bent of Western thought (Adorno, Baudrillard, Jameson, Rosa). For example, according to Mark Fisher, the technological advances of the past made new worlds and futures possible. Since the 1980s, with neo-liberal policies in mind, such a drive would have come to a halt, resulting in a loss of cultural momentum and a sense of an unsurpassable present. The proposed communication will therefore go as follows: 1. The various theories postulating a cultural exhaustion or crisis will be exposed. 2. If there is a crisis, it is because there is a more or less radical break with a certain "normal state of things". In the same way that the concept of revolution is linked to a vision of time or history, that of crisis is underpinned by a paradigm that acts in a normative way by determining a before and an after. I will therefore defend the thesis that the cultural crisis is characteristic of an avant-garde vision that considers the novelty exclusively in a perspective of radical rupture (Breton, Debord). 3. It is here that Deleuze, Guattari and Stiegler will enlighten us, in relation to French-Canadian song. It will be shown that novelty is the result of a process of repetition, differentiation and cumulative bifurcation; of micro-transformations nourished by the various appropriations. 4. I will conclude by arguing that what is undermining culture today is over-specialisation. In conclusion, I want to develop a reflection on something like a "communism of culture" such as it existed in a Quebec where once everyone sang.

2. *Stephen H Riggins, Memorial University*

A Poet's Career: A Report on the Sociological Component of Self-defeating Behaviour

The theoretical aspect of this biography of poet Richard Brooks Hendrickson (1925-2019) draws primarily on the perspective of psychologist Roy Baumeister and his associates. The emphasis is on the underlying rationality of self-defeating behavior (non-sexual masochism). The logic of economic decision-making pervades common-sense through such notions as rewards, costs, risks, competing goals, uncertain futures, etc. Decisions often involve trade-offs between short-term pleasure and long-term goals. The adult underachievement of Hendrickson is compared with the economic and artistic success of novelist Kurt Vonnegut. The two men were born three years apart in the same city but in different economic circumstances. The pioneering research in cultural studies of Robert N. Wilson demonstrated that writing poetry is essentially a non-institutionalized role. Anyone can claim to be a poet. There are no formal mechanisms for induction, set hours of work, obvious promotions. The risks are high, the rewards meager. For stable economic support, the career requires two jobs and a network with other aspiring poets. In the 1950s, Hendrickson became unhappily stuck in the first stage of a poet's career. While there are multiple reasons for this, a major factor was his self-defeating or self-destructive reaction to homophobia. He was part of the first generation of openly gay American poets. Writing poetry was especially difficult for a writer with low self-esteem like Hendrickson, who took the party pathway through university, and was influenced by the eclectic Sufism of the 1960s Counterculture. This research is based on Riggins' extensive interviews with Hendrickson during the last two years of his life and on Hendrickson's poetry and unpublished letters. If everyone is at times their own worst enemy, Hendrickson's pattern of self-defeat has relevance far beyond the world of poetry.

3. *Nicholas Hardy, University of Alberta*

Re-Imagining Knowledge Production Through Creative Intervention

This presentation proposes to explore the hyperlocal sites of the city of Edmonton via an experimental video presentation which features the research practice of creative intervention in relation with Serres' *Le Parasite*, as part of ongoing research on the production of theory from local urban places. The presentation draws on the production of a multisensory medium to explore new approaches to research and theory outside of the dominant paradigm of homogeneity which shapes academic and urban environments respectively. The presentation's interest in material emergences as manifestations of social life within urban places, taken as approaches to place making and place taking, imagines a different urban culture through practice. Urban emergences are confronted with the social logic of disappearance which enforces a state of uniformity throughout the city, creating a dialogue between the thought of Serres and Baudrillard around Leibniz's phrase: something rather than nothing. The experimental video is a provocation and an attempt to incarnate re-imagining on epistemological, methodological and conceptual levels.

Culture and the Environment I: Shaping National and Global Narratives

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology, Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

Environmental sociology is increasingly interested in the cultural dimensions of environmental knowledge and practices. Climate change is deeply interwoven with diverse cultural processes, where culture informs, organizes, and represents how people think about and act in relation to climate change and environmental degradation. Culture can facilitate and constrain individual and collective remedies to the climate emergency. This session brings together concepts and research from environmental sociology and cultural sociology to examine how climate emergency knowledge and activism take shape according to local, national and/or global cultural contexts and narratives.

Organizers: Lisa Seiler, York University; Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto; Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph; Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Chair: Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph

Presentations

1. *Mauricio Collao Quevedo, York University*

What is Water in the World's Driest Desert?

Chile's Atacama Desert is known as one of the driest places in the world. Because of its high altitudes, the desert has high exposure to the sun while the water received through precipitation is quickly lost to evaporation and plant transpiration. Yet, the desert also bears traces of a pre-Columbian era, such as cultivated oasis environments, geoglyphs, mummies, and piles of rocks along desert paths that receive offerings from travelers desiring comfort and assistance. However, despite its long history of human settlement and life-supporting human-nature relations, the Atacama also has a history of being described as an arid, lifeless zone by extralocal actors aiming to reap its economic prospects. Because of this, the region is subject to ongoing socio-ecological struggles led by local *_campesino_* and Indigenous communities for whom these lands are important sources of water in the hyperarid region. In Chile, these struggles have been undermined by the state's definition of water-rich mineral brines as 'mineral resources' rather than 'water sources' – a classification that favors the interest of extralocal state and corporate actors at the expense of local communities. By engaging with the question 'What is water in the world's driest dessert?', this article will examine conflicting accounts of the region, highlighting the colonial imaginaries that inform dominant accounts of the Atacama as well as the legal architecture through which the material constitution of the region has been manipulated for extractivist and nation-building ends. More specifically, the article will problematize official (i.e.,

state) accounts of the region and the ontological status that it ascribes to water in the world's driest desert. Acknowledging the presence and centrality of water in the region will not only provide a means to rethink the material constitution and ontological status of the Atacama Desert, but also challenge the desert-based visions of extinction, dystopia, and terraforming that inform popular discussions of climate change and the habitability of our planet.

2. *Charles Berthelet, École des hautes études en sciences sociales / Université du Québec à Montréal*

Taking Roots: Dimensions of Environmental Nationalism/Econationalism in Quebec (2006-2022)

National and regional identities have been found to affect a whole range of issues beyond matters of identity politics or cultural policy, such as climate change. Conversely, global issues like climate change mitigation and adaptation can have a significant impact on the definition, contestation, and negotiation of national and regional identities. Since Stephen Harper's conservatives took power in Ottawa in 2006, we have seen the rise of different kinds of "environmental nationalism" or "econationalism" in Quebec, beginning with the international paradiplomatic discourse of Quebec liberal premier Jean Charest, who openly contested Harper's federal climate policies in international forums like the Francophonie and the 2009 COP15 in Copenhagen. Starting in 2008, important figures of the Quebec secessionist movement also began to promote a kind of environmental nationalism that can be referred to as ecosecessionism or ecoseparatism. As of 2022, even Quebec premier François Legault, whose government is well-known for its "economic nationalism," has taken timid steps towards incorporating environmentalism into his nationalist discourse. In all these cases, environmental action on climate change was presented in a nationalizing fashion, that is, as a distinctive feature of Quebec's identity, defined in opposition to a Canadian state unable or unwilling to uphold its own responsibilities on the matter. Moreover, such a nationalistic discourse can be linked to other historical representations of Quebec's collective identity. This paper's first aim is to present a global picture of these different links and trends. Yet, two potential downsides to this nationalizing process must be equally subject to analysis, the first being the disengagement of Quebec's political and civil actors from crucial environmental struggles ongoing in the rest of Canada and North America, and the second, a certain complacency regarding some harmful environmental practices, ones that can notably cause harm to Indigenous communities and their ancestral territories.

3. *Nicolas Petel-Rochette, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Rethinking the Cultural Agency of Climate Change Narratives

In recent years, scholars have reckoned the importance of storytelling (Haraway, 2016) and qualitative narratives (Tsing, 2004; 2015) in deepening our understanding of the processes by which societies are driven towards lasting anthropogenic socio-natural changes. Are narratives and cultural affordances necessary to tackle the issue of climate responsibilities? Anyhow, it seems that global surveys and broadly available objective data about climate change phenomena – which represent, following Bruno Latour's account, the deepest consensus in history of science (Latour, 2015) – are not enough in order to transform "objective facts" into cultural realities, and

to foster social adaptation and political action. In this paper, I argue that cultural practices might be the unavoidable ground of any attempt to root discourse on climate change. Put another way, science and scientific discourse on objective, climate-related physical change should be considered an active agent of how climate change concretely shocks with social habitus. Even if some authors have proposed that the nature/culture divide in social life is actually not as neat as it conceptually looks like (Ingold and Palsson, 2013), or that it belongs to a very specific cosmovision (Descola, 2005), some recent accounts on climate change still manage distant and global notions that might gain clarity if contrasted with local “friction” (Tsing, 2004). That is to say that situated localities always interpret and make sense contextually out of general notions. In my paper, I will exemplify this discussion by analyzing recent discussion on the notion of Anthropocene (Crutzen and Stoermer, 2002). I will propose that this notion should be used as a “patchy” (Tsing et al. 2021), situated network of interconnectedness instead of a new worldly Zeitgeist. I will also argue that cultural sociology is crucial in order to help climate change concepts such as Anthropocene land into a specific public debate (Burawoy, 2005).

Ethnographies of Violence

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

This session welcomed scholars who apply ethnographic methods to the study of violence. We invited contributions using a range of ethnographic methods to investigate violent settings, dynamics, actors, and meanings. The session will reflect on the use of ethnography as a method to study violence with papers discussing the methodological, theoretical, representational, and ethical challenges involved in conducting fieldwork in violent settings. We understand ethnographic methods broadly as including a range of field methods including participant observation and in-depth interviewing.

Organizers and Chairs: Marie Laperrière, University of Manitoba; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Presentations

1. Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Settlers and Survivors: Breaking Cycles of Violence through the Recognition of Colonialism as Trauma

Between 2008 and 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada undertook a campaign to bear witness to the stories of over 6,500 survivors of Indian Residential Schools,

concluding with a surprising verdict for many non-Indigenous Canadians that residential schools were a "cultural genocide." In the years since, Indigenous peoples' struggles - once-racialized and attributed to personal failings - are being recognized as the experiences of survivors and intergenerational survivors of genocide and trauma. This process is challenging the previously positive identity of being Canadian, as non-Indigenous people step into identities as "settlers" to show recognition and remorse for genocide. This paper draws on an ethnographic case study and fifty interviews with the creators, participants and audience members of *_xʷʔaṁət (home)_*, an interactive theatre play about reconciliation and the legacy of residential schools that was performed in Vancouver and in 23 communities across Western Canada in 2018. Through its interactive format *_xʷʔaṁət (home)_* provides us with a unique opportunity to see how Indigenous people step into identities of survivors, and non-Indigenous people adopt the identities of settlers and intergenerational settlers, shaping new interpretations of colonial violence as trauma.

2. *Marie Laperrière, University of Manitoba*

Preventing Future Violence: Narratives of Change in Domestic Violence Treatment Programs

The mandate to complete a treatment program as an alternative or in addition to a custodial sentence has become a common condition of probation or supervision for a range of crimes. For instance, treatment programs are used to manage the behavior of people struggling with domestic violence and other violent behaviors, drug addictions, and mental illness. Scholars have described how these interventions erase the structural inequalities that shape individual trajectories, constitute a form of "poverty governance", and are "part of the continuum of excessive penal control" (Doherty 2016, 291). However, because treatment is typically conceptualized as a fundamentally punitive endeavor, less attention has been given to the conditions under which it is experienced as beneficial. Through an analysis of treatment programs for convicted domestic violence perpetrators, my paper answers the following questions: What should we make of individuals who, when subjected to punitive treatment, claim to experience it as beneficial? Why and how do interventions instill a desire for change and a belief that long-term change is achievable? I show that participants who experience treatment as beneficial are those who are able to build narratives of transformation that give meaning to their past experiences, allow them to imagine a different future, and are recognized as legitimate by program facilitators. Hence, I argue that experiences of transformation require what I call 'successful narrative negotiation'. I also show that participants who are unable to achieve 'successful narrative negotiation' tend to experience treatment as punitive, intrusive, and inherently exclusive. These experiences matter, because they affect their capacity to make sense of their own violence, to believe in their capacity for change, and to start envisioning how to transform their lives. Finally, I discuss how rehabilitative discourses focused on self-sufficiency and productive citizenship run counter to the goals of domestic violence prevention.

3. *Andrea Roman Alfaro, University of Toronto*

Por eso los tratan como a perros: violence management and state violence in marginalized urban communities

In Latin America, interpersonal violence threatens social equality and democratic stability. Previous research has attempted to understand this escalation of violence with two analytic frameworks that I argue need revision. The first framework is a compartmentalization of violence that studies specific forms of violence, like urban and gender violence, as isolated phenomena. The second framework focuses on violence exerted by men from marginalized urban communities without sufficient study of the social factors that make violence possible. These two frameworks have blurred our understanding of how violence happens and who does violence, reinforcing the idea that specific communities and young men are the problems. Thus, I study women's experiences of violence since their experiences allow us to understand the connections between life and violence inside and outside the home. I examine how women from Puerto Nuevo, a "shantytown" in Peru, understand and respond to violence and how actors outside the community frame and manage violence in marginalized urban communities. Using interviews, focus groups, and participant observation with women, young people, government workers and academics, I discuss how violence is managed by the state and lived by those who are the target of government action. I analyze the policies implemented by the Peruvian government from the perspective of the actors involved. I look at how these policies are lived through and contested by women and other community members. I seek to critically assess the impact of violence and crime management policies on those targeted by these measures and how these policies perpetuate state violence.

4. *Galina Scolnic, University of Windsor*

Online Ethnography and Epistemic Violence

This paper looks at the possibilities of online ethnography and its potential to uncover epistemic violence. The paper is based on my doctoral research conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic with Muslim people in Windsor. Online ethnography allowed me to access my research participants during the pandemic and, at the same time, enabled Muslim people to share their lived experiences during strenuous times. Particularly, this paper investigates the western ideologies of secularism and Muslim peoples understanding of it as it pertains to their bodies. The paper argues that online ethnography has a unique vantage point that lends itself to uncovering epistemic violence precisely because the virtual medium allows for openness.

Feminist Sociology I

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

The feminist sociology open sessions feature research and scholarship examining feminism and feminist sociology. Papers examine various levels from local social relations to world systems, as

well as strategic ways of reducing patriarchy in the contemporary socio-political agenda. Feminist sociology open sessions feature a range of feminist epistemologies and knowledge production from the Global South and from Indigenous spaces around the world, and those that engage with emergent pedagogical practices and new spaces and modalities of feminist action and attention

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Chair: Daniel Amoah, Memorial University

Presentations

1. *Ana-Marija Petrunic, George Brown College*

A Feminist Conception of Power: Resistance, Empowerment and Solidarity

A critical feminist perspective of educational leadership development requires an understanding that as embodied beings, woman leaders are shaped by gendered, racialized, classed and sexualized organizational practices. Doing, or performing leadership, implies that performativity and dialogue are intrinsic in understanding how leadership is experienced. A critical feminist conception of power as expressed through the practices of 'resistance to', 'empowerment of' and 'solidarity with' other women in the organizational context provides a conceptual model for interpreting the lived experiences of women performing leadership in higher education. In other words, how can 'power over, power to' and 'power with' inform the perception of woman leaders within an educational institution? Critical theorist, Amy Allen, proposes a complex model of power relations in which feminist power can be conceptualized. This presentation will explore Allen's theorization of power (1999) and its potential for examining perceptions of the leadership path that woman leaders in higher education have experienced in relation to one another in their own professional development, promotion and advancement. This conceptual model of power is explored through an analysis of interviews conducted in a doctoral study of women in middle management positions in Canadian higher education institutions. Critically examining how power is manifested, experienced and interpreted through the performing of leadership will contribute to further empirical research into the understanding of a feminist conceptualization of power within a gendered organization.

2. *Melanie Gunn, Trent University*

Non-presenting author: Rhea Ashley Hoskin, University of Waterloo

Kept off balance: Examining the "gender tightrope" and the role of femmephobia in women's gender policing

Women's experiences of gender policing constitute a balancing act in which they must be appropriately feminine and, to a certain degree, masculine (i.e., not too feminine). Prior research has extensively documented women's experiences of pressure to be more feminine or less masculine (i.e., norm-based gender policing), while minimal research has investigated femmephobic gender policing (i.e., pressure to be less feminine or more masculine). The present study asked participants (n = 172): 1. Where they experience femmephobic gender policing; 2.

Who engages in femmephobic gender policing; and 3. Perceived rationale (e.g., to appear competent, to avoid sexual assault, etc.). Femmephobic gender policing was primarily experienced in LGBTQ+ communities, at school, and in public spaces. Strangers and colleagues were common sources, and perceived rationales included a need to be accepted, to be seen as competent and qualified, and to avoid sexual harassment. Qualitative analyses identified three overarching reasons why women experience femmephobic gender policing: 1. To avoid harassment and violence; 2. To comply with or challenge patriarchal norms and values; and 3. To be accepted or fit into certain communities. This research highlights that women not only feel pressure to be 'properly' feminine but that they also feel pressure to be less feminine across multiple contexts in order to be accepted as competent and to feel safe. Our findings have implications for improving workplaces for feminine individuals, increasing leadership roles for feminine individuals, and harassment and inclusion policies, to help make the world a safer place for all deemed feminine.

3. Molly Heaney-Corns, University of Victoria

Location based? An analysis of the relationship between social location and men's perception of feminism

This presentation explores the nature of men's engagement with feminist activism over time beginning in the 1970's and ending in the 2000's in North America, highlighting the role of social events and discourse in shaping how men engage with feminism. The framework for this research is a cohort analysis, exploring social and historical events that contribute to perspectives grounded in socio-historical moments. Examining a gender category from a cohort analysis holds space for the ongoing construction of the social world, as well as the potential for shifts in individual perspectives depending on shared historical events and phenomena that shape how different generations perceive the same phenomena (Hammack et al., 2018). Research suggests that men occupy a unique and complex role in upholding patriarchal power relations, both historically and contemporarily; additionally, this role is often under-explored in academic literature (Holmgren & Hearn, 2009). This research aims to contribute to a broader body of literature examining the relationship between men and feminist activism, focusing on how social events and discourse influence the nature and direction of these movements.

4. Stephanie Awotwi-Pratt, University of British Columbia

Foucault's Biopower Concerning Medical (Obstetric) Racism and the Effects on Black Canadian Women's Reproductive Health Today

This conference paper draws on Foucault's (1990/1978) definition of biopower, meaning "the right to take life or let live [which] was replaced by a power to foster life or disallow it to the point of death" (p. 138). Foucault's (1990/1978) definition of biopower, lacks critical engagement with contemporary imaginings of medical (obstetric) racism which is the imposition of power from medical institutions that threaten the positive reproductive outcomes of Black Canadian women (Davis, 2019). Concepts such as administrative power help contextualize how medicine enacts oppression and violence to manage Black enslaved in the U.S. and Black Canadian women's reproductive futures both in the colonial period and in the present (Foucault, 1990/ 1978, p. 126). This paper will draw on 15 one-on-one qualitative research interviews with Black Canadian

women and reflect on the evolution of the field of gynecology in the U.S and Canada, to address the following question: how does biopower provide a framework to analyze how medical racism affects Black Canadian women's experiences with reproductive health today, given the colonial history of medical racism?

Hate in Canada

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

Expressions of sentiment that support violence against, or devalue the humanity of, members of marginalized groups have been on the rise in both online and in-person realms. This session features papers that consider what forms of expression constitute hate, what social processes are responsible for the rise of hate, or the way that hate manifests, spreads, or impacts members of targeted groups are welcome, as are discussions of hate speech-related policy.

Organizer and Chair: Tina Fetner, McMaster University

Presentations

1. *Véronique Chadillon-Farinacci, Université de Moncton*

Non-presenting author: Gilbert McLaughlin, Liverpool Hope University

What makes public figures 'suitable targets'? The case of the 2020 provincial election in New Brunswick

Social media gives politicians a direct channel of communication with their constituents. However, these online discussion platforms also allow people to anonymously vilify the political class and the individuals within it. Most insults are not crimes, but some cross the line into hateful comments and serious threats. In Canada, bullying of politicians is a concern at all levels of government. However, few studies have looked at different dimensions of online and offline hate directed at politicians. Our study examines this by controlling for the effect of individual candidate attributes (e.g. sex) and those that are more relevant to the context of political representation (e.g. party represented) in the election campaign. Indeed, this context is particular in that a temporary increase in people speaking in public space reflects an increase in potential targets of hate. Using the responses of 114 candidates in the 2020 New Brunswick election, we add characteristics of the territory represented to explore the linguistic dynamics of hatred of the only bilingual province. Mobilizing routine activity theory, we will explain how certain candidates are ideal targets through their individual and symbolic attributes. We argue that the prejudices expressed online can be explained by different factors than offline prejudices.

In conclusion, a reflection proposes strategies that political parties can mobilize to better prepare candidates to deal with them.

2. *Claudia Chauhan, York University*

Non-presenting authors: Cary Wu, York University; Natalie Hemsing, York University

The geopolitics of anti-Asian racism in the Covid-19 era; A narrative review

Over the last decade the visibility of China on the world stage, including its role in the global economy and its geopolitical repositioning as the main challenger to a US-centric world, has increased significantly, especially since China became ground zero for Covid-19. Researching how people outside China view the Chinese state and its people, including Chinese people overseas, and the synergies between the two views, is critical to understand the multiple dimensions of anti-Asian racism. This is because Western publics, exposed to increasingly negative messaging on China emanating from major institutions – “dominant narratives” - on the Chinese state, may conflate beliefs about the (real or imagined) role of the Chinese state in the Covid-19 crisis with the role of the Chinese people. Drawing from critical social science traditions on disease-related attribution of blame, our goal is to explore how dominant narratives on the Chinese state shape the views of global populations on Chinese people and in so doing may influence anti-Asian racism in the Covid era. To this effect, this review asks three questions: 1) How do people outside China think about China as a political state? 2) How do people outside China view Chinese people, including Chinese people overseas? 3) How do the views of people outside China on the Chinese state and on Chinese people relate to one another? We share the preliminary findings of the first of a multi-stage project researching the geopolitics of anti-Asian racism in the Covid-19 era.

3. *Sophie Marois, University of Toronto*

Remember, Reclaim, Heal: Commemorating Anti-Muslim Hate in Canada

On January 29, 2017, six Muslim worshippers were killed, and five others gravely wounded when a white man opened fire at the Québec City Islamic Cultural Centre, shortly after the end of evening prayers. Four years later, on June 6, 2021, four members of the Afzaal family were murdered while they were taking an evening walk in their London, Ontario neighbourhood. The assailant, a young white man at the wheel of a truck, is alleged to have targeted them because of their Muslim faith. Both these massacres have prompted responses across a wide range of public voices and sparked numerous commemorative efforts, including public vigils, anti-racist marches, memorials, and letter campaigns, as well as the designation of a National Day of Remembrance of the Québec City Mosque Attack and Action Against Islamophobia and attempts to introduce the “Our London Family Act.” My presentation will examine the public contests and memory projects surrounding these two massacres in order to shed light on responses to anti-Muslim hate in Canada. To do so, I analyze media coverage of the 2017 and 2021 attacks and their annual commemorations. More specifically, I reconstruct these violent events’ trajectories of commemoration, asking how commemorative actors mobilize, year after year, to keep the attacks in public consciousness, make claims to the state, and advance projects of repair. Careful attention towards these mobilizations is particularly pressing as communities in and beyond Canada continue to mourn attack targeting marginalized groups. Conceptually, I aim to contribute to sociological understandings of hate with a focus on recognition, redress, and repair.

Learning from Trans & Non-Binary Experiences

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: Hybrid

Trans and non-binary experiences are emblematic of our hope to live in world which respects human difference and embraces non-hierarchical relationships. In this session, focus will be dedicated to the experiences of non-binary and trans folk and how they navigate the inadequacies within our social structures, as well as resilience-based research which fosters inclusivity and representation.

Organizers: Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph

Chairs: Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Jillian Sunderland, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Leon Laidlaw, Carleton University*

Trans-ing the Politics of Refusal: Towards Collective Freedom Outside of Rights

Trans political organizing in the West has a rich history which includes resistance to pathologization, to medical control over trans bodies, and to the oppression and erasure that occurs through the institutionalization of the gender binary. At the same time, trans political organizing in Canada has normatively adopted a rights-based framework on which to pursue gender self-determination, which comes with some serious limitations. This paper critiques the limits of legal liberalism in the form of trans rights. Informed by abolitionist and anti-colonial perspectives, I argue that trans rights activism not only fails to address the root of gender oppression, but it also naturalizes gendered colonial logics that derive through settler colonialism. Viewing Western frameworks of gender and rights as inherently limited in their transformative potential and potentially colonizing in effect, I argue that trans political organizing that seeks to be accountable to Black, Indigenous, and people of colours' (BIPOC) struggles for freedom must refuse state recognition. By trans-ing the politics of refusal, we may not only reject inclusion in oppressive and colonizing frameworks but move towards their abolition and to build anew in pursuit of collective freedom.

2. *Yan Xue, University of Alberta*

An Analysis of Chinese Transgender People's Engagement with the Trans Community: Stress and Strength

The internet revolution is said to change both the patterns of how transgender activism is organized on the collective level and how transgender people receive and provide help on the individual level. (Cipolletta, S. et al., 2017) The emergence of various technologies, such as Twitter and Facebook, provides transgender people with diverse choices to meet their needs, such as asserting their gender identities, making contact with each other, and building resilience (Haimson, O. L. et al., 2015; Cavalcante, 2016). In China, the Internet is firmly under the control of the state, which means, beyond individual factors, for Chinese transgender people, the space-making and the construction of a care structure online are very much affected by the state's LGBT politics. Since the Internet was first introduced in China, the domestic transgender community has moved across several platforms before landing on WeChat. This paper demonstrates that the online community roots in WeChat, an instant messaging platform, both facilitate and sometimes negatively affect the self-identification and transition processes of transgender people in China. It also shows that for Chinese transgender people, participation in the community also involves a process of contingent boundary-setting, i.e., their stay or leaving of a particular group is affected by their own desires as well as variables around the group.

3. *J Overholser, University of Calgary*

Exploring How Trans, Nonbinary, and Other Gender Diverse Individuals Engage with Queer Fanworks in Their Exploration of Gender

Fandom spaces have long been characterized as spaces built on community and bonding, with areas devoted to queer fanworks even more so. Furthermore, online fanwork spaces have become sites of exploration and play for fans regarding their personal, especially queer identities. Within these means of queer production, fandom members have also created a space for exploring their broader understandings of gender and what it means in the context of their lives. Whether intentionally or subconsciously, fans utilize the transformative power of fanworks in a plethora of ways to navigate their own personal transformations. Yet our understanding of exactly how trans* individuals use these spaces to explore and develop alternative conceptualizations of gender often leaves us with more questions than answers. To address this, my study will use collaborative in-depth multimedia interviews to explore how trans* individuals utilize their engagement with online queer fanworks as a space or avenue for gender exploration. Importantly, this study is first and foremost an exploration of the diversity of contemporary trans* experiences through a distinctly trans* perspective. * I use the term "trans*" as inclusive umbrella label to indicate transgender identities as well as other gender diverse identities such as: gender-fluid, genderqueer, agender, or individuals whose identity labels do not fit within any specific box. I prefer to use it to succinctly acknowledge all the individuals whose gender experiences fall outside of the rigid hegemonic cisgender binary but who do not identify with the specific label of transgender.

4. *Michael Adorjan, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting author: Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University

Teens' experiences with school during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic: The experiences of gender non-binary and trans youth

Surveys held around the world indicate, overall, negative mental health affects for youth during the initial lockdown period of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as during the subsequent waves of lockdowns well into 2021. However, in Canada, surveys indicate mixed results, some pointing to challenges students faced with the rapid shift to online schooling from home and challenges experienced when schools opened up again, largely in the fall of 2020. Other surveys, however, evidence proactive strategies and even 'positive' experiences (e.g., reprieves from bullying) which, while not negating the wider negative impacts, suggest 'silver linings' tied to virtual engagements for learning and socialising. Our interviews, here with gender non-binary and trans youth (ages 13 to 19) in an urban western region of Canada, explore all these facets in youths' own words. Findings indicate that educators and school boards could have done much more, upon the return to in-person classes, to talk about mental health and pandemic experiences, rather than the 'back to business' approach that neglected student experiences and may have made subsequent lockdowns more difficult to manage.

Methodological Advances in the Study of Emotions: Challenges and Possibilities

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RSM2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This conference session will focus on the methodological approaches used to study emotions and their related concepts. Papers will discuss the use of theoretical data triangulation in exploring current emotional experiences of love and intimacy in Canada. The session will also explore a mixed-method approach to studying boredom, examining how subjective and objective measures can provide a more comprehensive understanding of this emotional state. Additionally, the session will discuss methodological and analytical tools for responding to talk of failure in interviews. Finally, the session will assess the use of computational methods to study climate change and emotions, exploring the potential of new technologies to enhance our understanding of emotional responses to environmental issues. Overall, this session aims to showcase innovative and effective methodological approaches to studying emotions and related phenomena.

Organizers: Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto; Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto
Chair: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto*
A Mixed-Method Approach to Studying Boredom

This paper provides critical methodological reflections on studying boredom through both qualitative and quantitative tools. Specifically, I build on research on everyday Canadians that combined Experience Sampling Method (ESM) with standard surveys and in-depth interviews before and during the pandemic. I first discuss the specific advances made by capturing boredom as it occurs, supplemented with survey and interview data. I then turn to a discussion of the possibilities of combining methodological tools to capture variation before and after a critical, disruptive event like the recent pandemic, notably in generating theoretical insight. Finally, I talk about challenges associated with applying such research tools and designs to the study of emotions. Notably, I focus on the thorny issue of making sense of what people say relative to what they do, as well as isolating the influence of socio-demographic and pandemic-related processes on meanings, experiences, and behaviors. Implications are discussed for studies on emotion and cultural sociology, more broadly.

2. *Chiara Piazzesi, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martin Blais, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Understanding Love and Intimacy: Theoretical Data Triangulation in the Study of Current Emotional Experience in Canada

The challenge of developing appropriate methodological designs to understand widespread emotional norms, their association with socio-cultural transformations, and their role in people's everyday experience has stimulated sociological research since its inception (Du Bois 1903; Simmel 1908; Weber 1920). Our paper will discuss our strategy to respond to this challenge through the MACLIC project (Mapping Contemporary Love and Intimacy Ideals in Canada) and present the rationale for our methodological choices. MACLIC's main objective is surveying people's ideas about love and intimacy, and understand how such ideas are negotiated within everyday emotional and relational experience. First, our methodological design uses standardized instruments to assess endorsement for traditional and modern emotional norms regarding love, and their association with socio-demographical indicators within emerging "profiles" (phase completed). Further, follow-up interviews with participants within each profile will allow to document the unfolding of emotion discourse (Katriel 2015), and how normative tools and landmarks are mustered, manipulated, and criticized by individuals (Swidler 2001; Holmes 2015) in the everyday "production" of love (Henchoz 2014). Finally, a theoretical triangulation (Terpe 2015) between datasets will highlight agreement and dissonance between databases (O'Cathain et al. 2010), thus deepening our understanding of each profiles' features by linking them to everyday life situations, experiences, and discourses about emotions. Our final step is integrating analytic results by "follow[ing] threads" (Moran-Ellis et al. 2006) back and forth through quantitative and qualitative analyses in order to develop interpretative paths and provide sociological explanations for the observed trends.

3. *Elisabeth Rondinelli, Saint Mary's University; Katherine Pendakis, Memorial University Grenfell*

Critique beyond despair: Methodological and analytical tools for responding to talk of failure in the interview

In everyday conversations, talk of personal failure tends to be treated as taboo, as evidence of a depressive state, or as an embarrassing admission that requires reassurance and tact from others to overcome. Yet, as qualitative sociologists, we have no resource to explicitly guide us when encountering talk of failure in the interview. Our paper seeks to fill this need. First, we outline the implicit treatment of failure in critical sociology; namely, as a predictable indication of ideology, false consciousness, and lack of critical capacity. Then, drawing from recent developments in cultural sociology, we flip this treatment on its head. We propose alternative methodological and analytical tools for treating emotive talk of failure as a valuable window into seeing interviewees as having critical capacities and rich moral and political subjectivities.

4. *Lisa Seiler, York University*

Assessing the use of computational methods to study climate change and emotions

Emotions are an integral part of frames used by social movement organizations (Jasper 2011). The two main emotions employed within the climate change movement are hope and fear; while too much fear can be immobilizing, some fear, combined with hope, is useful in spurring people into action (Kleres and Wettergren 2017). One place these emotions are revealed is on social media. Computational social science methods provide a way to analyze very large amounts of data, such as social media feeds. On their own, the validity of such methods is questionable, but constant validation using traditional methods improves the likelihood of interpretable results (Nelson et al. 2021). This research looks at organizations that straddle the climate change movement and its countermovement, in that they focus on nature-oriented activities, such as birding, hiking, hunting, fishing, and cross-country skiing, asking whether and how these organizations talk about climate change. This paper analyzes over 200,000 Tweets by 100 such organizations in Ontario using computational social science methods, including sentiment analysis. Applying a lexicon that categorizes words according to Plutchik's wheel of emotions reveals that fear, anticipation, and trust are the three emotions most used by these groups in their climate change Tweets. Validation of this finding using traditional qualitative analysis, plus follow-up in-depth qualitative interviews allows for triangulation of the data, bringing together qualitative and quantitative methods. The presentation will focus on findings and challenges using and reconciling the different methods.

[Race, Identity, and Representation](#)

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

In many contexts, race often works as a primary marker of identity, shaping people's lived experiences and life outcomes. This session includes a variety of research questions exploring

how race—and racial identity—shape experiences in the workplace, perceptions of racial inequality, representation in the media, homelessness, and homemaking. Furthermore, papers look at the experiences of hardship for racially marginalized groups while also examining how identity-groups build community based on reimagined hopeful futures.

Organizers: Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto; Carlo Charles, McMaster University; Hyacinth Campbell, Brock University

Chair: Kory Cheshire, Keyano College, Royal Roads University

Presentations

1. *Ferdouse Asefi, University of Toronto*

It's all I know: Community, Homemaking, and Identity Formation Processes of Second-Generation Afghans in Canada

Afghans comprise one of the largest refugee populations in the world. Within the larger confines of Canadian immigration, the Afghan diaspora is a relatively recent immigrant group. With the 2021 U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, many Afghans are still trying to flee the targeted violence and everlasting hardships in a country that is once again occupied by extremists. Many Afghans are fleeing to Canada; with thousands still in refugee camps and others who have recently arrived. This paper uses a desire-based approach that centers the hopefulness, wisdom, and imagined futures to move away from the predominant damage-centered representations of Afghans that focus on trauma and harm. I examine the lived experiences of second-generation Afghans to understand how Afghans in diaspora understand their intersectional identities in Canada. I argue that second-generation Afghans continuously (re)negotiate their diverse identities and create multiple homelands. By highlighting how second-generation Afghans in Canada navigate, complicate, and contest understandings of Afghanness, I demonstrate the heterogenous, unique, and paradoxical identity formation processes of Afghans living in Canada.

2. *Feisal Kirumira, University of Alberta; Jane Sewali-Kirumira, University of Alberta; Destiny Kirumira, McGill University; Danita Kirumira, University of Alberta*

Reckoning with Displacement and Reimagining Nuances of Homeness while Black

The purpose of the presentation is to explore ways we can hold space for one another's experiences as each of them being equitable reliable accounts of colonialism, racism, and anti-blackness of what constitutes a home within the diaspora and ancestral birthplace. When it comes to reckoning and allowing space for one another within our family, instead of folding inwards trying to diminish who we are, we create a space where we are folding outwards and creating that space together. Reimagining our world then in turn is taking that space we have created and moving through the world with it and allowing that same space for other people to also be Black in whatever way they appear to be in and in whatever way they show up as themselves. The condition of creating, sustaining, and passing on a sense of being at home in one's blackness has been explored by Mckittrick and Woods (2007) and Noxolo (2022). This presentation explores mapping of Black homeness from an intrafamilial perspective that spans

two generations, two religions, three languages and three continents. Participants in the session will gain insights in how we hold our historical past to account across space, time, and relations. We will tease out the ways in which this reckoning facilitates the reimagining of personal pedagogies of Black homeness that are simultaneously interconnected and distinct. The personal pedagogies entail reckoning with displacement, repairing disruptions of displacement, and reimagining our lives in displacement.

3. *Jenny Nilsson, York University*

White Women's Rationalized Perceptions of anti-Black Institutional Racism in the U.S.

This study explores how White women's perception of sexism may relate to their perception of anti-Black institutional racism in the U.S. police and federal government. While White women are positioned to be both privileged in the Racialized Social System (Bonilla-Silva, 1997), they are also subjected to sexism through racial patriarchy within said system. According to Bonilla-Silva's Racialized Social Systems Theory, one's social positioning informs rationalized ways of preserving one's interests, and I argue that it is therefore likely that white women who perceive more sexism (oppression in the form of racial patriarchy), will perceive more racism (oppression overall). Drawing data from the American National Election Study (2020), I am testing the hypothesis that whether White women's stronger perception of sexism will positively affect their perception of anti-Black racism in the U.S. police and the federal government. Preliminary findings suggest that greater perceptions of sexism significantly decrease support for the belief that White and Black Americans are treated equally by the police and the federal government. Moreover, greater perceptions of sexism slightly increased support for the idea that Whites are treated better by the police. A greater number of participants also believed that Black people are treated better by the federal government, as opposed to the police, compared to Whites. These results decreased slightly with greater perceptions of sexism. Overall, those with a stronger perception of sexism held that Whites are treated better by the federal government, and perceived sexism had a slightly increasing effect on this relationship. These findings highlight how the intersection of social positioning and perception of their own oppression shapes White women's understanding of anti-Black institutional racism in the U.S.

4. *Janice Phonepraseuth, York University*

Navigating Stereotypes in the Media as Asian Young Adults

In Western media, including films, television shows, news articles, and advertisements, Asians remain stereotypically portrayed. Whether Asians are presented as "foreigners", "model minorities", or a combination of these and other stereotypes, it is crucial to examine how media discourses and images can influence viewers. Drawing on qualitative interview data, this presentation explores how East and Southeast Asian young adults understand and navigate Asian stereotypes in the media. Young adults explain how media stereotypes influence their identities. Young adults reject stereotypical representations of Asians in the media that are not meaningful or relatable. Moreover, young adults are critical of the gender, class, and ethnic differences in such stereotypical depictions. They advocate for these stereotypes to be addressed by creating more accurate roles and representation in Western media.

Re-Imagining Justice Research Towards a Desire-Based Approach

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: EQS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Equity Issues Subcommittee

Session Categories: Hybrid

Damage narratives are the only stories that get told about me, unless I'm the one that's telling them (Tuck & Ree, 2013, p. 647). Sociological research can, at times, fall into the trap of portraying communities and lived experiences solely through a damage-centered framework, one that frames communities as “damaged,” “defeated,” and “broken” (Tuck, 2009, p. 412). A desire-based framework, on the other hand, can serve as “an antidote, a medicine to damage narratives” by “documenting not only the painful elements of social realities but also the wisdom and hope” (Tuck, 2009, p. 416). This session features papers that consider the potential of a desire-based approach to sociological research.

Organizers: Jessica Braimoh, York University; Alan Santinele Martino, University of Calgary

Chair: Kristin Lozanski, King's University College, Western University

Presentations

1. *Jayne Malenfant, McGill University*

Combating Objectified Trauma in Homelessness Research and Action: Building Radical Possibilities of Desire, Care, and Action

This paper will begin in people's lived experiences of homelessness, examining the ways in which “damaged” framings fit into individualized trajectories of “overcoming” homelessness. Within housing services, those navigating housing precarity are expected to perform damaged narratives, aiming toward narrow notions of stability (e.g. participation in the commodified housing market). Individualized expectations of escaping our pasts position us within simplified narratives, ultimately grounded within an underlying dedication to maintaining the inequities in the current social, material, and political landscape. Too often, as people with lived and living experience of homelessness, we must exchange stories of trauma for access to services and spaces. In reality, our stories are complex and deeply interwoven. Understanding collective and personal narratives of homelessness can illuminate not only systems of injustice, but also how resistance, connection, and community is an integral part of surviving housing precarity. Further, collective work with unhoused peers to survive unjust systems can be an integral point to begin imagining, desiring, and building new systems of solidarity and care. In research and advocacy for housing justice, damaged/ing narratives linger even in critical spheres. In this paper, I will outline the ways in which individualized, and demonized/romanticized stories of homelessness render invisible the systems of oppression that organize experiences of housing precarity. I will present examples from movements of people with lived and living experiences of homelessness,

highlighting challenges and promises of collectively navigating a shift from deficit-based stories (of ourselves, our communities), and the transformative potential of building collective tools to retell these narratives. Drawing from research undertaken since 2016, based in Tio'tia:ke/Montréal, I will also highlight the ways that housing and non-profit organizations' increasing focus on lived experience testimonies narrows the radical potential of lived experience-led narratives, flattening them, while quashing radical imagination as unfeasible.

2. *Cassandra Monette, University of New Brunswick; Sarah Busson, Teen Resource Centre; Letti Eastwood, Teen Resource Centre; Julia Woodhall-Melnik, University of New Brunswick*

I got to share what was in my heart: Creative expression as a form of social action with youth in underserved communities in Atlantic Canada.

Engagement with community and positive adult mentors provides developmental benefits for youth. However, youth who live in underserved areas are often systematically denied this engagement, as they experience community stigma and can be wary of potential mentors. This paper discusses youth participation in I-Click photography, a participatory action research project with youth aged 14 to 19, in Atlantic Canada. Using visual storytelling, I-Click partnered with a total of 19 youth through two different groups in 2021 and 2022 to explore what was important to them in community. Over the course of six weeks, six group sessions and three individual sessions offered space for reflection, narrative development, and photography skill development. Youth partnered with adult mentors from youth serving non-profit organizations throughout the course of the project. Group sessions were used to explore multiple factors associated with resilient environments such as identity exploration and the ability to influence change. Through these discussions, youth collectively determined a theme that they used to guide their individual storytelling. In the individual sessions, youth took photographs about this theme and how it related to their experiences. Each year, the project culminated into a photography exhibition showcasing what each youth wants community to understand about what is important to them. With the use of photographs, youth were able to portray the strengths and challenges that exist within their communities. I-Click centered on building trust, the promotion of youth agency and shared decision-making, and creative expression in non-evaluative spaces. Important discussions about ownership over information and the implications of sharing narratives are also explored. This paper argues that participatory methods using creative mediums of expression provide space for youth to explore identity, take charge of narratives within their communities, and promote a sense of belonging.

3. *Giovanna Rosal, Carleton University; Kayla Hagerty, Carleton University*
Beyond research: refusing bureaucratic responses to injustice

Research is commonly understood as a sufficient response to demands for structural changes in the face of injustice. However, it often produces results that are contrary to activist demands, offer limited benefits, and extracts pain narratives from participants. This critical understanding of research is grounded in the work of scholars engaged with decolonization and anti-racism like Audra Simpson, Eve Tuck and K.Wayne Yang who theorize refusal as a response to “damaged centered” research that functions to uphold settler-colonial logic and structures (231). As Tuck

and Yang explain, "...the collecting of narratives of pain by social scientists [is a] double erasure... pain is documented in order to be erased, often by eradicating the communities that are supposedly injured and supplanting them with hopeful stories of progress into a better, Whiter, world" (231). This presentation will apply this theorization of refusal to two case studies: research commissioned in response to demands to remove police from schools in Alberta and research commissioned in response to demands for a regulated, safe supply of substances from harm reduction activists in British Columbia. Our exploration of these cases will demonstrate that research often functions to naturalize state in-action and as such, constitutes a form of necropolitical violence rather than a meaningful intervention (Mbembe). Instead, we are interested in grassroots activist interventions that take immediate action such as the Drug User Liberation Front (DULF); and "desire-based" research that functions to support this work (Tuck and Yang). According to DULF, "[t]he data has been collected, research done, and concrete solutions proposed, but people are still dying in unprecedented numbers. It is past time to take real action."

Sociology of Medicine, Health, and Illness: Women's Health

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session focuses on the theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues pertaining to the sociology of women's health. The papers include exploration of women's reproductive health and experiences within the health care system.

Organizers: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Chair: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University

Presentations

1. *Anna Kuznetsov, University of Toronto*

Breastfeeding in Sociology: Overlooked and Misunderstood

It is in some ways odd that a topic like breastfeeding would be overlooked in sociology. The act of breastfeeding is not simply about nourishing a child. When a woman initiates breastfeeding, her entire identity and self-concept begin to change. More than any other aspect of new motherhood, breastfeeding transforms a woman from an autonomous, independent being to an always-on-call caregiver whose needs and desires become secondary to that of the newborn. This experience is often fraught with uncertainty and anxiety, and for some it can lead to severe mental health struggles. In this paper, I review sociological explanations for women's negative

breastfeeding experiences. I find that researchers predominantly focus on breastfeeding promotion in medical discourses and intensive motherhood ideals as drivers for undue pressure on mothers to breastfeed. However, this ignores other factors which influence the meaning mothers attribute to breastfeeding and the ways they act. These include embodied knowledge about breastfeeding gained by observing others; friends' and family's attitudes and actions; and mothers' own beliefs and goals. A focus on abstract imperatives also neglects the physical dimensions of breastfeeding and new motherhood—namely sleep deprivation and imbalanced hormones—which interact with culture to produce adverse mental health outcomes in mothers with breastfeeding difficulties. Like Timmermans and Haas (2008), I argue that sociologists cannot ignore the body when attempting to analyze it. I also identify methodological shortcomings in current approaches—such as the reliance on interviews, surveys, and discourse analysis of health education materials, and a limited account for structure—as responsible for skewed findings, and suggest new approaches—like analyzing internet forums, comparing breastfeeding mothers across different contexts, and expanding discourse analysis to diverse materials—to produce a more holistic and nuanced understanding of breastfeeding as both a physical and social practice.

The paper associated with this presentation was awarded the 2023 Sociology of Health Research Cluster's Best Student Paper Award.

2. Meghan Gosse, Dalhousie University

Doctors are dismissing it instead of investigating it: Experiences of Living with Vaginismus

Pain problems involving the female reproductive system affect individuals of all ages, and yet they are poorly understood in the healthcare field and beyond. One of these pain problems is vaginismus. Vaginismus is defined as involuntary muscle spasms or contractions of the pelvic floor muscles, which can make penetration of a penis, insertion of fingers, vaginal dilators, tampons, or gynecological tools difficult, painful, and sometimes impossible. This study uses a sociological lens to examine how individuals living with vaginismus experience the condition. Using constructivist grounded theory, I interviewed 34 English speaking women-identified individuals who live with vaginismus. I present two main findings from these interviews: First, that medical gaslighting — the dismissal, invalidation, and minimization of patients' symptoms by healthcare providers — gravely affects the experience of those living with vaginismus; and second, that vaginismus is a contested illness, whereby the patient's experience and the medical communities' perception of vaginismus is does not (always) align. I discuss these findings in relation to chronic illness, doctor-patient interactions, and histories of frigidity and hysteria.

3. Danica Kannathasan, University of Waterloo

Non-presenting author: Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Exploring the Postpartum Experience of Tamil Mothers Living in Canada

The postpartum period can impact women's health, wellbeing, and social roles. Research is lacking on the postpartum experiences of Tamil mothers in Canada, whose transition to motherhood might be unique due to intergenerational trauma, cultural norms, or discrimination. This paper examines Tamil mothers' experiences during the postpartum period to identify the

challenges they face and recommend supports that can improve their mental health and wellbeing. The study used a qualitative methodological design. Fifteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with Tamil mothers across Canada to gain an in-depth understanding of their postpartum experiences. The interviews lasted approximately 45 minutes; they were recorded and transcribed. The participants resided in Ontario (n=13) and British Columbia (N=2), had 1-3 children, and most (n=11) were born outside of Canada. Inductive reflexive thematic analysis was utilized to code the data. The findings from the study revealed that Tamil mothers have unique challenges during the postpartum period. Those that live in Canada alone lack family support and therefore require more access to culturally sensitive community services. Mothers who have family support find it beneficial and challenging at the same time: while they can rely on (mostly) female relatives with practical and instrumental support, they may feel pressure to adhere to traditional cultural practices, which can negatively impact their own health or that of their children. Participants who sought mental health and postpartum services believed that they need to be culturally sensitive to the unique needs of South Asian women in general, and Tamil mothers. Tamil mothers face unique challenges during their postpartum period which can negatively affect their mental health and wellbeing. Culturally sensitive mental health and community outreach services, which target not only mothers themselves but also their extended family (mothers and mothers-in-law) might help Tamil mothers navigate their postpartum transition.

4. Hibah Sehar, University of Waterloo

Non-presenting author: Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Exploring the experiences of receiving pregnancy care via telehealth in Ontario: A qualitative study

Telehealth refers to healthcare delivery using telecommunication methods, including telephone calls and virtual meetings. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of telehealth proliferated in a variety of healthcare fields, including obstetrics, as pregnant women had virtual meetings with their healthcare providers and monitored their vitals at home. Some benefits of telehealth include decreasing wait times and increasing access to healthcare. However, there are also limitations to telehealth, such as patients reporting being uncomfortable when speaking to healthcare providers through video or audio calls and feeling poorly prepared to use at-home medical devices to self-monitor symptoms. Although there is growing interest in using telemedicine in health care, it is also important to consider the patient experience and potential pitfalls. The main objective of this qualitative study is to understand the experience of cis-women who used telemedicine for pregnancy care in Ontario, Canada. To date, 13 semi-structured, open-ended interviews with cis-women who are or were pregnant within the last four years were conducted. Questions centred around potential challenges and/or benefits of using telemedicine for pregnancy care and possible improvements. The data will be analyzed using inductive thematic analysis. Preliminary findings suggest that while telemedicine is convenient in terms of removing geographic barriers and reducing physician response times, first-time mothers indicated a lack of rapport with their physicians and feeling like they need to “be their own doctors”. However, the use of a mobile application to schedule meetings, message physicians, and review doctors’ notes after appointments was reported as a positive. The main contributions

of this study include insights regarding women's experiences of using telehealth during their pregnancy. The study aims to identify barriers, challenges, benefits, and potential improvements to patient experience when using telehealth with the potential to inform health policy around telemedicine.

Work, Stress, and Health I

Wednesday May 31 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: In-person

This session will include presentations focused on the effects of the work environment on health and well-being. From a sociological perspective, the work role is major source of identity for most individuals; as such, it is also a salient source of stress throughout the life course. We invited papers that explore the impact of work-related stressors on various dimensions of health and well-being. Relevant questions include, broadly: (1) what sorts of job conditions are particularly harmful to workers, and what mechanisms connect these conditions to health; (2) what resources protect workers from the deleterious consequences of work-related stressors; and (3) how can we contextualize job conditions and situate them in broader systems of stratification that influence health? We also welcomed papers examining the sweeping changes in work arrangements amid the COVID-19 pandemic and its implications for employees' health and well-being.

Organizers and Chairs: Atsushi Narisada, Saint Mary's University; Philip Badawy, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Kristina Fuentes, Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital*

Non-presenting authors: Sally Lindsay, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, University of Toronto; Sharmigaa Ragunathan, Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital

Varieties of 'new normal': Experiences and perspectives on employment and volunteering among youth with and without disabilities during the reopening stages of the COVID-19 pandemic

Working and volunteering in the reopening stages of the COVID-19 pandemic has looked different depending on the location, employment sector and nature of the job. Although researchers have begun exploring the impacts on adults, little is known about what the transition

to a 'new normal' in the reopening stages has been like for youth, especially those with disabilities. The objective was to explore and compare the experiences and perspectives of youth with and without disabilities who were working, volunteering or looking for work during the re-opening stages of the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada. We used a qualitative design involving semi-structured interviews with 16 youth (seven with a disability, nine without), aged 15-29 (mean 22 years). Thematic analysis was used to analyze data. Five main themes were identified: (1) Being onsite in the reopening stages of the pandemic; (2) Being remote in the reopening stages; (3) Hybrid model as the best of both worlds; (4) COVID-19 workplace safety in the reopening stages; and (5) Hopes, dreams and advice for the future. Apart from the first main theme, there were more similarities than differences between youth with and without disabilities. Our study highlights that rather than one 'new normal' world of work and volunteering in the late stages of the pandemic, young people are experiencing a variety of 'new normal(s)'. The youth in our sample encountered different work arrangements, expressed mixed views on some of these (particularly, onsite and remote), and held varying perspectives on the role of COVID-19 safety in the workplace. The areas of agreement among youth highlight some of the longer-term impacts of the pandemic shutdowns, and point to the need for greater mental health and career supports for youth with and without disabilities.

2. *Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto; Max Stick, McMaster University*

Essentially Stressed: How Essential Work Affected Fathers' Parenting Stress during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic greatly disrupted the way Canadians live and work. Throughout 2020, many parents faced a breakdown of work–family boundaries and were forced to juggle the responsibilities of childcare and teleworking. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of essential workers continued to work outside the home (Messacar et al., 2020). Recent research has found that a sizeable number of fathers “stepped up” during the pandemic to take on more parental labour, but this was partially due to a greater exposure to family needs while spending more time at home (Shafer et al., 2020). We know less about the experience of essential-worker fathers and how the straddling of work–family roles affected their well-being amid this public health crisis. Using a sample of 1,130 Canadian working parents from the Parents’ Division of Labour during COVID-19 study (2020), we examine the relationship between worker status (essential, non-essential, not working) and parenting stress with a focus on fathers. The results show that essential-worker fathers report higher levels of parenting stress than non-essential-worker fathers, but the same effect is not found for mothers. Furthermore, essential-worker fathers also report higher levels of parenting stress than essential-worker mothers and we interpret these results through a gendered lens. Changes to parenting labour and expectations during the pandemic may have contributed to greater immediate stress for essential-worker fathers. In contrast, these changes were less likely to be a stressful “shock” for mothers since their parental responsibility was already taken-for-granted. We conclude by discussing broader implications for gender inequality and familial well-being.

3. *Daniel Hill, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Scott Schieman, University of Toronto; Philip Badawy, University of Alberta

Authentic Support or Lip Service? What Employees Think about Work-Life Culture

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, many have begun to question the role that work plays in people's lives. Characterized by mass job turnover and rising anti-work sentiment, the COVID-19 pandemic is thought to represent a pandemic-induced change in the mentality of workers. These unprecedented societal shocks resulted in the supportiveness of work-life culture becoming a salient point of interest pertaining to discussions of occupational practice. Many studies have documented that a supportive work-life culture has significant health consequences; buffering against workplace stressors and helping to alleviate work-life conflict. However, less is qualitatively understood about the individual perceptions, considerations, and occupational practices that inform this process. Using C-QWELS data, this paper conducts a thematic analysis of qualitative open-ended text responses of a nationally representative sample of Canadian workers. We find that during the COVID-19 pandemic, when asked about how they perceive their work-life culture, workers responses tended to represent key considerations regarding time sacrifices between family and personal considerations and one's work, pressures to exceed workplace expectations, and dissonance regarding the extent to which employees see work-life culture as reflecting a genuine support from employers or whether they view it as mostly performative - "lip service" or "window dressing". The findings of this dissertation are consequential, as they shed light on the quality of employer-employee relations during COVID-19 and reflect on various occupational practices and consequences that informed the perceived supportiveness of work-life culture. We offer insight as to how these findings may have fallouts for job satisfaction, turnover intentions, and attitudes toward career advancement.

4. *Katharine Larose-Hébert, TELUQ*

Non-presenting authors: Isabelle Le Pain, Université Sherbrooke; Alexis Hieu Truong, Université d'Ottawa

Emotional distress among community workers in Quebec: what are the organizational and structural factor in play?

We will discuss the results of a participatory, mixed-methods research project on the emotional distress (ED) of community workers in Quebec. Specifically, we focused on workers in the social intervention sectors targeting people experiencing homelessness, disability and mental health problems. These populations were particularly vulnerable in the context of the pandemic. Community workers, who are front-line actors, had to face an increase in the problems experienced by users, modified intervention contexts, often inappropriate to their needs and those of the targeted populations, financial resources limiting their capacity for action, as well as work groups weakened by illness, the shortage of manpower and teleworking. In order to better understand the experience of workers in this environment, we first distributed a survey consisting of three questionnaires (the ProQOL-V, the COPSOQ III and the K6) aimed at evaluating experiences of compassion fatigue (CF), secondary traumatic stress (STS), burn-out experiences (BO) and psychological distress (PD). In total, nearly 300 participants completed these questionnaires. In a second phase, participants who self-identified as experiencing work-related

ED were invited to participate in a semi-structured interview. A total of 29 workers participated in this component of the data collection. The data collected through the survey show that a significant proportion of the respondents are at medium or high risk of experiencing certain types of ED, particularly with regard to the BO, STS and PD. The data collected through the semi-structured interviews made it possible to identify the factors of satisfaction associated with the community sector's environment. Also, several factors contributing to the workers ED were identified. These factors are structural (N: 6) and organizational (N: 16). Organizational factors and factors arising from working conditions were divided into three main categories: 1) the imbalance between the needs of the population and the services offered by the organizations, 2) strained professional relations and inadequate support, and 3) vulnerable situations and difficult user behavior. Finally, we will propose an analysis of these results by placing them in the context of the various reforms of the health and social services network in Quebec, resulting from the managerial approach encouraged by the New Public Management.

Anti-Violence Research, Collaboration, and Knowledge Mobilization

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

Violence research spans multiple scholarly disciplines and interconnects with knowledges of survivors, activists, legal professionals, policymakers, and service providers. As the recognition of structural dimensions of violence (and its various intersections) becomes increasingly prevalent across professional, political, and public discourses, sociologists are well positioned to contribute to the ongoing formation and mobilization of anti-violence projects. Efforts to integrate sociologically imaginative understandings violence with the experiences of survivors, advocates, and front-line practitioners provide exciting opportunities for the cross-pollination of critical insights on violence.

Organizer and Chair: Robert Nonomura, Western University

Presentations

1. *Nell Perry, University of Victoria*

Non-presenting author: Tamara Humphrey, University of Victoria

Institutional Responses to Campus Sexual Violence: Exploring the role of survivors, responders and policy

Despite profound cultural and social changes that have taken place in the last several decades regarding how society tolerates and responds to sexual violence, researchers report that rates of sexual violence have remained relatively stable over 30 years (Marques et al. 2020). Sexual assault is among the most common form of violence perpetrated against women, and university

campuses are among the most popular sites (MacKenzie 2019). While sexual violence is highly under-reported to the police, the 2019 Statistics Canada Survey found that 71% of post-secondary students have either witnessed or experienced unwanted sexualized behaviours (Burczycka 2020). When campus sexual violence is unchallenged by an educational institution, rape culture and oppression of marginalized groups, contribute to the cultural normalization and treatment of sexual violence as insignificant (Prior and de Here 2021; Gavey 2005 in Ilacqua 2019). Within Canada, there is ambiguity about how the complaints process works across institutions and provinces, which results in a lack of understanding of how these processes impact those involved and whether the procedures are fair. Knowledge about response processes is required in order to ensure there are fair complaints processes and to hold institutions accountable for creating safe spaces (Busby and Birenbaum 2020). To address this gap, this emergent research focuses on how campus policies guide the investigation process through a three-way analysis that considers the experiences of survivors, sexual violence responders, and relevant policy documents implicated in complaints processes. This research seeks to address the gap in the literature surrounding campus sexual violence investigations in Canada.

2. *Nneka MacGregor, WomenatthecentrE; Temitope Adefarakan, University of Toronto; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph*

Black Femicide Canada Council: Documenting and Preventing the Femicide of Black Women, Girls and Gender Diverse (B-WGGD) People in Canada

This is a community-led research project that examines the incidence and prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) against Black women, girls, and gender diverse (B-WGGD) people in Canada, with a particular focus on Black femicide. Although Black femicide is well documented in the United States, there is a significant gap about the incidence and prevalence of femicide against Black women, girls and gender-diverse peoples in Canada. The study is the first of its kind in Canada and is therefore original and significant, contributing to the significant knowledge gap in the field of gender-based violence, specifically Black femicide. The methodology uses an intersectional approach that centres B-WGGD people as subjects versus objects of inquiry and is, therefore, grounded in their lived experiences. Specific objectives include exploring unique risk factors and help-seeking behaviours, understanding how anti-Black racism shapes institutional responses, as well as identifying and developing evidence-based intervention and prevention strategies that are culturally relevant and responsive for B-WGGD people. Further to this, it has been widely cited by a number of scholars that there is lack of research and disaggregated data on B-WGGD people's experiences of domestic violence and homicide (Bent-Goodley, 2013; Thompson, 2014; Dawson, 2017; Duhaney, 2021; Cullen et al, 2021). The long-standing informal ban on collection and dissemination of data that identifies the race and ethnicity of perpetrators and victims (Thompson as cited in Dawson, 2017) has precluded systematic examination of risk for particular marginalized groups in Canada, namely Black women, girls and gender diverse people.

3. *Adriana Berlingieri, Western University; Jovana Sibaliija, Western University; Anushka Khanna, Western University*

Non-presenting author: Barb MacQuarrie, Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children, Western University

Sexual harassment in the hospitality, gaming, and airline sectors in Canada

Sexual harassment and violence remain pervasive and destructive problems in workplaces notwithstanding over three decades of research and advocacy, changes to federal and provincial/territorial legislation across Canada, and the efforts of social movements such as #MeToo and #TimesUp. While sexual harassment occurs across all occupations and industries, some have characteristics that expose their workers to increased risk. Examples include the service industry, which is largely populated by women, particularly at the lower echelons of the organization, and where employees work long, irregular hours, including night and evening shifts (Hunt et al., 2007). This presentation shares findings from a mixed-methods research study funded by the Department of Justice Canada and in partnership with the Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children, at Western University, and Unifor (Canada's largest hospitality sector union). The study consists of an online survey (n = 330) and interviews (n = 9) with front line workers, union representatives, and Health and Safety representatives focusing on three sectors – hospitality (including hotels, resorts, and food and drink services), gaming (casinos, racetracks, and government gaming and lottery operations), and airline (customer service agents). The study aims to assess how workplace sexual harassment is showing up in the lives of workers, how it is currently being addressed, and what information and resources workers, Health and Safety representatives, and union representatives need to prevent and address the problem more effectively. The findings of this study will also inform the development of public education and awareness resources and campaigns to prevent sexual harassment that originates from customers, third parties, and the public.

4. Jordan Fairbairn, King's University College

Mobilizing public health literacy as violence prevention: Applying pandemic lessons to news coverage of gender-based violence

News reporting of intimate partner violence and sexual violence is a key source of information about societal attitudes towards gender-based violence (GBV). It is also an opportunity to transmit evidence-based knowledge about GBV: root causes, societal trends, and available supports. In this way, news coverage is a tool of public health information and violence prevention. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic we have seen an explosion of news media coverage of scientific knowledge as well as a resulting “infodemic” (Zarocostas, 2020) where misinformation circulates widely, and evidence-based knowledge is often ignored or misunderstood. Public health officials have worked within this landscape to combat misinformation, and, from these experiences, will have lessons learned about public health communications and the use of news media to disseminate evidence-based findings. News media has historically been a site of myths, stereotypes, and misinformation around gender-based violence, including and perhaps in particular when victims and perpetrators are from intentionally-marginalized communities. Given these trends, this paper considers lessons learned from public health work in media that gender-based violence researchers and advocates might apply to news media coverage and public education around gender-based violence.

Being Online: A Conversation About Doing Digital Sociology

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ITD7

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Internet, Technology and Digital Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

This panel, facilitated by MediaSmarts, on doing digital sociology will feature graduate students from various institutions who will speak to the benefits and challenges of 'being online' because of their research interests and methodologies. This conversation began during Media Literacy Week 2022 at an event titled Being Online: Establishing Communities of Care for Digital Sociologists. During this event, graduate students spoke to the challenges of recruiting participants online, the emotional toll of digging deep into sensitive topics and entering tumultuous online spaces, and they offered thoughts on what can be done to better support graduate students doing research in this way. There was a shared desire to bring this conversation to CSA to build a stronger network of digital sociologists – especially one that can support early career researchers.

Organizers and Moderators: Samantha McAleese and Kara Brisson-Boivin from MediaSmarts

Panelists:

- Andrey Kasimov, Department of Sociology, McMaster University
- Milana Leskovac, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Monica Pauls, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary
- Jinman Zhang, Media Studies, Western University

Creativity and Culture II

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

This session features empirical and theoretical research on creativity from a sociological perspective. We welcomed submissions that engage with sociological approaches to creativity to understand how creativity and innovation work across a range of fields and practices (including art, science and technology, and everyday problem-solving) and units of analysis (including individuals, groups, organizations, and industries).

Organizers and Chairs: Taylor Price, University of Toronto; Gordon Brett, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Ethan Shapiro, University of Toronto*

Untapping the Field of Cultural Production: How Brewers Enter the Canadian Craft Beer Market

Within the last three decades, the craft beer sector has seen unparalleled growth in both market share and geographical range. Previous literature has understood this trend as a result of (1) changing industry conditions, (2) changing consumer preferences, and (3) efforts towards urban economic revitalization. This scholarship (and the ‘gentrification perspective’ on craft beer in particular) neglects the broader context of relations between producers, distributors, regulatory institutions, and other field actors who structure craft beer as a social object. Drawing on field theory and the production of culture perspective, I suggest that craft beer has emerged as a cultural product through a complex of organizational field changes in industry structure, organizational forms, regulatory contexts, technological development, occupational careers, and markets. This view is supported by 30 in-depth interviews with brewery owners and operators in two Canadian provinces, including urban, suburban, and rural breweries. From these interviews, I outline brewers’ general trajectories into the craft beer market. Contrary to the gentrification perspective, I find that brewers are oriented towards field actors and actions in conceptualizing and meeting consumer demand, rather than being motivated predominantly by aesthetic ideals and authenticity of place. Overall, this study offers an alternative view of novel niche-industry formation by highlighting the distributed relations of power through which cultural goods emerge.

2. *Khalil Martin, University of Toronto*

The North American Front Porch: the genesis of an icon

The paper contributes to the development of an ‘iconic cultural sociology’ through the case study of the adoption and elaboration of the front porch throughout the North American continent. The North American front porch is regarded by many as a “uniquely American institution” and an icon of American (especially Southern) life. Architectural historians have commented on the sudden spread of the porch across the North American landscape, coinciding with the development of a U.S. national identity. In this paper, I demonstrate how spatial icons are rarely, if ever, created by a lone performer for of a passive audience—as many iconic cultural studies portray—but, rather, often emerge from the identity-forming rhythms of everyday life from whence they first become a social value. Drawing from the cultural sociology of Georg Simmel, this paper shows how spatial artefacts can be thought to pass through three general moments on their iconic trajectory; mediator, stage, signifier. This process is demonstrated not only for the American porch, but also briefly for three other spatial artefacts: the Greco-Roman Stoa, the Italian pergola, and the Zimbabwe bush pump and . The paper ends with a discussion of how the aforementioned cases challenge sociology of culture to contend more directly with socio-spatiality and cultural elaboration across media types.

3. *Charles Berthelet, École des hautes études en sciences sociales / Université du Québec à Montréal*

The Creativity of Interpretation: Toward a Social Theory of Interpretive Action

Jürgen Habermas' contribution on "communicative action" still represents an ideal view that speaks to many social theorists looking for an ethical yet practical pathway toward deliberative democracy and social justice. However, it is my first contention that Habermas as well as Apel, both careful readers of C.S. Peirce, did not sufficiently emphasize the interpretive dimension of Peirce's semiotic account of signification. This gap has important consequences in our postmodern, increasingly polarized societies, in which fragmented public spaces lead to a degradation of the necessary conditions for "ideal communication," making it more unlikely than ever to be realized. Instead, I argue that by turning from communicative to interpretive action, we can begin to focus more on the objects of a discussion and the often-creative meaning-making processes at hand. In doing so, we enable ourselves to better reflect on the capacities rather than the limitations of the interpreters. That there is a certain activity of interpreters is well acknowledged in the extant literature, as is generally recognized the role of subjectivity. However, students of Peirce, including semioticians such as Eco and pragmatists such as Rorty, have struggled to recognize and award real agency to interpreters. Surprisingly again, Stanley Fish, a pragmatist theoretician of interpretation, grants "agency" almost exclusively to interpretive community, denying a place for subjective autonomy. Finally, following Habermas, and drawing from Peirce's pragmatism, Hans Joas offers a rich and innovative account of what he calls the "creativity of action," but does so without giving much consideration to interpretive action per se. Based especially on Peirce's and Joas' theories, but also on Ricoeur's hermeneutics, this communication will thus introduce a pluralist and pragmatist account of interpretive processes, in order to fill the theoretical gap identified in the literature and to open exciting new avenues for future research in cultural sociology.

Culture and the Environment II: Environmental Activism and Cultural Processes

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology, Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

Culture forms one central basis of how people think about and act in relation to climate change and environmental degradation. Culture also has the capacity to propel action and movements or to create institutional and personal inertia. This session will examine cultural currents at the movement, organization, and individual level that lead to different types of action and lack of action, blending environmental sociology and sociology of culture perspectives. Emotions and generational and class differences in approaches to climate change and environmental degradation run through the presentations.

Organizers: Lisa Seiler, York University; Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto; Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph; Allyson Stokes, Memorial University
Chairs: Ken Caine, University of Alberta, Lisa Seiler, York University

Presentations

1. *Jesse Carlson, Acadia University*

Climate Activism and Culture: ISAs, Aristotle, and Alliteration

In January the climate action group Extinction Rebellion announced a shift to “prioritise attendance over arrest and relationships over roadblocks.” This at the same time that Just Stop Oil, another climate activist group, appears to be pressing on with its tactics of throwing paint at or otherwise defacing and/or damaging art masterpieces (The Guardian January 1, 2023). In this paper I examine theories of culture, social movements, and climate activism, giving particular focus to the deployment of conceptual binaries distinguishing symbolic/communicative action from direct action and peaceful from violent tactics. In particular, the paper critically assesses ‘Giddens’s Paradox’ (Giddens 2009; 2015) alongside the American cultural sociology of Smith and Howe, in ‘Climate Change as Social Drama’ (2015), and Butler’s ‘The Force of Nonviolence’ (2020) alongside Malm’s ‘How to Blow Up a Pipeline’ (2021). The first pairing tracks tensions between Giddens’ structural and reflexive analysis and Smith and Howe’s culture and performance focused interpretations of climate activism. What kinds of ‘performances’ actually work to change public moods around climate issues? The second pairing involves seemingly opposed arguments about violence in activism and in mobilizing social movements and collective energies. Should climate change activism be placed on a war footing?

2. *Lisa Seiler, York University*

How the organizational cultures of nature-oriented organizations affect communications about climate change and biodiversity loss

The vast majority of Canadians enjoy spending time outdoors (Environment Canada 2014). Thousands of organizations exist to connect and support people with nature, including birding groups, hiking clubs, hunting and fishing clubs, and cross-country ski clubs. All of these organizations have faced climate change in their regular activities, and could choose to communicate with their constituents about the urgency of taking action on climate change. Many are small, locally-based groups, where the organizational culture is very much determined by a handful of leaders. Organizational inertia is a common response to climate change (Brulle and Norgaard 2019). Global Warming’s Six Americas—Alarmed, Concerned, Cautious, Disengaged, Doubtful, and Dismissive—have been tracked since 2008 in the United States (Leiserowitz et al. 2021). Research on framing climate change in Canada tends to focus on Alberta, where the topic is most contentious. This paper compares how nature-oriented organizations in Ontario, our most populous province, talk about climate change and biodiversity loss with their constituents. The Twitter feeds of 104 such organizations are analyzed using computational social science methods. Results inform the selection of organizations for follow-up in-depth qualitative interviews. One-quarter of these organizations have never or almost never tweeted about

climate change. Understanding where obstacles exist will help to inform future climate change efforts.

3. *Rebecca Nachtigall, University of Toronto*

It just makes me feel better: Thrift shopping as an environmental-ethical practice

Clothing is a significant site of meaning-making: people use daily dress to negotiate values and identities. While term “fashion” denotes mainstream popularity (Entwistle 2000[2015]) and is commonly understood through a lens of novelty and innovation (Aspers and Godart 2013; Crane and Bovone 2006), alternative styles can afford new meanings. The rapid trend cycles and overproduction of the dominant “fast fashion” business model have been linked to exploitative labour practices and adverse environmental outcomes (Peters, Li, and Lenzen 2021; UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion 2022). In this context, thrift shopping becomes potentially “ethical” as a diversion of used textiles from landfills and a boycott of the mainstream fashion industry. How do people who purchase second-hand clothes for beyond-economic considerations understand this form of consumption? What ethical concerns (e.g., related to the environment, labour rights, social justice) inform the consumption practices of people who opt to purchase second-hand clothing? Scholars suggest that sustainable behaviours are linked to affective experiences (Soper 2008; White, Habib and Hardisty 2017), and fashion has been identified as a highly emotional site of consumption (Clark and Miller 2002; Davis 2015; Rafferty 2011). Through the lens of ethics and emotion, and drawing on interviews with 20 thrift shoppers, this paper sheds light on thrifting “as a cultural practice”. Preliminary findings suggest that among the ethical meanings that individuals attribute to their thrift consumption, pro-environmental values feature more centrally than labour rights or social justice motivations. The nexus of environmental ethics and emotions in thrifting falls under the categories of a) altruistic enjoyment, b) alternative hedonism (after Soper 2008), and c) ethical-emotional conflicts. This presentation contributes to environmental and cultural sociology by examining the emotional experiences of pro-environmental consumption behaviours. This knowledge is especially relevant to fashion but can also inform how we understand, and might expand, sustainable consumption broadly.

[Disability Activism and Knowledge Work: Creative Futurities, Encounters, and Disencounters](#)

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS7B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session opens a co-creative space for activists and scholars, including disabled non-scholarly, as well as scholarly, grounded individuals and groups. The purpose of the session is to dialogue and debate about the intersection of activism and knowledge work as it pertains to disability

justice and disability theorizing in action. We invite creative research and interdisciplinary provocations, especially those grounded in either community based, activist, emancipatory or experientially grounded reflections and interrogations forged by and with the disabled or born within their struggles in alignment with what Orlando Fals Borda and other Latinx thinkers call “sentipensante” ways of being and doing.

Organizer: Dennis Heaphy, Disability Policy Consortium

Chair: Esma Gumberidze, Disability Policy Consortium

Presentations

1. *Paulo Tan, University of Missouri, St. Louis*

Non-presenting authors: Jonee Wilson, University of Virginia; Jessica Hunt, North Carolina State University

Naming and Navigating Tensions within Intersectional Justice Struggle: A Mathematics Education Case

A central aim of a research project we are currently conceptualizing is to develop a coaching program for early-career mathematics teachers so that they can better support disabled students of color, who often experience products of both ableism and racism in implicit and explicit biases within the school environments and larger societal structures in which they live. A key feature of this coaching program is that it will be co-designed and co-researched with disabled students of color, families, disability activists, teachers of color, and university researchers. In this session, we aim to dialogue and debate about the inherent tensions and possibilities as we embark on the knowledge and relational work of co-designing while, at the same time, involving co-conspirators who are disparately impacted by intersectional oppressions, have different and overlapping social roles, and bring diverse and unique experiences. Given such complex human dynamics and this work’s participatory aims, it is inevitable that relational contradictions will impact the group’s interactions and its work. Thus, during this session we will pose questions like the following: What are some of the major traps to avoid in such relational work? How do we counter and recover from these traps? To what extent do participants reinforce/counter the ableists nature of school mathematics? As we collectively dream, how do we or must we come to a shared vision of our future? How do the ethics of care figure into group relations? What are the healing and caring processes that we must commit to implementing? These are but a few of the possible questions we plan to grapple with participants during this session.

2. *Maggie Sheets, Disability Policy Consortium*

Non-presenting author: Rickie Warren, Disability Policy Consortium

Intersectionality and Disability Advocacy: The Importance of BIPOC, Nonbinary, and Women’s Voices in Disability Advocacy and Discourse

Inequities experienced by people with disabilities can have far reaching effects across social, racial, and gender groups, because everyone has the capacity to become disabled. In this article, we posit that discussions regarding disability advocacy must include discourse on racial and gender advocacy. This article highlights the experiences and contributions of people with

disabilities from Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) communities and in particular, women and nonbinary individuals with disabilities. We have chosen to focus on the perspectives of these populations as their needs and views are not always considered as central to disability advocacy discussions. We have chosen to examine these topics through the lens of DisCrit theory.[1] [1] DisCrit theory is a research approach that combines disability studies and race theory. DisCrit theory considers the complexities of disability and racism, and how these factors contribute to ableism and the societal desire to uphold the ideology of normalcy. As this article includes a co-author with disabilities, it provides a unique perspective on the discussion of DisCrit theory, providing a framework to explore the intersectionality of race and gender in disability advocacy groups and amplifying the voices of BIPOC, women and nonbinary individuals within disabled populations. With DisCrit theory as a research foundation, we further investigate to what extent addressing the equity gap in the intersection of race and gender is transformative in disability advocacy and discourse in general.

3. *Donna Thomson, McMaster University; Caitlin Piccone, Queen's University; Rebecca Pauls, Plan; Heather Aldersey, Queen's University*

Non-presenting authors: Linda Perry, Vela Canada; Heather Plyley, Queen's University; Monique Nelson, PossAbilities; Navjit Gaurav, Queen's University

Rethinking Expertise: Reflections from a Participatory Action Research Project on Rebalancing Natural and Formal Supports in Disability

Naturally occurring family and community supports are often essential for people with disabilities and their families—yet they are not always recognized accordingly. Family advocates are calling for a fundamental transformation to recognize natural and formal supports that are rooted in the understanding that both kinds of support are critical. Partnerships are imperative for such fundamental transformations to ensure collective activism. Through mutually beneficial partnerships between academic and family researchers and organizations of families, community members, and service providers, we are working to develop a deep understanding of three Canadian organizations seeking a balance of support to families, whereby (a) formal supports do not undermine or usurp the critical role of natural supports and (b) families and other natural supports do not feel overburdened by support responsibilities. We have undertaken this collaborative project with the ultimate goal of supporting community activists to advocate for national policy that would enable balancing of both natural and formal support for families. We also hope to enable families and other leaders in the disability movement to locate ways and means of supporting natural care and act to initiate community change- to create a social contract that values and draws from naturally existing supports in our local communities and that best reflects the supports envisioned by families themselves. This presentation will provide an overview of our project and partnership processes, including project development, implementation, and knowledge mobilization. We will reflect on our learning together and will discuss partnership strategies that have worked for our team and key considerations for others seeking to undertake action-oriented research in the community.

Exploring the Otherwise Worlds of Racialized and Indigenous People

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: In-person

In conversation with the Black Feminist love-politics tradition and Indigenous theorizing on self-recognition, this session focuses on the inner lifeworlds of Racialized, Indigenous, and Post/Colonialized peoples, with the understanding that non-white realities are often reduced to inhumane spectacles of resistance and protest. Refusing the inherent un-livability of this narrative, presenters consider what it means to embrace the interiority, the mundane, and the routine, as a method of dreaming up “Otherwise Worlds” (King, Navarro & Smith 2020), in which racialized and Indigenous peoples explore the openings and possibilities of a worldmaking predicated on the genuine humanity of non-white life.

Organizers: Jade Crimson Rose Da Costa, York University; Beatrice Anane-Bediakoh, York University; Nadiya Ali, Trent University

Chair: Nadiya Ali, Trent University

Presentations

1. *Nooreen Hussain, York University*

Luxury to be Complex: Exploring the filmmaking process between narrative and counter-narrative

In the fall 2020, I was chosen to participate in the I...am digital storytelling project envisioned by the CERC in migration and integration at Toronto metropolitan university, in collaboration with tiff. As part of this creative project, i produced a short film exploring my sense of belonging and identity as a Canadian. The film explored my experience of veiling for over two decades and the role of various forces in the process that led me to unveil. In spite of tremendous colonial misrecognition, my film brings to the forefront the hardships of grief, longing, contemplation and spiritual growth from the perspective of a racialized subject. In doing so, it embodies an epistemological and ontological framework which foregrounds personal lived experience and knowledge for its potential to disrupt hegemonic positivist, Eurocentric and western research methods and subsequent knowledge production processes. In this presentation, I will discuss the filmmaking process and some of the difficult decisions I faced in deciding how to develop and share my story. Would I produce a counter-narrative and attempt to challenge dominant paradigms and representations of the veiled Muslim woman? Or was it more important to present my inner world as a narrative, to be taken as-is? I will discuss my motivation to return complexity to a racialized subject who is often devoid of this luxury and the film's place in my

growing body of work which emphasizes autoethnographic narrative as a significant and much needed critical methodological approach.

2. *Melissa P. McLetchie, York University*

Prison Families, Love, and Life

Oftentimes, research on incarceration focuses on the inhumane realities of everyday life behind bars and/or the collateral consequence of incarceration such as the negative impacts on the families of prisoners. Separated for extended periods of time, many prison families develop unique ways to maintain structure, balance, and interpersonal connections. Using Black feminist theories, this presentation explores the significance of Black love and loving to the dismantling of colonial structures, and the dynamic coping strategies implemented by prison families to live lives that are filled with purpose and love.

3. *Foroogh Mohammadi, Memorial University*

Seeking Home in Canada: The Iranian Immigrants' Racialized Experiences of Belonging in Atlantic Provinces and Ontario

This research asks how the first generation of Iranian immigrants create, develop, or resist a sense of belonging through their interactions in Atlantic Canada and Ontario. I explore how their sense of belonging is in conversation with their sense of home, the centrality or remoteness of their living region, and their racialized experiences in each area. Scholarly works in sociology often use the concept of belonging to discuss the relationship between people and larger places than home, including towns, regions, or nations. Nonetheless, my focus is on how a sense of belonging might emerge from the participants' micro-level everyday interactions and relationships in the context of their homes and beyond. I used qualitative methods to conduct semi-structured in-depth interviews with sixty-seven participants who left Iran after the 1979 revolution. This study demonstrates how the participants' racialized everyday experiences of living in each region shape their sense of home and navigate their sense of belonging. The findings indicate that in the midst of racialized and discriminative experiences of the participants, physical home is a context for self-expression and an extension of self.

Families II

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that centre sociology of the family in our efforts of reckoning with our histories and re-imagining our presents and futures.

Organizer and Chair: Amber Gazso, York University

Presentations

1. *Shabnoor Nabi, University of Toronto*

Women's Education, Assortative Mating, and Marital Dynamics: Pakistan's Case

Women's increasing educational gains have been said to be bringing a considerable decline in educational 'hypergamy' (women marry men with higher levels of education). This shift is often accompanied by a rise in educational "homogamy" and "hypogamy," i.e., women marrying men with identical or lower education levels, respectively. The dominant line of research on changing assortative mating patterns deems reorganization of gendered norms and domains in marriage as its default outcome. However, this mostly holds true for developed economies of the global North. What remains less explored are thus developing economies such as Pakistan, where practices of educational homogamy and hypogamy are happening in an absence of other important social changes. Utilizing a series of multivariate logistic regression models for the last two waves of the nationally representative Demographic Health Surveys for Pakistan (2012-2018), this study tests whether Pakistan's reported trends of educational homogamy and/or hypogamy could serve as a potential pathway for education to impact a) women's marital power in terms of intra-household decisions, and b) other conventional assortative matching boundaries and preferences. Findings suggest the impact of educational hypogamy but not homogamy over women's marital power. Interestingly, educational homogamy appears to mimic (and even trump) hypergamy in facilitating conventionally patriarchal marital power dynamics. Moreover, the increasing preference and practice of educational hypogamy in Pakistan seems to be associated with the weakening of the salience of ascribed traits and other rigid social boundaries (consanguinity, wife's age, spousal age difference) otherwise typical of Pakistan's marriage regime.

2. *Yan Ting Nip, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting author: Josh P. Curtis, University of Calgary

Understanding Gender, Economic, and Mental Health Dynamic of the Division of Household Labour in Canada, 1998-2015

The division of household labour is the arrangement of domestic responsibilities between cohabitating partners. This study examines the disproportionate distribution of household tasks among Canadian cohabitating households, using a merged, longitudinal sample of Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) data from 1998 to 2015. Specifically, contributing to literature on the "second shift", our analysis explores how the gender division of labour has changed over a nearly 20-years by exploring the impact of individual and provincial level effects in a sample of married or cohabitating, working Canadians. First, we explore the (un)equal contribution toward household labour across gender, income, and social class at the individual-level as well as economic inequality (Gini), economic development (GDP), and women's labour force participation at the provincial-level. Second, we also show how stress moderates these relationships, causing men to do less domestic work and women to do more when poor mental health rises. This finding emphasizes the persistence of gender stratification and challenges the

statement of rising gender equality in Canadian. In doing so, our results fill a gap in current Canadian literature on the gender division of household labour and mental health dynamics, while also offering a novel provincial-level approach that captures the importance of economic and labour characteristics over time in shaping gender dynamics at the individual-level. Our results contribute to a greater understanding of a “silent revolution” in value change in new, emerging gendered behaviour as well as an objective, empirical assessment of the “second shift” in Canada.

3. *Maria Ahmed, Western University*

Non-presenting author: Kim Shuey, Western University

Caregiving as a mechanism of inequality

Emerging research highlights the intergenerational transmission of both socioeconomic resources and health and well-being within families. The unequal responsibility of caregiving intersects with and mirrors other social inequalities, and, as we argue here, the negative health and financial impacts of providing care for family members may serve as one mechanism through which disadvantage is reproduced across generations. In this analysis we use data from the 2018 Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) on Caregiving and Care receiving to examine the intersectional contexts of providing care and the extent to which caregiving intersects with disadvantages associated with social class, visible minority status, and health. We examine inequalities in access to resources for care, including financial resources, personal health, flexibility at work, and the availability of other caregivers, as well as the unequal impacts of caregiving on the health and well-being of caregivers. Preliminary results suggest a significant impact of caregiving on Canadians, with over a third of the sample providing care for a disability or aging related need in the previous 12 months. Results also suggest the significant overlap between caregiving and other disadvantages, with 45% of caregivers experiencing a disability of their own, compared to a third of the overall sample. A large proportion of caregivers reported experiencing financial hardship associated with caregiving, a risk that was even greater among visible minority caregivers (31% vs. 19% for nonvisible minority caregivers). Nearly three quarters of caregivers reported being either anxious, worried, depressed, or overwhelmed by their caregiving responsibilities, a proportion that is also greater among visible minority caregivers. These findings are examined in greater depth in multivariate models exploring the intersection of disadvantage and caregiving, with a call for greater support and recognition of the multiple forms of disadvantage experienced by caregivers and caregiving’s role in reproducing inequalities.

4. *Ciara Boyd, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting author: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Femicide-Suicide in Canada: Understanding Characteristics that Correlate with Perpetrator Suicide

In 2020, 160 women and girls were killed in Canada; of these 160 killings, 14 percent of perpetrators died by suicide following the incident. The killing of women and girls is defined as femicide, or femicide-suicide when perpetrators die by suicide after the event. Perpetrators of femicide are almost exclusively male, and many were in current or former intimate relationships

with their victims. Research has explored femicide, both in Canada and worldwide; however, femicide-suicide is rarely analyzed and, when it is, it is often explored as a subcategory of other femicides. To fill the gaps in existing literature, our study uses logistic regression to explore the characteristics that lead to perpetrators of femicide dying by suicide, or not dying by suicide, following the attack. In our study, characteristics such as firearm use, rurality, perpetrator age, the location of the femicide, and the number of victims killed are explored. Our findings contribute to existing literature by drawing attention to characteristics that are predictive of femicide-suicide and, thus, can be used by future research to identify risk assessment and safety planning strategies to prevent future femicide-suicides and other forms of intimate partner violence.

Feminist Sociology II

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

The feminist sociology open sessions feature research and scholarship examining feminism and feminist sociology. Papers examine various levels from local social relations to world systems, as well as strategic ways of reducing patriarchy in the contemporary socio-political agenda. Feminist sociology open sessions feature a range of feminist epistemologies and knowledge production from the Global South and from Indigenous spaces around the world, and those that engage with emergent pedagogical practices and new spaces and modalities of feminist action and attention

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Chair: Pedrom Nasiri, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Mary-Catherine Croshaw, York University*

The Invisibility of Sexual Violence in Sectarian Conflicts: Lessons from Northern Ireland

The Northern Irish conflict is not widely associated with sexual violence; however, this is not because sexual violence during the troubles was uncommon. Rather, it is because it occurred in a pattern that is unique to sectarian conflicts. The majority of scholarship on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) focuses on rape as a weapon of war, which involves combatants of one party to the conflict committing systematic sexual violence against civilians, mainly women, on the other side of the conflict (Card, 1996). In Northern Ireland, the majority of CRSV was

committed by paramilitary members against women in their own sectarian communities (O'Rourke et. Al. 2017). Through a framework of critical gender analysis, this theoretical paper examines how the unique pattern of CRSV in Northern Ireland, along with a culture of militarized masculinity, which asserts that "traits stereotypically associated with masculinity can be acquired and proven through military action" (Eichler, 2014), surrounding the peace process, rendered sexual violence invisible in the good Friday agreement and subsequent reconciliation initiatives (Ashe, 2020). It explores how the participation of women's groups in peace talks was actively suppressed (Fearon, 1999), and how well-founded fear of community retribution prevented women from reporting the sexual violence they experienced (O'Rourke et. Al., 2017). Further, this paper problematizes the dominant conceptualization of reconciliation in sectarian conflicts. Reconciliation as it is normally framed understands conflict-related violence as happening exclusively between antagonistic ethnonational groups (O'Rourke et. Al., 2017) and therefore excludes victims of CRSV from its scope. This paper's analysis of the invisibility of CRSV in the northern Irish conflict offers insights for feminist imaginings of peacebuilding and for a broader and more inclusive conceptualization of reconciliation in sectarian conflicts.

This author has received the 2023 Feminist Sociology Research Cluster Best Student Paper Award.

2. *Jasleen Arora, York University*

Sughar Saheli, (1917-?) and Punjabi Women's Periodical Literature - Creating Ruptures in Reformist Narratives

This paper examines a particular Punjabi women's periodical, Sughar Saheli - A Monthly Magazine For Ladies and Girls in Punjabi (1917-?), that was published from Amritsar during the early twentieth century to understand how Punjabi women's writings challenged and ruptured the highly accomplished pativrata ideology constructed by the caste and class privileged male reformers. The Punjabi women's periodicals of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, such as Sughar Saheli, created space where lay Punjabi women wrote (however, largely these women must have been from class and caste-privileged backgrounds) and participated in the discourses on domesticity, politics, reform, and identity. But these voices of Punjabi women have long been marginalized in archival spaces and print histories and historiographies of colonial Punjab. This paper, thus, thus intends to bring to the fore these 'authorial' voices of female contributors to the magazine and discuss how the discourse on education and suffrage was constructed. Much of the narrative about women's right to vote and education was developed by drawing back to tradition, which women unquestioningly identified with despite its oppressive nature. Thus, they continued to make themselves a site of contest between the colonialists and nationalists. But there were other women's writings too that, in framing the demands of education and suffrage, demolished the rhetoric of the 'golden age' (the Vedic past where women were educated, brave, and enjoyed equality with men) employed by male class and caste privileged reformers to manipulate women into becoming obedient wives and dutiful mothers.

3. *Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University*

Tracing the Path from Women's Health Advocacy to Conspiratorship: The Case of Dr. Christiane Northrup

Conspiracy theories thrive in times of uncertainty. Prototypical conspiracy theorists are low-income men, but in recent years we have witnessed a surge of conspiracy theory circulation amongst women wellness influencers. Noting this overlap between “new age” beliefs and conspiracy thinking, Ward and Voas (2011) coined the term “conspirituality” to describe a movement centred around the beliefs that a group secretly controls or is trying to control society and that humanity is undergoing a foundational shift in consciousness. Using Dr. Christiane Northrup's evolution from vocal women's health advocate to conspiracy theorist as a case study, I examine how women's health advocates become aligned with QAnon conspiracy theorists. Refusing to simply dismiss and condemn Dr. Northrup, I draw on academic literature and Dr. Northrup's social media content to consider the uncomfortable alignments and tensions between popular feminist criticism and contemporary conspiracy theories.

4. *Emma Kay, Dalhousie University*

"Nothing About Us, Without Us!": Academic Research and Social Impact

Although there is debate around the etymology and intended use of the term, “Ivory Tower,” it is colloquially understood as a space for intellectual pursuits independent of society at large. As a result, the term is often used to criticize academic research that is about society but not for society. This understanding of academic research is at odds with social science work which, by its nature, studies society, its problems, and its strengths. The task of this paper is thus to unpack our responsibility as social scientists, and as feminist sociologists in particular, to seek opportunity for our research to give back to those whom we study. I draw on my own academic research on the not-for-profit sector which examines the broad barriers to survival that organizations serving equity-deserving groups experience, and my experience actioning my research in the not-for-profit sector as an industry professional. The purpose of this work is to demonstrate how academic work can translate outside the institution and contribute to positive social change.

[Intersectional Reckonings and Re-imaginings – Intersectionality in Global Contexts](#)

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session invited papers that complicate and/or expand conceptualizations of intersectionality. The papers in this session consider histories of colonial power and imperialism, transnationalism, and global capitalism to situate intersectionality in a global context.

Organizers: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Chair: Tugce Ellialti Kose, University of Guelph

Presentations

1. *Nadia Deville-Stoetzel, Université du Québec à Montréal; Université de Sherbrooke*
Beyond population categories, re-imagining contemporary social problems in terms of the hardships of bifurcation, identities, entourage and time

Since the 1980s, the contemporary world has been characterized by major professional and family transformations and by a series of global political, financial, and health crises. The life courses of contemporary individuals are now more unstable and interspersed with episodes of transition, increased mobility, and life changes. Migration is an emblematic experience of a major life change. A bifurcation in which adaptation skills are challenged. Contemporary mobility implies renewing the way we conceptualize immigration and individuality in sociology. This presentation proposes to re-imagine contemporary social problems beyond population categories, towards problematic sociological dimensions or hardships. Sociological characteristics of the hardship of migration from the literature were put into perspective with those of contemporary life and mobilized to construct a conceptual framework of contemporary individuality in terms of the hardships of bifurcation, identities, entourage, and time. This conceptual framework was enhanced by an inductive deductive thematic analysis of 20 qualitative interviews conducted with families from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia using a reflexive and iterative approach. Thus, the contemporary hardships of bifurcation are characterized by permanent adaptation to life events and the imperatives of personal fulfillment (quest for one's place); identities, by the pressure of conformization and permanent renegotiation between personal, professional and parental identities; the entourage, by distance and the search for reference points now provided by people who have been there rather than family or close friends; contemporary time which flies too quickly, by various rearrangements of the uses of time (work, family, couple, self) which tend to overlap, exerting a continuous pressure on the balance between these uses of time which is essential to individuals.

2. *Joddi Alden, York University*
Intersections of (Un)fair (De)Colonization: An Examination of Anti-Black Expression in the Asia-Pacific

This paper explores anti-Blackness in the Asia-Pacific (APAC), illustrating the deep class ties that many societies in Asia have to skin colour and social status. A brief summary of the communal societal organization of Asia as well as the history of colonialism in key APAC countries will be related; in particular, the ways in which white supremacy is imbricated into the colonial model, and its critical intersection with traditional notions of wealth in Asia will be discussed. Then, this paper examines the ways in which this classed anti-Blackness is compounded and expressed in East Asian (China and South Korea) and Southeast Asian (Singapore and the Philippines) countries through considerations of space and body modification. I argue that the current intersection of historical socioeconomic markers in the APAC region with modern white supremacy and global colonial legacies results in a persistent form of anti-Blackness that is particularly difficult to route out and confront. In addition, this, combined with Asia's communal and community-conscious organization of society, renders pressures to conform to beauty and skin colour standards particularly acute, especially for women. Hence, in order to grapple with issues of colourism, racism, and sexist beauty ideals in Asia, a nuanced approach that takes diverse regional cultures

and shared historical precedent into consideration is required. By doing this, not only will decolonial efforts be enhanced, but cross-border strategic methods of feminist anti-racism can be theorized as well.

3. *Adwoa Onuora, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Interrogating Caribbean Feminist Theorizing: Intersectional Approaches and Conversations

Caribbean feminism(s) is thought to have emerged out of the ‘epistemological standpoint’ of scholars and activists, tailored to suit the specific context of the struggles of women identified persons in the Caribbean region (Mohammed 1998, 6). Implicit in this assertion is that ‘Caribbean feminism(s)’ as a theory and politics of social transformation, reflects the specific needs and interests of persons in the Caribbean. But are there exclusive, distinct and defining characteristics of ‘Caribbean feminism(s)’ that set it apart from articulations of feminisms that deploy an intersectional, anti-racist and anti-oppressive analysis in understanding the interplay between difference, identities, power and exclusion? To what degree is it different from socialist feminism with a pronounced anti-racism/anti-oppression analysis? To what extent is feminism distinguished by ideological orientations as opposed to racial, national or regional characteristics? Are we pandering to a form of cultural and geographical essentialism when we make the claim that there is a feminist school of thought such as ‘Caribbean feminism’? Drawing on ideas of Trinidadian born activist Claudia Jones and those of _The Combahee River Collective_, I argue that it is time we abandon feminisms defined by racial, national, cultural or regional characteristics and instead embrace feminism(s) as defined by ideological considerations rather than racial, regional or national imperatives. The use of an ideological lens in examining programmes, activism, scholarship and research methodologies directed at women’s oppression and emancipation would uncover the existence of multiple approaches to feminism in the Caribbean.

4. *Isma Yusuf, Western University*

How They Learned to Stop Worrying and Love (the) Restrictions? Reimagining COVID-19 Lockdowns-as-Liberative and Restorative, a Case Study of Somali Canadian Mothers

The site of “one of world’s strictest and longest running stay-at-home mandates,” lockdowns in Ontario have become a source of contention within provincial public discourse, often understood as restrictive, exhausting, and detestable. Amongst this, however, there exists a group of Ontarians for whom staying-at-home is conversely perceived as liberating and restorative – a group (n=29) of Somali Canadian mothers. Twenty-nine (n=29) individual interviews with Ottawa-based Somali mothers revealed a converging reality which diverges significantly from dominant public opinion: rather than restrictive and isolating, lockdowns are perceived by these women as liberative and restorative, for they offer a prolonged respite from the anti-Black racism and Islamophobia negotiated in settler colonial space. The locked down Somali home provides its doubly racialized (Black, Muslim) inhabitants the room to exist without consequence, in part by forging physical and psychic distance between Somali mothers, their kin, and the daily navigations of anti-Black and Islamophobic subordination. This paper engages a Black feminist lens to critically consider how mothers contend – in-house – with the marginalization their Black Muslim children negotiate in urban public space. By leaning on the Somali mothers’ perceptions of lockdown, this work wages the salient argument that, for certain

marginalized groups in settler colonial societies, private space provides considerably more liberation relative to their public counterpart. The first of its kind to read lockdowns-as-liberative and restorative, this article contributes to Black feminist sociology, Black Canadian geographies, as well as Somali diasporic studies writ large.

Lived experiences of activism and scholarship

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM8

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: Hybrid

Research and scholarship are no longer understood separately from activism and community engagement. Yet, the demands and expectations of each can be contradictory. What are the tensions between an intellectual commitment to research and discovery, and a political commitment to action and social change? How do scholars interested and involved in both worlds confront, reconcile and/or palliate such tensions? What inspires sociologists to combine both types of work, and how do they refuel to keep up such important but demanding intellectual and political work? In this panel, scholars at different stages in their career and different sociological subfields will share how their companion text(s) have inspired them. We take inspiration from Sara Ahmed's concept of Companion Texts as an entry point into a discussion on the lived experience of scholarship and activism. In *Living a Feminist Life* (2017), Ahmed writes that "it is often books that name the problem that help us handle the problem" (p.240). Companion texts are one of the items in what Ahmed calls a killjoy survival kit, a form of political self-care that enables feminism (and feminists) to survive and refuel (Ahmed 2017). We extend this idea to political work more broadly, and propose to conceptualize texts broadly to include traditional texts such as novels or poems, and scholarly articles and books, but also music or visual arts. Texts could also be in the form of notes or journal entries that encapsulate a transformative experience or interaction, in the form of a correspondence with friend or mentor, or in the form of ephemera from a meeting or collective event.

Organizers: Lisa Kowalchuk, University of Guelph; Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University

Moderator: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University, Department of Sociology

Panelists:

- Genevieve Pagé, Université du Québec à Montréal, Department of Political Science
- Andrea Román Alfaro, University of Toronto, Department of Sociology
- Sarita Srivastava, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science at OCAD University

Migration, Transnationalism, and Social Reproduction: Intersectionalities II

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together theoretical and empirical research papers examining the experiences, agencies, and activism of individuals within immigrant families who are engaged in the work of caring/social reproductive work, both locally and/or transnationally. In particular, the papers will address the following questions: How do social, economic, political, and cultural processes shape these women's social reproductive work locally and/or transnationally? How do gender and other intersectionalities complicate social reproductive/care work locally and/or transnationally? We welcomed papers that interrogate intergenerational relationships, care and support of older persons, the work of young carers, and the implications of multigenerational households for adult women.

Organizer: Guida Man, York University

Chairs: Elena Chou, York University; Guida Man, York University

Presentations

1. *Victoria Ogley, York University*

Exploring Second Generation Transnationalism from the Canadian Context

This research paper intends to explore the theoretical conceptualization of transnationalism with a particular focus on second generation transnationalism. One of the key arguments made by scholars of transnational migration theory is that cultural, social, and political identity is not tied to the physicality of 'home' (Basch, Glick-Schiller, and Szanton-Blanc, 1994). Instead, feelings of 'home' are extended through macro and micro processes like the presence of ethnic communities, practicing ethnic traditions, and interaction with transnational media outlets (Levitt and Jaworsky, 2007). However, while there is a rich discussion on the framework of transnationalism, there remains a lacuna in the research surrounding second generation transnationalism and the intergenerational effects of migration on the children of immigrants, especially from the Canadian context. Transnationalism is observed to have an intergenerational effect on second generation transmigrants through the reproduction of social and cultural practices by migrant parents in their children (Levitt and Waters, 2002; Fouron and Glick Schiller, 2001). By resembling their transmigrant parents ability to associate belonging and identity with their host and home country, the second generation may also establish a connection and identity with their ancestral homeland through exposure to their parents culture. Scholars who speak on second generation transnationalism (Shahrokni, 2019; Boyd and Tian, 2016) explore the lived experience of the children of immigrants as well as the upward or downward mobility that may

occur because of the opportunities and resources available in the form of networks and access to information. Therefore, the focus of this paper will be dedicated to the dissemination of identity and belonging of the second generation in Canada along with issues related to the upward/downward mobility concerning class, educational, and occupational attainment in a mainstream White majority society.

2. *Aryan Karimi, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting authors: Sara Thompson, Toronto Metropolitan University; Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta

Refugee Background and Impending Transnationalism: Second-Generation Somali-Canadians' Assimilation and Transnationalism Trajectories

In migration studies, various iterations of assimilation theory formulate and anticipate the second-generations' socioeconomic mobility and assimilation into the destination society. In contrast, the concept of transnationalism underlines newcomers' and their offsprings' simultaneous belonging to and interactions with the origin and destination countries. We draw on 118 qualitative interviews with second-generation Somali-Canadians to assess which of these perspectives best explains our participants' life trajectories in Canada. Our interviews explored educational and occupational attainments and transnational practices such as sending remittances and origin-country visits. Our data showed rapid upward mobility and an absence of transnational practices, allowing us to conclude that assimilation theory sufficiently explains our participants' current experiences. At the same time, we found that our participants' refugee background noticeably impacts their transnationalism. Their parents' forced departures as refugees and the ongoing violence in their country of origin lead to our second-generation participants' lack of transnational practices at the present time. However, they emphasized their desire to discover and contribute to rebuilding their country of origin in the future. Thus, we cannot entirely dismiss the transnationalism framework's predictions. Refugee background seems to push transnationalism into the future for the second-generations.

[Re-Feeling Research in Covid's Wake](#)

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RSM1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together papers that offer reflective and critical accounts of the emotional experience of research during the pandemic and the generative implications of these experiences as we pursue research in Covid's wake. Papers in this session feature a diverse range of ideological, theoretical, empirical, or methodological perspectives, including those that: (1) address the ways researcher and participants relate to one another and (2) consider how identity, community engagement and temporality shifted along with the affective terrain of research.

Organizers: Cheery-Maria Attia, University of Toronto; Jessica Fields, University of Toronto
Chair: Cheery-Maria Attia, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Ciann Wilson, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Non-presenting author: Natalie Kivell, Wilfrid Laurier University

The ethics of care in a pandemic: weaving together anti-racist practice and disability justice in our community-engaged practice

The arrival of the covid-19 pandemic marked a change of pace in north American society. It changed everything from our economy to our day-to-day social interactions. Covid also exposed and exacerbated our social ills that disproportionately wreak havoc on communities already experiencing systemic injustice. In this chapter, through the utilization of black feminism, critical disability studies and disability justice, abolition, and an intersectional framework we will reflect on the role of radical care, ethics, and a collective resistance to the return to 'normal' mandate of the status quo. Through case examples, we share our experiences as individuals who are engaged in community both in our personal and professional lives. Towards this end, the case examples we pull from frame how we situate our community-engaged orientation in the academy and in our daily lives as strategies for survival. Our case examples based in the academy interrogate community-created research ethics protocols and the inadequacy of the academy in holding researchers accountable; and the challenge of navigating neoliberal funding structures to fairly and fully fund community knowledge holders and their labour to community-created and engaged scholarship. Our personal examples pull from our desire to maintain community connections in the midst of an otherwise isolating pandemic. For one of us that materialized in a support network for black and indigenous community leaders, for the other in radical mutual aid spaces. We conclude our chapter by talking across our experiences and the theoretical frameworks that underpin our work to highlight insights and lessons learned for informing everyday praxis of community engaged scholarship.

2. *Sarah Redikopp, York University*

I feel you: The risks and potentialities of bearing (virtual) witness in feminist self-harm research

How do we bear witness to moments of intense vulnerability in virtual research? What are the risks, promises, and potentialities of virtual witnessing for intersectional feminist, mad, and affect-based research paradigms? This presentation reflects on my experiences interviewing folks of marginalized genders about their lived experiences with self-harm via Zoom. Locating myself as a mad, queer researcher with lived experience of self-harm, I conceptualize my doctoral fieldwork as deeply felt. My interviews were peppered with chills, goosebumps, sweaty hands, and tears in my eyes - to put it plainly, my fieldwork interviews were saturated with feeling. At the same time, my participants and I were often miles apart, in different rooms, different cities, even different time zones. Drawing on Rice et al.'s (2021) articulation of "difference-attuned witnessing" in the research encounter, which involves "haptic and kinaesthetic engagement (igniting a witness's sense of touch and movement), whereby the viewer/listener/receiver's body

is connected to the dynamics of attending to” (Rice et al., 2021, p.347), I reflect on the ways in which “difference-attuned witnessing” – particularly its embodied and affective components – is complicated by the parameters of virtual research. While I reflect on what was “lost” in the process of virtual research, I ultimately am more interested in what emerged in the wake of virtual interviewing. Drawing on several standout moments from my fieldwork, I theorize the virtual interview encounter as an affectively charged container of vulnerability co-created between myself and my participants. I submit that, although my participants and I were not physically “present” with one another, between the space of my office where (on my end) the interview took place, and the spaces where my participants “took” the interview, a third space emerged - a co-created and affectively saturated container, characterized by a practice of virtual, yet deeply embodied, witnessing.

3. *Cheery-Maria Attia, University of Toronto; Jessica Fields, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Jen Gilbert, York University; Jessica Mencia, University at Buffalo; Nadha Hassen, York University; Nadia Bevan, Monash University

Fatigue, Sorrow, and Curiosity in a Study of Sexual Risk

Most of the time, when adults talk about risk in young people’s sexual lives, the conversation assumes that risk is both inevitable and bad. In our international, interdisciplinary, and intergenerational study of risk in the lives of racialized and queer young women or nonbinary youth during Covid, our team (4theRecord) learned to think differently about sexual risk. We consider risk a right that young people have both to grow and to learn. Taking risks is thus central to better understanding ourselves and the world. This perspective on risk allows us to ask different questions about risk in young people’s sexual lives. Rather than focus on avoiding or eliminating risk, we explore what happens when young people decide to take a risk, when they opt not to, and when they are compelled to take risk despite their own feelings and priorities. Our research focuses on racialized and queer young women or nonbinary youths perspectives in order to decenter the assumption that young people are either at-risk or risky themselves. Members of our team are or were queer, nonbinary, young, or racialized; but we do not experience these things in the same way: some of us are straight, cisgender, no longer young, or white. In this paper, we explore the varied affective relationships our team members had to the risks we studied and to the risks our participants take. We explore how intersecting experiences of race, gender, sexuality, and age afforded some analytical and affective possibilities, inviting some shared connection, while shutting others down. We consider how a shared experience of fatigue and sorrow allowed team members and study participants to reach across generational, temporal, and geographic lines to risk curiosity about one another’s lives. Ultimately, we identify new grounds for meaningful relationships and rapport with study participants and research team members.

Sociology of Medicine, Health, and Illness: Social Determinants of Health

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session examines theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues pertaining to the social determinants of health. The papers address local and transnational social context and socio-economic conditions and their intersections with health status and health outcomes of individuals.

Organizers: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Chair: Arafaat Valiani, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Kamran Ishfaq, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan*

Non-presenting author: Syed Zuhaib Aziz, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Sociological Analysis of Socio-Economic Challenges Faced By Tuberculosis Patients.

The major objective of this study was to analyze and uncover the socio-economic impacts which are faced by the Tuberculosis (TB) patients after diagnosis. The study in hand was conducted in the rural areas of district Multan, Pakistan. The Mixed Method Research (MMR) approach was applied by adopting sequential exploratory strategy for analysis. Qualitative data was collected initially from 20 TB patients (aged ≥ 16 years). The data were collected through In-depth Interviews (IDIs) by using open-ended interview guide and thematic analysis was carried out to analyze qualitative data. Later on the quantitative data were collected from 250 patients of the same age group through interview schedule. This data was statistically analyzed through bivariate analysis to see the relationship between independent and dependent variables for generalization. The data revealed that majority of the TB patients were males, illiterate, married, from the financially prolific age group (i.e. 25 to 40 years) and living in the joint family system. The study also resulted that in the sampled area various socio-economic challenges had to face by the patients after developing TB. The challenges found highly significant with the independent variable, growing TB, comprised higher mortality rate, higher divorce rate, increased family stress, less/no interaction and social stigma. Similarly, higher fertility rate, increased economic burden, social isolation in home and other people avoid having meal with the TB patients found significant. Contrariwise the results also showed non-significant relationship between hurdles in marriage and TB growing. The study concluded that TB dreadfully affected the patients socially as well economically therefore there is a dire need to overcome this disease regardless of any discrimination.

2. *Eric Ng, Toronto Metropolitan University*

The Practice is political: social determinants of health in everyday practice of health care professions

Increasingly dietitians in the community are interacting with clients experiencing food insecurity. Dietitians and other health professionals at the front line of health care have keen insights into the impact of social determinants of health (SDOH) on their clients. At the same time, community and public health professionals are often overwhelmed by the societal scope of the SDOH. Health professionals are also under mounting pressures to deliver service within a neoliberal health system that is under-staffed and under-funded. As a result, many practitioners have opted to focus on service-delivery and supporting individual clients rather than engaging politically with social policy shaping the social determinants of health. Yet, the everyday practice of health professions is political. Dietetic practice provides opportunities for both resistance and reinforcement with dominant neoliberal attitudes and expectations about nutrition. In this paper, I argue that dietitians are implicated within political systems. Using preliminary qualitative data from my doctoral research with community dietitians, I will share how practitioners interpret and act on the social determinants of health. I will conclude by exploring how the health care professions can engage with the social policy in their everyday practice.

3. *Jalal Uddin, Dalhousie University*

Non-presenting author: Mohammad Hajizadeh, Dalhousie University

Socioeconomic disparities in diabetes concordant comorbidity: National Health Interview Survey, 1997- 2018

Although a socioeconomic gradient in diabetes-related morbidity and mortality is widely reported, little is known whether diabetic patients with disadvantaged socioeconomic circumstances experience a greater burden of comorbidities. This study examines the association of multiple indicators of socioeconomic status (SES) with diabetes-concordant comorbidities (DCCs) among persons with diabetes in the US. This study used data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 1997-2018 and included 56,192 diabetic patients aged 30 or above. SES was measured by education, poverty income ratio, employment, and home ownership. The outcome DCC was defined as whether participants self-reported the following conditions: hypertension, coronary heart disease, congenital heart disease, other non-congenital heart conditions, heart attack, angina, other heart conditions, stroke, kidney disease, and obesity. The DCC was categorized into three groups: 0 DCC, 1 DCC, 2 DCC, and 3 or more DCC. Multinomial logistic regression was used to estimate odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals to assess the associations between SES indicators and DCC in sex-stratified models. The analysis adjusted for age, survey year, ethnicity, marital status, and health insurance and accounted for the sampling weights. Out of the 56,192 diabetic patients, 12% had no DCC, 28% had one DCC, and 28% had ≥ 3 DCCs. The multivariable-adjusted analyses suggest that across all SES indicators and in both males and females, individuals with lower SES had greater odds of DCC compared to individuals with higher SES. The associations of SES indicators with DCC were larger among females than males. Study findings suggest strong social status and sex-based patterns in DCC. Identifying population groups with poor social status and how social status is conditioned by sex may be

useful for informing interventions aiming to improve chronic disease comorbidity at the population level.

Work, Stress, and Health II

Wednesday May 31 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: In-person

This session will include presentations focused on the effects of the work environment on health and well-being. From a sociological perspective, the work role is major source of identity for most individuals; as such, it is also a salient source of stress throughout the life course. We invited papers that explore the impact of work-related stressors on various dimensions of health and well-being. Relevant questions include, broadly: (1) what sorts of job conditions are particularly harmful to workers, and what mechanisms connect these conditions to health; (2) what resources protect workers from the deleterious consequences of work-related stressors; and (3) how can we contextualize job conditions and situate them in broader systems of stratification that influence health? We also welcomed papers examining the sweeping changes in work arrangements amid the COVID-19 pandemic and its implications for employees' health and well-being.

Organizers and Chairs: Atsushi Narisada, Saint Mary's University; Philip Badawy, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Garedew Yilma Desta, Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSSREA).*

The impact of work on children's health, who engaged in the informal weaving sector in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Though child labor exists in all parts of the world, the extent of the problem is very high in developing countries. Ethiopia is one of the countries where child labor exists in an extensive scale. Child labor has negative effects primarily on the working children and then on the society and the country at large. The objectives of this study was to investigate the negative impact of work on children's health, who engaged in the informal weaving sector in Addis Ababa. There are many theoretical positions existing in the debate on child labor. The human capital perspective is used to understand the impact of work on child weavers' health. The study focused on the negative impacts of work on children's physical wellbeing and health. I used a qualitative research approach in order to generate relevant data as exhaustively as possible on the issue under study. I gathered information pertinent to the study through semi-structured interviews, focus group

discussion, and observation. The finding of the study reveals that children starting from the age of eight years up to the age eighteen years are engaged in the informal sector. The findings indicated that working children in the weaving sector are exposed to various communicable diseases and facing health problems like scabies, headache, stomachache, cough, typhoid, typhus, neck and back pain. The study also found out that working children also experience illnesses such as scabies, dandruff, skin diseases and trachoma. These diseases mostly are caused by lack of keeping personal hygiene, the poor working conditions and the type of food and water they take. The study recommends that the prime cause that forces children to work at an early age is the wide spread poverty of families. Thus, there is a need to educate parents, employers and the community on the methods they need to solve their socio-economic problems.

2. *Tauhid Hossain Khan, University of Waterloo*

Non-presenting author: Ellen MacEachen, University of Waterloo

"You never know what could come up". Something that I have to keep in mind and keep in the back of my head: Understanding health and wellness of solo self-employed workers through the narratives of precarity

The landscape of work has changed in recent decades, and it is part of a paradigm shift from manufacturing/managerial capitalism, full-time, secure, and standard employment relationships to entrepreneurial capitalism, precarious, contingent, and non-standard working arrangements. These transformations brought about an impact on every aspect of human lives, including the labour market (relations and patterns of occupations and employment), ultimately leading to the alleged 'flexibility' of work, which has become a double-edged sword for workers (it helped work-life balance, but it elevated employment insecurity and vulnerability as workers increasingly fell outside of statutory support systems). Currently, self-employed workers are booming with diverse contours and configurations in this new regime of work. While numerous studies observed the reasons behind the people entering into SE, endeavored uncertainty and insecurity related to life and job sustainability, none specifically have looked at the relationships between the precariat class identity of self-employed (SE'd) and their health and wellbeing. The purpose of this study was then not to quantify or measure the association, rather this exploratory study drew on a 'precarity' lens to make contributions to knowledge, by analyzing how SE'd workers' precarious position in society may adversely affect their health and wellbeing. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 24 solo SEd people in Ontario (January – July 2021), thematic analysis was conducted based on participants narratives of life experiences as SE'd workers. Three major themes emerged through the narrative analysis: (i) drives to SE: embodiment of neoliberalism towards precariatization, (ii) experiences of SE'd workers: from precariatization to ontological insecurity, (iii) the dual - burden of SE: health and wellness. Meagre government-provided formal support may escalate the precariatization of SE'd, resulting in an adverse impact on health and wellbeing. This is a process that is underpinned and foregrounded by the neoliberal policies of the states and turned so-called flexibility into precarity.

3. *Kristen Ferguson, Nipissing University*

Non-presenting authors: Christine Tulk, Carleton University; Melissa Corrente, University of Ottawa

Leaves of Absences Among Canadian Teachers: Frequency, Facilitators, and Barriers

Like all Canadians, teachers experience mental health challenges, and to deal with these challenges, teachers may use sick days and short-term absences to cope (Molestine et al., 2015). The purpose of our research was to explore which Canadian teachers are taking a leave of absence due to mental health concerns, and what are the facilitators and barriers to teachers taking a leave. As part of a larger study, we recruited 733 Canadian teachers via partner organizations, social media, and a market research company to respond to an online bilingual survey between November 2020 and May 2021. Almost 40% of teachers surveyed had taken a formal leave of absence due to mental health concerns. Chi-squared tests of independence indicated that identifying as either a man or woman was unrelated to having taken a leave of absence, as was grade-level taught (elementary, secondary, or middle school). Having a supportive partner/family was the most endorsed facilitator of taking a leave across all groups of teachers, followed by having financial coverage. A higher percentage of women compared to men indicated that having a supportive supervisor facilitated taking a leave, and a higher percentage of men compared to women indicated that having a supportive union representative facilitated their leave of absence. The item most endorsed across all groups of teachers as a barrier to taking a leave was the impact it would have on students. An unsupportive supervisor was also a barrier cited by a substantial portion of teachers across all groups. Our research is an important contribution to the literature as teachers are a vital part of the workforce and teacher absenteeism and leaves of absence are not only huge financial costs for school boards and school systems, but they also impact student achievement (Herrmann and Rockoff, 2009; Miller et al., 2008).

Feminist Sociology Research Cluster Meeting

Wednesday May 31 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Race and Ethnicity Research Cluster Meeting

Wednesday May 31 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizers: Jessica Stallone, University of Toronto; Carlo Charles, McMaster University; Hyacinth Campbell, Brock University; Kory Cheshire, Keyano College, Royal Roads University

Relational Sociology Research Cluster Meeting

Wednesday May 31 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. In our 2023 meeting, we will discuss the identity and aims of our cluster group within an inclusive, transformative and broadly critical orientation. We seek to expand our network and activities and discuss the structure and roles of our Relational Sociology research cluster. This will also be an opportunity to introduce participants to our ongoing International Online Seminar on Relational Research and share conference and publication opportunities, as well as membership expansion and engagement.

Organizer: Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University

Sociology of Culture Research Cluster Meeting

Wednesday May 31 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

The research cluster will provide an institutional base within the CSA for this growing area of research, help co-ordinate Sociology of Culture panels at the annual conference of the CSA, and reach out to scholars working in related fields and disciplines. We have established a mailing list to connect cultural sociologists in Canada and abroad, and to aid in the dissemination of research within the scholarly community.

Organizers: Allyson Stokes, Memorial University, Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph

Sociology of Disability Research Cluster Meeting

Wednesday May 31 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

The purpose of the Sociology of Disability Research cluster is to connect sociologists and like-minded scholars whose work focuses on the sociology of disability. Our goal is to build and strengthen partnerships and to share information. We will be holding a virtual meeting outside of the Conference but those attending in-person are welcome to participate

Organizers: Danielle Lorenz, University of Alberta, Kristen Hardy, Brandon University / University of Winnipeg

Anti-Black racism in Canadian universities and its impact on Afro-Caribbean Black (ACB) students, faculty and staff

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RAE6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Race and Ethnicity

Session Categories: Hybrid

Despite notable interventions to disrupt anti-Black racism in Canadian Universities, African Caribbean Black (ACB) students, faculty and staff encounter a white settler colonial social discourse, which negatively impedes on their academic development. The uncomfortable moment for ACB students, faculty and staff also leave many with a sense of unbelonging when entering academic spaces, as their experiences dealing with anti-Blackness is sometimes ignored by non-African descent student, faculty and staff. This social discourse does not recognize the intelligence or the need for ACB students to be educated, as it maintains and normalizes white undergraduate and graduate students as deservers of a "quality education." White settler Canada is rendered to be anti-Black. There is a grave misconception among non-African descent university community members that forms of discrimination based on race do not enter the academic communities. In actuality, the white settler Canadian colonial discourse knows no bounds and is very much associated with the university, creating how academic institutions function historically. What does it mean to be an ACB student, faculty or staff and experience forms of discrimination based on race in Canadian universities? Are Canadian universities purposely not acknowledging the white settler colonial discourse which serves to disrupt the academic achievements of ACB students? Despite the paucity of sustained empirical data, ACB students, faculty and staff are negatively impacted by racially charged stereotypes, which problematizes their academic experiences.

Organizer and Chair: Warren Clarke, University of Manitoba

Presentations

1. *Jada Charles, University of British Columbia*

Student Interaction and Negative Mental Health Effects: Evaluating Black Students' Perceptions of Racial Climate at a Canadian University

Black students attending Canadian universities face a number of unique challenges and stressors that shape their experiences and mental health outcomes on campus. Utilizing 10 in-depth interviews with Black students at the University of British Columbia (UBC), my findings show that Black students navigate instances of everyday racism on campus and in the classroom. Consequently, Black students experience negative mental health effects, forms of alienation, and social isolation. In response, these students adopt various coping mechanisms, such as modifying their behaviour to avoid discrimination and minimizing the importance of distressing interactions to negate feelings of anxiety and depression. More broadly, I illuminate the heterogeneity of Black student experience on UBC campus, problematize current models of campus racial climate and outline culturally responsive equity and diversity initiatives that universities can implement in Black student populations.

2. *Karine Coen-Sanchez, University of Ottawa*

Inclusivity in post-secondary academic institutions: a Canadian Perspective

There is a need to decolonize the post-secondary curriculum and promote space for diversity, equity, and inclusion for racialized students pursuing higher education in Canada. Inclusivity will ensure the academic success and retention of racialized students. The current academic structure needs a place-based education that provides a safe space for racialized students to succeed with the absence of daily harms and barriers and help restore cultural knowledge for all students to triumph academically. Learning and education are not just about the formal curriculum that you see on the syllabus. They are also about the informal curriculum - things not expressed in the syllabus -but which are part of the learning experience. There is an entire social curriculum that happens outside and beyond the classroom. In this article, I present preliminary research on racialized students in four Ontario post-secondary institutions to examine the role of systemic racism and how power centers are linked to maintaining the status quo to the disadvantage of racialized students. The data was collected through five focus groups composed of racialized students across Ontario post-secondary institutions. Canadian University systems for racist incidents (i.e., reporting mechanism) and racial attitudes within and outside of the classroom were investigated. The findings suggest that racism and existing values are ingrained in the colonial structures of Canadian educational systems. Subsequently, a series of recommendations outline avenues to address systematic racism in higher learning.

3. *Shaunette George, McMaster University*

Finding Their Place: The Experience of Black Cluster Hires in Canadian Universities

Universities across Canada have begun unprecedented efforts to increase the representation of Black professors over the past two years. Recent research confirms that Black professors remain under-represented both as non-tenured and tenured faculty, due to racial discrimination

in hiring, promotion, and academic support. Recently, Canadian universities came under criticism for the lack of racial equity as a result of mass protests against anti-Black racism in June 2020. In response to public pressure, over 50 Canadian post-secondary institutions have pledged to improve the hiring and advancement of Black professors, through the initiative of Black Cohort Hires. By signing the Scarborough Charter on Anti-Black Racism and Black Inclusion in Canadian Higher Education (The Charter), Canadian post-secondary institutions have agreed to take concerted actions and meet accountability benchmarks to achieve inclusion, specifically with respect to Black hiring and underrepresentation (Section 2.1; Scarborough Charter 2022). The Charter symbolizes international and national recognition for historical and contemporary forms of discrimination against Black Canadians in higher education and an effort to remedy the situation. Professors hired through these clusters will face a unique environment as they have arrived at a period of heightened attention around systemic racism, which likely creates special opportunities and challenges for their careers. These facts beg the question: To what extent does the hiring of Black cohorts contribute to fixing problems of anti-Black racism and underrepresentation in post-secondary institutions? A theoretical framework informed by Critical Race Theory, Black feminism, and Intersectionality is used in a thematic reflexive analysis. Using a sample of Charter signatory institutions, a collection of grey literature is analyzed to identify the efforts made by these institutions and is discussed in relation to existing research around the topic of confronting anti-Black racism in Canadian higher education.

Development and Climate Justice

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology, Sociology of Development

Session Categories: In-person

Sociology scholarship contributes important insights, frameworks and methods to the discussion on climate policies and actions. In this session, we invited participants to discuss climate policies and actions as an issue of development and social justice. In particular, what is the role of technology in tackling climate challenges? To whose interests do current climate policies serve? Is global response to the climate crisis possible under the current paradigms of global governance? This session aims to highlight that the development of an inclusive, sustainable, and effective climate policy paradigm is an integral part of other collective struggles against colonialism, neoliberalism, and social injustice

Organizers: Lisa Seiler, York University; Ken Caine, University of Alberta; Jasmin Hristov, University of Guelph; Yu Chen, University of Toronto

Chair: Yu Chen, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Mahir Abrar, American International University-Bangladesh*

Pitcairn Island: Surviving a changing world and intergenerational trauma

Pitcairn Island represents a unique nationality. The people are descendants of mutineers of the legendary HMS Bounty and their Tahitian consorts. The island has undergone many changes, including being depopulated twice. Once, they left for Tahiti, and another time, they left for Norfolk Island. All of them returned from Tahiti, but only a handful returned from Norfolk Island. The Island used to trade with passing ships which experienced a boom after the Panama Canal was built. Pitcairn sold stamps to raise revenue, but stamp collecting collapsed near the end of the 20th century. Since then, the Island has been heavily dependent on financial support from the United Kingdom. The island is looking to expand its revenue sources and has invested in handicrafts and niche agriculture products such as speciality honey. The Island is also trying to increase tourism which has the potential to make the island self-sufficient. Since the mid-20th century, the island has lost most of its population and is home to around 50 people today. The island also went through a sexual abuse scandal in the early 21st century, significantly damaging Pitcairns reputation. The island has a stagnant and ageing population and desperately needs rebranding. The declaration of marine protection zone around the islands and becoming a designated International Dark Sky Sanctuary is part of that rebranding. The island can attract tourists by focusing on ecotourism and highlighting the HMS Bounty heritage of the island. This offers a way for the island to repopulate and survive.

2. *Meaghan Baily, University of Saskatchewan; Leanne MacKinnon, University of Ottawa*

Is all Climate Action Good Action? A Systematic Review of Modern Environmental Action

Across multiple dimensions of societies, environmental action is beginning to become a mainstay. From international summits and strategies on climate action to efforts to be more sustainable in our daily lives, society is appearing to assume a “greener” orientation. With this, there would be an expectation that positive outcomes have resulted in addressing environmental concerns. But such have remained to be unseen. This work seeks to explore this phenomenon. It looks to ask, what are the various actions being taken by key societal actors to address environmental concerns? What patterns are present that may contribute to an overall trend of inefficiency in addressing environmental issues? Finally, this work draws upon these findings to inquire into the implications that these patterns bear on the state of climate actions as it currently stands as well as its future trajectory. It ultimately identifies that modern environmental action tends to involve neoliberal frames that limit its effectiveness. It is found that environmental action continues to bear a colonial nature in its tendency to place Western ideologies in a position of superiority. This comes at the expense of more environmentally sustainable Indigenous practices and perspectives. It is demonstrated that these tendencies have led to the state of environmental action embodying a grim nature. The state of environmental action is by nature one that consists of action that is not adequate, purposeful, or appropriate to address environmental issues. With the unwavering presence these trends have, it is deduced that the state of environmental action has assumed a future trajectory bearing the same bleak outcomes.

3. *M. Omar Faruque, Queen's University*

Climate Crisis, Energy Infrastructures, and Contested Technological Optimism

Continued use of fossil fuels is incompatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Yet, many economies are locked in energy policies promoting fossil fuel infrastructure. Although political elites acknowledge the need for a transition towards low carbon climate resilient development, they justify contradictory energy policy choices by emphasizing the discourses of technological optimism championed by ecological modernization theorists. The use of technology in either reducing disastrous environmental impacts or obstructing effective solutions has become a contested political agenda vis-à-vis climate crisis and energy future. Building on sociological critiques of ecological modernization theory, this paper will examine environmental mobilizations against contentious fossil fuel infrastructures (i.e., coal-fired power plants near ecologically critical areas) in Bangladesh, a climate vulnerable country. Drawing on qualitative empirical evidence derived from in-depth interviews with policymakers, environmental civil society organizations, and energy/climate change experts, it will focus on how various actors having uneven power and capacity and divergent interests confront/engage technological optimism to either maintain continued reliance on fossil fuel or gradually transition towards low carbon energy future. In doing so, this paper will highlight the pitfalls of ecological modernization discourses in a political context characterized by authoritarianism in environmental governance, where actors with vested interests disregard the implementation of existing legal and policy instruments. The protagonists of technological optimism avoid these critical issues, which will disrupt its hypothetical positive effects on the environment and therefore, undermine their commitment to climate actions. The paper will contribute to environmental sociology scholarship by emphasizing the myths and dangers associated with the uncritical adoption of technological optimism to maintain carbon-intensive energy choices at the cost of fragile natural resources (i.e., mangrove forests) critical for the livelihoods and survival of climate vulnerable communities.

4. *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University Singapore*

Geopolitics of Climate Change: Deals, Disturbances, and Power Dynamics

As geopolitical considerations have and will affect the way the world deals with this global crisis, climate change is therefore both environmental as well as geopolitical issue. The impacts of and responsibility for climate change differ historically and geographically. These differences shape and influence how different countries currently deal with climate change internally and at the regional or international levels. As agreed at COP15/CMP5 Copenhagen, in order to avoid a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius—the threshold above which damage to the planet is expected to be “catastrophic” for people and other species—an 80% reduction of carbon emissions globally is necessary. A recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report warns that short of a “substantial and sustained” reduction in greenhouse gas emissions will result in, among other severe consequences, more frequent heat waves, droughts, storm surges, and shocks to the world food supply. Ironically, global responses are often diverse, sometimes contradictory, and often superficial. Drawing on two critical issues of our time related to the geopolitics of climate change—a sociology of climate change focusing on causes, effects, and costs, and global climate politics around COPs focusing on deals and disturbances—the paper

will show the power dynamics in global climate politics in which community-based struggle for survival and sustainability politics are largely displaced by neoliberal elite-based interests that lead the planet to peril.

Economic Sociology

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ECS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Economic Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

This session focuses on both theoretical and empirical topics in economic sociology and political economy. The themes for presentations include recent shifts in economic inequalities and class relations; the dynamics of global capitalism; economic policies in the age of neoliberalism; sociology of finance; and broader themes in institutional studies.

Organizers: Dean Curran, University of Calgary; Zhen Wang, University of Toronto

Chair: Zhen Wang, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Jean François Bissonnette, Université de Montréal*

The Moral Economy of Student Debt

Student debt has been on the rise over the last three decades in most English-speaking countries, mirroring tuition fee hikes and public divestment in higher education. Yet, despite increasing costs, enrollment at colleges and universities has steadily kept growing, and this testifies to the powerful appeal that higher education still exerts on the imagination of middle-class individuals and families. Nevertheless, there has been a growing outcry around this issue, over the last decade, particularly in the United States, where a partial debt cancellation was announced last August by the sitting President. As the “fairness” of this policy was contested in its turn by a number of actors, including states, it seems that the very legitimacy of student debt has come to be disputed from all sides. Because it shows the ambivalent and unstable nature of the normative principles on which economic relations are based, the concept of moral economy seems particularly well suited to discuss this phenomenon. On the one hand, it explains how certain ethical expectations accompany students’ enrollment in higher education, and how these seemingly render acceptable the necessity to go into debt to achieve these ends. On the other hand, as students grow more and more indebted, it also shows why the perceived legitimacy of such an economic arrangement eventually comes to be challenged. At heart is an undecidable choice between antinomic values, as the decision to borrow one’s way through higher education involves both a striving for personal autonomy and subjecting oneself to an exploitative situation

of dependence. Focusing mainly on the British and American cases, this presentation will demonstrate how moral arguments invoking the principle of autonomy have been put forth both in favor of and against using credit to finance education, and it will show consequently how ambivalent the moral economy of student debt appears.

2. *Havva Ezgi Dogru, Queen's University*

Sociology of Student Indebtedness in Higher Education in Turkey

With a significant legal change in 2004, the number of indebted students in Turkey increased by 24 times between 2003 and 2019, exceeding 11 million in total. In addition to the remarkable expansion of student debt, the unemployment rate among university graduates exceeded 20% in 2018, and almost half of them were not covered by basic income security. This research examines perpetual student indebtedness on the sociological level to develop a comprehensive analysis of how financial inclusion policies targeting the youth impact university graduates' daily lives in the Turkish context. Long-term student credits not only exert temporal and spatial forms of social power on the youth but also it appears as a gamble with the future lives of university students. For this reason, student debts are analyzed as a lived experience felt by real people whose present and future are both at stake. This paper looks at indebted university graduates who have found themselves in a state of suspended transition to adulthood. The central questions of the paper are as follows: What is the young people's perception of their own indebtedness and what is the impact of long-term loans on their daily lives and future expectations? Answers to these questions are based on fieldwork that involved 15 in-depth interviews conducted with recent university graduates, who are active members of a grassroots anti-debt campaign. The research demonstrates that the youth is deprived of a traditional/progressive life narrative, whereby finding themselves in a financialized future filled with anxiety and depression. Since the ideology of market-citizenship conceives students as self-guarantors of their own lives, young graduates feel further alienated and burdened by a massive amount of indebtedness.

3. *Erin Flanagan, York University*

Non-presenting author: Dennis Raphael, York University

From personal responsibility to an eco-socialist state: Political economy, popular discourses and the climate crisis

The adverse effects of climate change are already apparent with action required to forestall a full blown climate catastrophe. Despite findings that social democratic welfare states – Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden – more proactively respond to climate change through environmental policies that complement public policies promoting economic and social security, even these eco-social welfare state environmental policies are unlikely to avert a climate catastrophe. To avert a catastrophe will require gaining public control over energy policy and countering the power and influence of fossil-extracting industries. In theory, this could be accomplished through existing policy instruments. In reality, it may require establishment of a post-capitalist eco-socialist state, the outlines of which remain uncertain even among leading eco-socialist scholars. To effect either of these paths will require public awareness and support for such action. To that end, we identify public discourses of climate change which reflect these

two ways forward as well as four other means of responding to climate change: (1) individual responsibility; (2) local action; (3) technocratic solution; (4) public policy advocacy; (5) balancing power in society; and (6) establishing a post-capitalist society. Despite the latter two discourses being the most likely to support effective action, they are the most marginalized.

4. *Zhen Wang, University of Toronto*

Financialization of Banks: A Comparative Case Study between the U.S. and Canada

Since the late 1970s, the economic landscapes in north America have undergone dramatic changes such as wide-ranging deregulation and weakening of the government's role in monitoring market activities. Deregulation leads to a growing portion of the overall economic profits being generated by financial activities – a phenomenon that sociologists call “financialization”. A small subset of the financialization literature focuses on the transformation of the financial sector itself, and banks' increasing adoption of risky behaviors that contribute to cycles of financial crisis is deemed as the key ingredient of financialization in the deregulated financial sector. However, the majority of such studies are based on observations from the U.S., and some scholars have since pointed out that the financialization of banks in Canada is a very different process, even though both countries are liberal market economies. So far, many of these studies unpack the divergent aftermaths of the 2008 financial crisis in the two countries and the differences in banking regulations that shielded Canada from the worst outcomes of the crisis, unlike the U.S. My research aims to expand on this important conversation beyond the focus on policies and macroeconomic environments and bring banks themselves into the discussion. Using historical financial statements and credit reports of TD Bank Group in the U.S. and Canada, I plan to conduct a comparative case study on how one bank navigates its practices amid the global trend of financialization under different regulatory regimes. The study will pay particular attention to risk-taking behaviors such as increasing leverage, securitization, and derivatives trading, and it seeks to discover the links between banks' private practices under separate regulatory constraints and divergent systemic outcomes of financial crises. The results will speak to different facets of the sociological discourse, such as political sociology, financialization, and institutional studies.

Families III

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF3C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that centre sociology of the family in our efforts of reckoning with our histories and re-imagining our presents and futures.

Organizer and Chair: Amber Gazso, York University

Presentations

1. *Min Zhou, University of Victoria*

Non-presenting author: Wei Guo, Nanjing University

Changing Fertility Intentions in Response to the Pandemic: Evidence from Hubei, China's COVID-19 Epicentre

Using newly available survey data collected in August 2020 from Hubei Province, China's COVID-19 epicentre, this study examines how fertility intentions of Chinese citizens of reproductive age changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. We not only consider whether or not people would change their fertility plans due to COVID-19 but also distinguish three types of change, including bringing forward ("sooner"), postponing ("later"), and abandoning ("never") the fertility plan. More than half (53%) of those who planned to have a child pre-COVID intend to change their fertility plans due to COVID-19. Overall, younger individuals, those of non-Han minority ethnicities, urban residents, those with one child already, and those with COVID-infected family members are more likely to change their fertility plans. While the effects of some characteristics seem to be short-term, other characteristics such as age, ethnicity, and the number of children one already has shown more consequential influences. Older individuals, those of minority ethnicities, and those planning for their second child are particularly prone to giving up their plans to have a child due to COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic may thus complicate China's latest effort in boosting its low fertility rate.

2. *Linda Quirke, Wilfrid Laurier University; Amanda Deeley, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting author: Rachel Meiorin, University of Toronto

Compensatory Parenting: ADHD and Advice about Schooling

What is "compensatory" parenting, and how does it relate to advice about children and schooling? Parenting behaviours are often associated with trying to secure advantage for children. Sociologists argue that childrearing has become more intensive (Hays, 1996). Scholars emphasize middle-class parents' efforts to foster children's talents and skills (Lareau, 2011), or maximize children's social mobility (Milkie and Warner, 2014). We analyze depictions of parents' role in providing resources to children with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), whose behaviour at home and school is perceived as challenging or deficient. We examine parenting advice regarding remedying behavioural or academic difficulties. We use the concept of "compensatory parenting" to illustrate parenting efforts intended to mitigate or remedy perceived deficiencies, rather than procuring advantage. Scholars have previously used this concept to interpret the remedial maternal orientation demonstrated by mothers of premature infants (Miles and Holditch-Davis, 1995). We base our analysis on 222 articles published between 1994 and 2021 in Canada's flagship parenting magazine: *Today's Parent*. Our analysis qualitatively explores the portrayal of ADHD as it relates to children, parents, and educators. Our study finds: 1) family life is depicted as especially intensive, hectic, and fraught, compared with typical family life, and 2) parents are prompted to act as advocates when dealing with schools. Compensatory parenting as a way to manage life with ADHD is a prominent theme. Magazines

portray parents – usually mothers – as necessarily undertaking extraordinary efforts to help children to resemble their peers or align with institutions like schools. Parents of children with ADHD engage in laborious, all-encompassing efforts as they attempt to achieve “typical” childhood experiences and a socially normative future.

3. *Aryssa Hasham, Independent Scholar; Michelle Nadon Bélanger, University of Toronto*
Non-presenting author: Taylor Domingos, Northwestern University

Family Strain: How Adult Children Make Sense of their Parental Estrangement

Contemporary notions of family depict the parent-child relationship as one characterized by emotional closeness and unconditional love. This relationship is expected to persist into a child's adulthood, and to ultimately conclude with a reversal of caregiving roles (Scharp and McLaren 2018; Scharp and Thomas 2016). Unlike relationships with friends, colleagues, and romantic partners, the parent-child relationship is generally conceived as permanent and involuntary (Umberson 1992). A child's decision to estrange themselves by imposing physical and/or emotional distance between themselves and their parent(s) challenges these assumptions. Though a relatively common phenomenon, parent-child estrangement remains stigmatized and culturally taboo as it troubles normative ideas about the family unit. Drawing on thirty in-depth interviews with adult children (aged 18+) from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom, this study explores how adult children who are estranged from their parent(s) reflect upon their estrangement. We seek to explore parent-child estrangement's impacts on adult children's relationships with other family members, romantic partners, and friends, as well as how it might shift perceptions of oneself. We also aim to generate insight into how alternative conceptualizations of family, self-care, and family function/dysfunction may arise from one's position within a non-normative familial arrangement. In light of how parent-child estrangement is still understudied relative to other family transitions such as marriage, divorce, and widowhood, this study facilitates the introduction of familial estrangement as an important topic in sociological inquiry pertaining to culture, the family, and emotions. Additionally, we work to contribute to discourse surrounding the use of various qualitative methods in exploring the topic of complex and sensitive interpersonal relationship dynamics.

4. *Umay Kader, University of British Columbia*
Under the Same Roof: Experiences of Individuals Living with Parent(s)

This study aims to investigate the experiences and meaning-making processes of individuals between the ages of 25 and 34 who are currently living with their parent(s) in the Vancouver metropolitan area – the second least affordable housing market after Hong Kong among all the metropolises in the world. For decades, life course theory guided research analyzing individuals' life trajectories, transitions and turning points based on age. Yet many of the age-normative markers of adulthood have long been unattainable for many young adults. The primary research method is semi-structured interviews. The aim is to conduct 50 interviews of about 120 mins. During the interview, participants will be asked about how they make decisions about housing and living arrangements, as well as how these arrangements shape participants' relationships with their families, friends, and sexual/romantic partners (if applicable). Due to historical and social constructs regarding the adult child's existence in the parental home, there has been

stigmatization of young adults who live together with their parents as “lazy” or “entitled” millennials (Cotroneo, 2012; Tomaszczyk and Worth, 2020). I expect that stigmatization and age-normative expectations will likely create obstacles for young adults in the construction and maintenance of their sense of self and identity. Thus, I expect the participants of this study to de- and re-construct their own realities of what adulthood means and how their own sense of self and identity will fit into their subjective experience of family. I also expect to find out some of the coping mechanisms and negotiation skills they might have developed while sharing the same household with their parents which will potentially help lessen the stigmatization and alienation of this group of individuals as entitled grown-ups reluctant to take responsibility for their lives.

Innovations in Teaching Sociology 2

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: TEA2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Teaching and Learning

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session aims to create space for those who teach Sociology to discuss substantial changes and innovations in their pedagogical thinking and/or practice. The broader intention is to promote and inspire fresh approaches to teaching in the discipline and in the university institution more generally. While papers may address any kind of change in instructors' thinking and/or practice, of particular interest are innovations that have impacts not only within, but also beyond, the classroom, i.e., that also challenge, trouble, or transform more general institutional relations. Examples of such innovations include "ungrading" and organizing courses around particular problems/needs in the broader community.

Organizer: Claire Polster, University of Regina

Chair: Beatrice Wayne, The Samara Centre for Democracy

Presentations

1. *Linda Hunter, University of Guelph*

Making Connections Across Disciplines: Sociological Theory Comes Alive with Film, Art and Music

How can we bring classical sociological theory and the ideas of classical theorists to life? This presentation will focus on how sociological theory can be taught and understood with the use of art, film, and music. Arts-based historical examples from the periods in which sociological theorists lived, and from which social theories emerged, enhance students' overall learning experiences. Selections of art that relate to theories being discussed are incorporated into lectures to help students understand the historical context of the theories. Art created during

the Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution and the Enlightenment period depict political ideology and social sentiment. This historical art helps students understand the time-period and theoretical concepts such as alienation, division of labour, class conflict and bureaucracy, discussed in this course. Excerpts from period films are also incorporated into lectures, where scenes are selected that facilitate connections of course concepts and ideas with the visual imagery. Musical compositions too, from various historical periods are used to reflect the theoretical ideas of the era. The presentation is grounded in the presenter's findings from two studies that found students' ability to learn course materials in sociological theory through the use of these arts-based pedagogical approaches improved. I will discuss how the cultural contexts that are offered in this method of teaching sociological theory assist students in understanding the course content, as well as the meanings and interpretations of theories. More specifically, I contend that using this arts-based pedagogy helps students to sustain an interest in the course material, understand the theoretical concepts, and apply theory in the real world. Participants will experience, in an interactive manner, the benefits of using an art-based pedagogy in teaching the often dry material of classical sociological theory. Participants will be able to apply this method of teaching to many sociological courses.

2. *Nancy-Angel Doetzel, Mount Royal University*

A Fresh Approach to Education: Active Teaching and Learning.

Active Teaching and Learning is becoming a fresh approach to education at some universities, including, Mount Royal University, since the introduction of their Active Learning Center. Applying student-centered instructional strategies, such as team-based learning pedagogy can transform a traditional educational experience. Research suggests this approach to education shifts away from lecture-based pedagogies. Some key findings indicate that students in Active Learning Classrooms outperform their peers in traditional classrooms; exceed their own grade expectations; report having significant student learning gains over using a lecture-based approach; appreciate experiencing more face-to-face learning time in the class room. After having taught 5 different Sociology courses, including Mass Communications, in the Mount Royal University Active Learning Center, the presenter will discuss her experiences with this approach to teaching and learning. It is hoped that a rich discussion on the pros and cons of this non-lecture-based pedagogy will take place.

3. *Oral Robinson, University of British Columbia; Rohil Sharma, University of British Columbia; Serena Pong, University of British Columbia*

Students' characteristics, pedagogical strategies and course structure as determinants of transformative learning

Higher education in Canada and elsewhere is becoming increasingly internationalized and accessible to diverse populations including racialized and non-traditional students. Classrooms are thus hubs of lived experiences, social locations and knowledge, many of which have been traditionally excluded or marginalized in the academy. Pedagogies for social justice education and students' empowerment have been a central theme in transformative learning theory and practice. However, the impact of specific students' social locations and learning contexts has been under-researched and theorized in relation to transformative outcomes. In this

presentation, we explore how pedagogical strategies, classroom structure, and students' characteristics impact their emotional experiences and the extent to which they develop critical hope. The data are based on a survey (n=209) and analyses of two-minute memo forms deployed throughout two terms of an introductory sociology course. We discovered that course content provoked a range of emotions in students (such as despair, hopelessness, and anxiety), particularly for students who identified as females. Despite this, both traditional pedagogies (e.g., lectures) and non-traditional pedagogies (e.g., critical reflections, in-class workshops) effectively inspired critical hope and students' motivation for continuing to work for social change. We attributed these to the intentionality in the course design and lesson plans specifically designed around transformation. We offer several methodologies that educators can implement to inspire critical hope and transformative learning. Finally, we discuss the implications for a more integrative and ecological updating of Mezirow's transformative learning theory.

4. Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Looking Inwards and Forwards while 'Doing' University: Reflection Assignments and Skillset Development

Too often students simply 'get through' assignments without considering how to develop, strengthen, and streamline their approach. This paper discusses a reflection assignment designed to connect student experience, introspection, and future action. Instead of memorizing or applying course content, this assignment encourages students to reflect upon the process by which they 'do' assignments and tests. They are asked to consider the way they prepare for and complete class assignments, how they feel at different stages, and what they learned about themselves throughout the process. Students are then asked to strategize by contemplating changes they could make to how they approach similar tasks in a future class or workplace. A second option within the assignment tasks students with attending a career-focused conference held by the College of Arts and Science at the University of Guelph. Under this option, students are encouraged to think about how to link the skills and knowledge they are developing in university with their future endeavours (particularly how to apply their skills in the workplace, graduate school, or life more generally). Both assignment options encourage students to look inwards and forwards. By encouraging student awareness of their own processes and skill sets, students are able to develop awareness of their own individual strengths, and opportunities for growth, and to link these with future action both inside and outside of the academic context. Variations of this assignment have been employed in six classes, across three different year levels, at the University of Guelph and have been subject to, and benefitted from, student feedback.

Migration, Transnationalism, and Social Reproduction: Intersectionalities III

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM4C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together theoretical and empirical research papers examining the experiences, agencies, and activism of individuals within immigrant families who are engaged in the work of caring/social reproductive work, both locally and/or transnationally. In particular, the papers will address the following questions: How do social, economic, political, and cultural processes shape these women's social reproductive work locally and/or transnationally? How do gender and other intersectionalities complicate social reproductive/care work locally and/or transnationally? We welcomed papers that interrogate intergenerational relationships, care and support of older persons, the work of young carers, and the implications of multigenerational households for adult women.

Organizer and Chair: Guida Man, York University

Presentations

1. *Shruti Kalyanaraman, York University*

Re-imagining racialized settler mother work in the community: Centering learnings from Black, Dalit and Indigenous standpoints

In this paper, I try to re-imagine social reproduction as a racialized settler, doing mother work (as defined by Patricia Hill Collins) by centering mothering experiences from marginalized Black, Dalit and Indigenous standpoints. This paper is an outgrowth of my learnings from comprehensive examinations centering mothering/unpaid care in the community in understanding social reproduction. While feminist political economy has been central to introducing key arguments around social reproduction, the scholarship has essentially been dominated by white and other dominant feminists, focusing on unpaid care at home. As an attempt to decenter this dominance, I understand social reproduction informed by the lands that I have lived in, namely, colonized "Canada" and Western, Southern India. I draw my learnings on care work, social reproduction activities from Black, Indigenous and Dalit feminisms (and similar Indigenous communities in India). Centering mothering in the community, Black and Indigenous feminists argue that community work and advocacy, de-centers dominant knowledges in academia by white and other privileged feminists regarding care work and social reproduction theories. Racialized mothering and activism in the community questions western and other dominant feminists' demarcated theorizing of public and private spheres when it comes to labour of women and other marginalized genders. I observe, Dalit feminist standpoints and lived experiences are triply burdened through class, caste and gender. They are vulnerable to policing and control, physical,

emotional and social violence in all the “spheres” of their lives, including mothering. It is epistemologically redundant to demarcate spheres of spatial oppressions as public/private when the spaces of paid work and unpaid care intersect. Highlighting activism by Radhika Vemula along with Fatima Nafees and Abeda and Salim Tadvī from the disadvantaged Dalit community in different cities of India and their subsequent collaboration with one another, I understand how dominant epistemologies on mothering and care work cannot be universally applied.

2. *Alexa Carson, University of Toronto*

Intergenerational living among immigrant families: moving beyond the panacea

Issues of housing and senior care are deeply entwined. Currently, Canada faces crises on both fronts: it has a long-term care system ill-equipped to support our aging population, alongside an acute shortage of affordable housing. While these crises effect all Canadian seniors, they have a particular impact on immigrant seniors and their family members. These families have a higher propensity to cohabitate multi-generationally, an arrangement often romanticized as an ideal form of senior care and a partial solution to housing and LTC crises. However, my research shows that immigrant decision-making about intergenerational living is neither uncomplicated nor independent of factors related to the shortage of quality care services and affordable housing. Based on 15 in-depth interviews with seniors and family caregivers from Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries living in the greater Toronto area, this study uncovers three preliminary themes: (1) some seniors resist intergenerational living, preferring to remain downtown close to culturally relevant community and services (2) cohabitation arrangements do not always provide sufficient care, in ways structured by gender (3) lack of access to appropriate, affordable housing can act as a barrier to intergenerational living. Migration affects social reproductive arrangements and cultural care preferences in complex ways, both reinforcing and challenging gender norms and patriarchal relations (Dreby and Schmalzbauer 2013; Hagan 1998; Hondagneu-Sotelo 1992; Man and Chou 2019). This paper applies an intersectional lens to the phenomena of family care, aging, and migration to provide a nuanced understanding of how and why LAC immigrant families make choices about and sense of their senior care and living arrangements; and how this is structured not only by gender, but also by socioeconomic status (Mendez-Luck and Anthony 2016; Vallejo 2021). Additionally, intersectionality helps to move beyond white, middle-class policy biases regarding elder care (Johnson et al. 2018; Luhtanen and Braganza 2009).

[Policing and Community: Challenges and Changes I](#)

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM5A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

This session will explore contemporary policing practices and the importance of community collaborations in Canada. Existing challenges and calls for change will be discussed.

Organizers and Chairs: Emma Smith, Humber College, Doug Thomson, Humber College

Presentations

1. *Muhammad Uzair, University of Peshawar*

Women Policing in Pakistan: From the Perspective of Women Police Officers

The research aims to investigate the role and experiences of women in police in Pakistan, including their perspectives on workplace challenges, such as an insufficient representation of women in policing and the hurdles they experience in a male-dominated profession. The research was driven by the lack of attention paid to this area. The following research questions guided this study: (1) What are the challenges to women police officers in Pakistan? To explore the experiences of women in connection to power dynamics and social structures, the research used a qualitative case study approach and a feminist theoretical perspective. The researcher collected data from 33 respondents using convenient sampling. The data was analysed through thematic analysis after in-depth interviews. The study revealed that female police officers encounter discrimination, harassment, cultural barriers such as stereotype, work-life balance and personal safety and threats from fundamentalists. Despite these challenges, they expressed a feeling of success and contentment as police officers and highlighted the need for more women in law enforcement. In addition, they indicated strategies for overcoming these obstacles, such as seeking support from female coworkers, establishing connections with male coworkers and superiors, and fighting for their rights and needs inside and outside the police department. The study concludes that female police officers experience problems such as organizational, socio-cultural, personal and religious fundamentalism. However, they expressed a feeling of accomplishment and satisfaction, and they advocated for including women in the police force. In addition, they sought support from female coworkers and ties with male coworkers and authorities. The study recommends implementing policies to minimise discrimination and harassment, educating and training officers, and developing grievance resolution systems.

2. *Nitin Deckha, University of Guelph-Humber*

Gender Inclusion Strategies in Police Recruitment in Ontario: The Pivotal Role of Community Outreach and Engagement

Police organizations across North America are facing challenges to recruitment in the face of increasing public scrutiny, demands for greater equity and inclusion and the employee explorations for greater workload flexibility and autonomy as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Set within this unfolding and shifting recruitment context, my presentation shares insights gained from recent research into gender inclusion strategies in police recruitment across Ontario and examine how police recruitment use community outreach and engagement to help meet institutional goals of equity, diversity and inclusion. Partnering and collaborating with OWLE (Ontario Women in Law Enforcement [1]) to recruit potential research participants, the research team surveyed and interviewed uniformed and civilian members of police services to examine

the most significant barriers in recruiting women into policing today, the efforts of various services to design and implement gender-based inclusion practices and discuss any goals or targets to meet in terms of gender-inclusive police recruitment. In addition, participants were asked to explore connections with their services specific gender inclusive police recruitment strategies with larger, organizational goals around equity, diversity and inclusion. This presentation analyzes tactics being used by various Ontario police services that involve community outreach and engagement to improve female recruitment in policing. This includes offering women-only recruitment sessions and information panels, a coaching approach to fitness testing preparation and the police application process, targeting college/university programs, and identifying specific recruitment targets and metrics. The session will highlight the pivotal role of community outreach and engagement, particularly to potential female recruits, as a key strategy in both (a) helping to fulfill organizational goals regarding equity, diversity and inclusion; and (b) developing stronger relationships between police services and variously diverse communities in part through gender-diversifying the recruitment of police. Links: ----- [1] <https://www.owle.org/>

3. *Kaitlyn Hunter, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting authors: Marta-Marika Urbanik, University of Alberta; Katharina Maier, University of Winnipeg

When the Cadets have full reign: Marginalized People's Experiences with Civilian-based and Professional Policing in a Western Canadian City

Police services in North America have undergone several transformations in recent decades. One of these has been the expansion of uniformed but civilian personnel, sometimes referred to as auxiliary constables, who police urban spaces, often in collaboration with police forces. Despite the obvious financial benefits of dispersing lower-level policing duties away from sworn police officers, little is known about how community members perceive and experience auxiliary constables, and whether/how they benefit or harm communities. In this paper, we draw upon interviews with 66 marginalized People Who Use Drugs in a western Canadian city, comparing their perceptions of and experiences with auxiliary constables and police officers. Our findings demonstrate marginalized community members have differential experiences with these groups, with participants reporting overall, more negative, aggressive, and violent encounters with auxiliary constables, compared to their experiences with sworn officers. Our findings suggest that if Canadian municipalities plan to move away from sworn policing personnel to more civilian-based policing or watch/help groups, efforts must be made to ensure the alternate group does not cause more harm to communities than traditional law enforcement.

4. *Doug Thomson, Humber College; Emma Smith, Humber College*

Measuring the Unmeasurable: Quantifying the Neighbourhood Community Officer Program in Toronto

The Toronto Police Service is a data driven organization that relies on the daily reporting of officers as a primary measure of efficiency and crime prevention. Within this metric-centered system, the Neighborhood Community Officer Program (NCOP) is premised on the building and maintaining of community relationships, establishment of trust and the accessibility of resources.

These multiple interactions are often difficult to quantify but remain essential to the functioning of neighborhoods. This paper examines the creation and employment of a new App technology designed as a reporting tool for NCOP teams. The merits and challenges of this pilot project are critically explored towards understanding larger intersections of technology within policing practices and true measurements of success.

Re-imagining systems: Interrogating ableism and racism within social systems

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: In-person

The session emphasizes the urgent need to examine social systems as they have failed to recognize and normalize the intersectional experiences of multiply-marginalized communities. The session interrogates teacher preparation, mental health, and employment, and raises a critical question of how those systems can be re-imagined to foster equitable relationships and outcomes for multiply-marginalized communities.

Organizer and Chair: Inna Stepaniuk, Simon Fraser University

Presentations

1. *Zuhra Abawi, Niagara University; Adam Davies, University of Guelph*

Trajectories of Normalcy: Developmentalism in Pre-Service Education as Epistemic Injustice

Pre-service teacher education and early childhood education and care (ECEC) programs across Canada are fraught with developmentalist norms, theories, policies and practices (Richardson and Langford, 2022). Much of the onto-epistemological underpinnings of such programs are rooted in 18th to 20th Century liberal Enlightenment theories of children and childhood development that frame white, male, heterosexual, able-bodied children as the hegemonic norm (Davies et al, 2022). These notions are not only outdated and irrelevant, but fundamentally violent across time and space, as such norms are further informed by the Western Eugenics movement that has long justified genocide against Indigenous people, the institutionalization of disabled people, and the pathologization of bodies that deviate from white cis-heteropatriarchal identities. As such, the perpetuation of such harmful theories continues to pathologize, biologize, and ultimately dehumanize children and families that exist outside of this norm. This excessive colonial and hierarchical categorization and control of children continues to unfold, whilst juxtaposed against calls and cited ministerial and higher education commitments to human rights, equity, and inclusion. Although students in pre-service education programs increasingly identify outside of white cis-heteropatriarchal identities, pedagogical approaches to pre-service

educational programs remain inherently racist, ableist, sanist, heteronormative, homophobic and transphobic. Reconceptualist approaches (MacNaughton and Davis, 2008; Pacini-Ketchabaw and Nxumalo, 2010; Taylor, 2011) to thinking and re-thinking children and childhoods are largely omitted from pre-service programs and as such exist on the margins of pre-service programs. By drawing on the concept of 'epistemic injustice,' in this paper, we argue that developmental psychology is the epicenter of epistemic injustice in pre-service teacher education programs through the lens of testimonial injustice (Fricker, 2017; Medina, 2016). In this vein, the testimonies and perspectives of white, cis-gender, heterosexual, able-bodied males are the only narratives that are considered to be true and believable, whereby the testimonies and lived experiences of Black, Brown, queer, disabled, mad, and poor children and families are fundamentally questioned, doubted, and deemed inferior. Thus, we posit that such testimonial injustices reinforce the settler-colonial role of schools and education as sites of violence and harm. We provide thoughts for new directions in educational pre-service programs to promote onto-epistemological diversity.

2. *Kristina Fuentes, Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital*

Non-presenting authors: Shaelynn Hsu, York University; Stuti Patel, KITE Research Institute, University Health Network; Rehabilitation Science Institute, University of Toronto; Sally Lindsay, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, University of Toronto

More than just double discrimination: A scoping review of the experiences and impact of ableism and racism in employment

Research has shed light on the employment barriers faced by individuals with disabilities, and by racialized people. The challenges faced by those belonging to both marginalized groups are less well-understood, even though they make up a growing proportion of the population. Focusing on how ableism and racism intersect in the workplace and labour market is an important first step in addressing this gap in knowledge. It is also a step toward addressing the lack of attention to disability in much of the existing intersectionality research, including within the discipline of sociology. To understand how ableism and racism intersect to shape employment experiences and outcomes. Seven international databases were searched, covering the period from 2000-2022. Four reviewers independently conducted the screening using Covidence software, and data extraction and analysis were performed on 44 articles that met our inclusion criteria. A narrative synthesis approach was used wherein findings were synthesized and organized into key themes pertaining to the research question. The findings highlighted rates of workplace ableism and racism (including discrimination allegations and perceived discrimination); types of experiences arising from the intersection of ableism and racism (including unique stereotyping and systemic and institutional discrimination); and the role of other socio-demographic variables, including gender, sexual identity, age and socioeconomic background. The intersection of ableism and racism had an impact on labour market outcomes, well-being in the workplace, and career/professional advancement. Our review offers some support for intersectionality theory, which proposes that simple additive approaches (e.g., "double discrimination") are insufficient for capturing the full experiences of people belonging to multiple marginalized identities. Racialized people with disabilities face complex challenges to

finding and maintaining employment and they may need specialized and targeted supports and services stemming from the particular forms of discrimination that they encounter.

3. *Viviane Josewski, University of Northern British Columbia/National Collaborating Centre for Indigenous Health; Marina Morrow, York University*

British Columbia's mental health system: Addressing systemic human rights issues

In British Columbia (BC), Canada, mental health reforms over the last decade have moved back and forth between calls for practices that restrict human rights and those that are rooted in equity and social justice. In this presentation, we explore some of these tensions and their implications for human rights and equity in mental health care by critically analyzing three policies guiding mental health reform in BC using an intersectionality-based policy framework. Specifically, we interrogate the effects of a biomedical and individualized framing of mental health and substance use. We argue that such a framing is buttressed by neoliberal ideology and lays the groundwork for public and professional acceptance of coercive practices with particular consequences for Indigenous and racialized populations. This framing is juxtaposed with a holistic wellness and trauma-informed policy framework anchored by an understanding of the impact of colonization. However, what is missing in both policy framings is a full account of the documented ongoing human rights violations experienced by many people accessing BC's mental health system. Our analysis shows how applying an intersectionality-based policy framework allows for a deeper exploration of the complex, interlocking systems of power and oppression that give rise to these human rights violations for multiply marginalized communities, including Indigenous and racialized individuals and youth, who experience mental health challenges. We conclude with a discussion of the important role that decolonizing and intersectional approaches play for capturing the complexities of systemic inequities and advancing mental healthcare that protects and promotes mental wellbeing and human rights. Applying an intersectional human rights-based framework underscores the need for transformative change. Such change will only come when human rights violations and coercion in the mental health care system are understood as forms of structural violence that systematically undermine mental wellbeing, both individually and collectively.

4. *Carly Christensen, University of British Columbia; Leyton Schnellert, University of British Columbia*

Re-designing teacher education through centring disability justice

Embracing human intersectionality and fostering equity within schools requires re-designing teacher education. Including disability justice as a core component of teacher education could enable a re-imagining of disability within classrooms. Decades into the struggle for all students to be educated together, classroom teachers grapple with the reflexivity required to explore their beliefs about disability. Often within educational settings, disability is decontextualized and considered from a deficit perspective (Purach et al., 2021). Framing disability as socially-constructed and not residing within students but rather the interaction of students with inaccessible environments (Ashby, 2012) could change how teachers interact and respond to the needs of all students. The focus of this study is the re-design of teacher education for a cohort of 36 teacher candidates to centre disability justice from a generative and proactive perspective.

This is an intersectional approach that conceptualizes social justice teacher education to include disability. UBC's teacher education program has one course concerning students with disabilities offered at the end of the program after the certifying practicum. The lack of disability-related content throughout the program and alongside other identities unintentionally reinforces the erasure of disability from social justice efforts and perpetuates discrimination. Our re-design invites teacher candidates to re-imagine disability as a valued and intersectional identity. Disrupting the current UBC program's lack of disability content in the first two terms, disability justice is embedded throughout content and assignments of the Middle Years/Self-Regulated Learning Cohort. The revised program includes: knowledge-building events, assignments that centre disability, and building a digital repository of resources. We will report on data (interviews, assignments) to examine teacher candidates' beliefs and practices related to disability alongside other intersectional and socially-constructed identities. This self-study research strives to facilitate more nuanced understandings of multiply-marginalized communities to recognize disabled students as pedagogical resources in inclusive classrooms.

Sexualities I: Theoretical Approaches

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS8A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: In-person

This is an open session on sexuality. It invited papers that make theoretical and/or empirical contributions to the sociological study of sexualities.

Organizers and Chairs: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Presentations

1. *Toby Anne Finlay, York University*

Mourning The End of Men: Cisgender Plasticity and Heterosexual Melancholia

This paper will conduct a critical analysis of the Tucker Carlson original, 'The End of Men', from perspectives in feminist science studies and transgender studies. Treating this 'documentary' as an exemplary (if absurd and conspiracy-laden) case of reactionary, right-wing discourses about masculinity and biological sex, this paper will elucidate the interrelations between anxieties about endocrine disrupting chemicals and the cultural politics of masculinity. First, I will contextualize the discourses about endocrine disruption within the feminist science studies literatures concerning the discovery of sex hormones in biomedicine and the associated medical regulation of sex/gender. Drawing on the notion of plasticity developed within transgender

studies (Amin 2020), I will argue that contemporary forms of hormonal variation constitute an elaboration of the malleability of the sexed body in its constitutive interrelations with the environment. Then, I will trace the discursive slippages between endocrine disruption and 'declining masculinity' in which the narrowing of potential health impacts to issues of gendered representation evinces an injurious (and homoerotic) attachment to the male body. Taking up Judith Butler's (1997) theory of heterosexual melancholia, I will argue that these discourses acquire their authoritative force from a felt sense of pre-emptive foreclosure that produces a melancholic attachment to these so-called lost masculinities. Contrary to these reactionary masculinities, I advance an alternative imagining of masculinity and biological sex that can be rejoined with feminist, queer, and trans perspectives on gender.

2. *Felix Dusseau, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Naming pluralities: plural relationships and intimacy categorization

During the last decades, the intimate sphere gradually evolved and became detraditionalized, in particular through the queer and feminist movements' influence. However, even if love and sexual exclusivity remains a structuring norm of intimate relationships (Piazzesi et al., 2020), alternative forms emerging against the monogamous model have gradually gained visibility (Rubel and Burleigh, 2020). In this context, we are particularly interested in relational modes that include a theoretical plurality of partners and where everyone involved give agreement for relationship opening (Matsick et al., 2014). However, a question arises: how can these relational pluralities be named, and based on what criteria? Beyond the simple naming of practices that are not new (Chaumier, 2004), these divisions inform us about the relationship individuals have with love, the couple, sexuality, and more widely, intimacy. Properly defining them is also necessary to accurately target the growing number of studies focused on relational pluralities (Ferrer, 2021). This presentation will provide an opportunity to explore these divisions, highlight the academic debates around the definition of plural relationships, as well as situate the intimate within the experience of the modern social condition (Martuccelli, 2017). Understanding how these relational pluralities are named is essential to grasp their issues, shedding light on norms in the field of intimacy (Brake, 2011), showing their diversity, and reimagining freer and more egalitarian relationships considering the social upheavals of recent decades.

3. *Douglas William Hanes, Stony Brook Medicine & University of Toronto*

Queer Studies and the Politics of Recognition

Since the 1990s, queer theory has shifted scholarly norms for the empirical study of sexual- and gender-minoritized groups: in response to queer criticisms of objectification, exploitation, stigmatization, and misrepresentation by researchers, new practices have become expected. These include acknowledgment of researchers' own positionality; attention to intersectionality and identity diversity; greater involvement by research subjects and their communities; and greater faithfulness to those subjects' self-representation and -understanding, in particular through choices about categories and terminology. This paper seeks to uncover the assumptions about the relationship between research, researchers, and queer communities by turning to the politics of recognition. While recognition, as theorized by Charles Taylor and Axel Honneth, was central to debates over multiculturalism and accommodation during the 1990s and early 2000s,

its role in queer studies' development at the same time has not been heretofore elucidated. And yet there are striking parallels: queer criticisms of empirical research—and the norms that arose in response—are premised on assumptions about the power of research and researchers in a homo- and transphobic society. Specifically, criticisms of misrepresentation, of categorization and terminological choice (including resistance to the necessity of categorization and identities at all) reflect an understanding of misrecognition as intrinsically harmful and recognition as normative, if not ethically and politically necessary. Understood in this light, we can begin to interrogate the scholarly and political consequences of these queer demands for recognition, and the trade-offs they have imposed on research and researchers. Such questions include: do self-presentations of positionality affect research output and conclusions? How powerful is scholarship in light of the neo-liberalization of the university and the resurgent far-right? Are self-understandings always the most useful—or even accurate—bases for scholarly inquiry?

4. *Brian Schram, University of Waterloo*

Strange Bedfellows: Surveillance, National Security, and the Making of Gay Male Identity (1939-1970)

This paper traces the ongoing relationship between surveillance technologies, national security discourse, and shifting cultural notions of sexual “otherness”. Covering the period immediately prior to the Second World War up until the end of the Cold War, it illuminates how surveillance gives rise to not only new regimes of Queer oppression, but also new possibilities for Queer identity and ontology. Drawing on Puar’s highly influential and oft-cited *Territorist Assemblages* (2007), this paper forges an important connection between Queerness, statecraft, and national security, with respect to the political history of Canada and America in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Century. In doing so, this analysis reveals how the definition of Queerness, and the technologies used to capture and describe it, coevolved in response to a series of crises. I argue that, at each of these points of rupture, Queerness was redefined and reterritorialized in relation to novel assemblages of national security discourse, surveillance technology, and potential Queer lifeways. The result is a long historical trajectory of techno-social coproduction with respect to both the identification of Queer persons and the various rationales surrounding their exclusion and abjection.

[Sociology of Medicine, Health, and Illness: Healthcare and healthcare institutions](#)

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA1C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session invites papers that focus on the theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues pertaining to the sociology of healthcare. The session will examine provision of health care services, healthcare institutions and organizations.

Organizers: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Chair: Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Presentations

1. *Nahid Rahimipour Anaraki, Memorial University*

Non-presenting authors: Meghraj Mukhopadhyay, Memorial University; Jennifer Jewer, Memorial University; Holly Etchegary, Memorial University; Christopher Patey, Memorial University; Paul Norman, Carbonear Institute for Rural Research and Innovation by the Sea; Oliver Hurley, Memorial University

Barriers and Facilitators to Implementation of a Quality Improvement Program in Emergency Departments

There are several challenges that are realized in the implementation of e-health systems which often crossover silos beyond technology. To confront these disparate challenges, it becomes imperative to consider the broader spectrum of the intervention's barriers and facilitators. This study aims to identify and explore barriers and facilitators prior to the implementation of an e-health system—namely SurgeCon in emergency departments (EDs). Data were collected by means of qualitative and quantitative methods— i.e., semi-structured interviews, patient-reported experience and satisfaction surveys, and structured observations from two rural and two urban EDs in the Eastern Health region of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 31 healthcare providers including, physicians, nurses, managers were conducted. Furthermore, 341 patient-reported experience and satisfaction surveys provided open-ended questions which were utilized to assess the experiences of patients receiving care at four EDs. Members of the research team and champions (i.e., nurses) undertook structured observations at the respective EDs. The grounded theory was subsequently utilized to analyze the extracted data. This study found that healthcare providers confront distinct barriers at multiple levels, which impact the successful uptake of the intervention. The key set of extracted five facilitator-barrier pairs are: 1) management and leadership, (2) communications and network, (3) previous experience of interventions, (4) need for change, (5) available resources. In the complex organizational structure of EDs, exploring barriers and facilitators is an imperative precursor to gauge the efficacy and efficiency of the implementation process of e-health systems. This study extends on the findings in relevant literature and provides comprehensive strategies to overcome barriers and enhance facilitators.

2. *Syeda Nayab Bukhari, Concordia University*

Community Organizations Serving Older Adults During the Covid -19 Pandemic: Challenges And Strategies To Meet The Needs Of Their Clients

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented challenges to communities around the world, and older adults are among the populations most affected. Community organizations (COs) serving older adults play a crucial role in providing support, resources, and services to this vulnerable population, but the pandemic has placed a significant strain on their operations. The purpose of this paper is to present findings from a needs assessment of community organizations serving older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic in Montreal and adjacent areas. The study was conducted using qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews with the executive directors, managers, social workers, and front-line staff members from a purposive sample of various community organizations. The study aimed to identify the challenges and needs of these organizations and to understand how they adapted to the changing environment brought about by the pandemic. The findings of the study indicate that community organizations serving older adults were facing a range of challenges, including increased mental health issues (among clients and the staff members of the COs); lack of organizational capacity and experience to deal with the Covid-related challenges; insufficient and unsustainable funding and resources; barriers to outreaching the most vulnerable groups (e.g., minority communities); barrier in digital service delivery model; and the need for simplified, accessible, and participatory research to improve the programming of COs. In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has created significant challenges for community organizations serving older adults, but these organizations continue to play a critical role in providing support and resources to this vulnerable population. There is a need for increased support from government and community partners in order to continue providing essential services to older adults during and after the pandemic.

3. *Emily Reid-Musson, St. Francis Xavier University*

Non-presenting authors: Katie Aubrecht, St. Francis Xavier University; Christine Kelly, University of Manitoba; Mark G. Embrett, Dalhousie University; Shanthi Johnson, University of Alberta; Marilyn Macdonald, Dalhousie University; Meaghan Sim, Nova Scotia Health

Conditions of Homecare Workers' (In)Visibility in Nova Scotia: Insights from a Sociology of Dementia

Home care involves skilled, relational work that is crucial to meeting the social care needs and improving health outcomes of community-dwelling older people. Home care is increasingly recognized as a key component of the health care system, helping people avoid or delay admission to long-term care facilities and hospitals while alleviating strain on unpaid family caregivers. Though there are multiple policy models in Canada for delivering government funded home care services for older people, service delivery invariably depends on the availability and appropriateness of care services. The challenges of providing home care in rural and remote communities and those with higher proportions of people with care needs are especially pressing. Such is the case in Nova Scotia (NS), which has the highest prevalence of disability and population aging in Canada. In NS, homecare delivery depends on care provided by home support workers, including Continuing Care Assistants who assist clients with activities of daily living in private homes. Workers are employed by agencies or are directly employed or self-employed. This presentation shares findings from a qualitative sociological research program on equity in dementia care involving an environmental scan of community-based services and supports. First, we assess how and why outcomes related to homecare providers, including homecare workers, are relatively invisible within home care funding policy for eligible recipients living with dementia

in NS. Second, we address this invisibility by tackling the question ‘who are homecare workers in NS and what are their conditions of work?’. We situate these issues within feminist political economy and sociology of dementia perspectives.

4. *Nadine Ijaz, Carleton University*

Policies informing the use of unconventional ('traditional and complementary medicine') therapeutics by Canadian medical doctors: a critical discourse analysis

A minority of Canadian medical doctors (MD) incorporate into clinical practice a range of unconventional therapeutic approaches--sometimes termed ‘traditional and complementary medicine’ (T&CM)--that fall outside of the boundaries of conventional biomedical epistemology and practice. Many T&CM practices (e.g., acupuncture, mindfulness, herbal medicine) have roots in Indigenous knowledge systems worldwide. Physician regulators in six Canadian provinces and one territory currently articulate policies and/or practice standards for MDs’ use of T&CM. Engaging Bacchi’s poststructuralist approach to critical discursive policy analysis, we intertextually analyse the policies’ conceptual underpinnings and contextual implications. Overall, the policies affirm MDs’ (limited) right to use T&CM therapies, while supporting patient autonomy in choosing T&CM care. Across all policies, three interlinked discourses—focused on ethics, evidence, safety—together constitute T&CM therapies as suspect or deviant unless explicitly substantiated using conventional bioscientific means. The Yukon policy, an outlier, uniquely requires that MDs receive explicit regulatory approval to use any T&CM therapy. Despite increasing biomedical evidence for many T&CM therapies (e.g., acupuncture), no Canadian MD regulator specifies training or practice standards for any T&CM therapy, reinforcing such practices’ ‘outsider’ status. This is in stark contrast to the recent recognition of ‘integrative medicine’ (which incorporates evidence-informed T&CM therapeutics) as an official MD specialty (with distinct entry standards) in the United States, a context of greater medical privatization. Further, the analysed Canadian MD policies’ ‘othering’ of unconventional therapeutics, and implicit dismissal of non-biomedical epistemologies, appears at odds with discourses of cultural humility and epistemic pluralism evident in other Canadian MD policy documents, such as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons’ Indigenous Health Values and Principles Statement. Ultimately, the analysed policies discursively echo the decoupling / misappropriation of many T&CM therapeutics from their Indigenous and otherwise-distinctive epistemic frameworks in dominant Canadian culture, while reinforcing biomedical epistemology’s supremacy within the MD profession.

[Sociology of Space, Place, and Time](#)

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

We welcomed any research that contributes to the sociology of space, place, and time. Social processes occur in space and over time. They are intertwined with spatiality and temporality. Everything we study is emplaced, and place plays an agentic role in social processes. In this session, we consider research on the sociology of home, immigration and belonging, cinema and place, music and place, collective memory, sociology of space, sociology of time, temporal resistance, spatial and temporal inequality, space and social movements, etc., from theoretical as well as empirical perspectives.

Organizers and Chairs: Pouya Morshedi, Memorial University; Foroogh Mohammadi, Memorial University

Presentations

1. *Atinuke Tihamiyu, Memorial University*

Post-migration and Integration experiences during COVID-19 pandemic in Canada: A case study of African newcomer immigrants in St. John's, NL.

Multiculturalism policy, labour shortage and various permanency residency pathways have increased the number of immigrants in Newfoundland and Labrador. These immigrants are faced with various post-migration experiences; however, existing studies on immigrants' lived experiences in Newfoundland and Labrador mainly categorize immigrants homogeneously as international students, permanent residents, and temporary foreign workers. Thereby lumping their experiences into one as immigrants' experience, although their experiences vary based on their skin colour, accent, identity, and pre-migration expectations. Aside from this, the COVID-19 pandemic changed the employment landscape from physical to virtual and reduced social gatherings to the barest in Newfoundland and Labrador. Thereby making the integration process even more difficult for newcomers, especially Africans who rely on informal social connections to access information about housing, employment, and other social institutions. Hence, this paper aims to understand the post-migration experience of African newcomer immigrants who migrated during the pandemic, with a focus on their economic, housing, and social experiences. The paper utilizes data from semi-structured interviews conducted with African immigrants who migrated in 2019 and reside in St. John's, NL. Findings show that African immigrants experiences changed during the pandemic within the labour market, housing, and social spheres. This has policy implications for immigrants' attraction and retention in Newfoundland and Labrador.

2. *Tiffany Hall, University of Manitoba*

Materiality Matters: objects, materiality, and practices in cluttered homes

Hoarding disorder is defined as "the acquisition of, and failure to discard, possessions which appear to be useless or of limited values" (Frost and Gross, 1993) and is dominantly studied as a mental health condition in the medical field. This approach overlooks the social and cultural aspects of hoarding such as interior design, collecting, and discarding. Cultural researchers are beginning to consider clutter and hoarding from a more material perspective, asking questions about the importance of display, memory and materiality, and object animism. Among these developments is a renewed call for in-home observation and interviewing (See Woodward 2015;

2021). This paper uses data from in-home interviews, photos, and floor plans to investigate how materiality and objects inside of the cluttered home impact how individuals move and live in everyday life. Using a practice theory lens, I investigate how the structure, layout, and affordances of the home enables or disables certain ways of living. Preliminary analysis suggests that organization, furniture placement, and 'materials at hand' exist in limited ways according to the materiality of the home. Thus, the brick and mortar of a space may dictate the type of movement and practices that are available to an owner, which also impacts how objects operate in a space. While some small spaces become more functional due to 'power stances', larger spaces become problematic due to a lack of use. This paper contributes to in-home and object oriented qualitative methods and a growing cultural approach to hoarding behaviour.

3. *Jeffrey Stepnisky, MacEwan University*

Maintaining the Sacred Place: Collective Memory and Ukraine's Alleyway of the Heavenly Hundred

In this presentation, I discuss the commemoration of the Ukrainian Revolution of Dignity (2013-14) at Ukraine's central square, the Maidan Nezalezhnosti. The Maidan Nezalezhnosti was the center of the revolution. In the final days of the Revolution, nearly 50 protestors were killed by state security forces on a street that leads onto the Maidan: Instytutska street. After the Revolution, the section of the street on which the protestors were killed was renamed the Alleyway of the Heavenly Hundred. Immediately after the Revolution, the Alleyway attracted informal memorials and later a small chapel. It has been the center of frequent commemorative activity. The Alleyway is also the site that has been chosen for the construction of a Memorial and Museum for the Revolution, the Maidan Museum. In this paper, I focus on how the space on the Alleyway and the Maidan itself has been transformed and managed since the Revolution. I emphasize several key examples: efforts to preserve graffiti art made during the Revolution; efforts to preserve bullet holes made by snipers in buildings and planters; and conflicts over "profane" events in the space. I will discuss the tensions that come with the need to transform the space to commemorate the revolution versus maintaining the space as it appeared at the end of the Revolution. This leads to larger questions about the authenticity of memory and its connection to space and place.

[Still the Exception? The Ascent of Right-Wing Populism\(s\) in Canada](#)

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM7

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

The notion of Canadian "exceptionalism" has become a mainstay in the expanding literature on populism. According to research, a combination of forces – including regionalism, party political

strategies deriving from the first-past-the-post electoral system, and the significance of multiculturalism to public policy and identity – have hindered the nationwide success of right-wing populist movements in Canada. Yet, the recent ascent of right-wing parties (e.g., People's Party of Canada, Conservative Party of Quebec), leaders (e.g., Pierre Poilievre, Danielle Smith), and movements (e.g., the "Freedom Convoy") who use populist rhetoric to foster antagonism between the "people" and the "elite" belies this tale of exceptionalism.

This interdisciplinary panel offers a timely opportunity to reflect on the what, the why, and the how of right-wing Canadian populisms. Featured works highlight a range of themes, including: the supply and demand factors that enable and impede populism in provincial and federal politics, the salience of nativism and anti-immigrant sentiment to populist political movements in Canada, and the implications of emerging populisms on the Canadian landscape of rights (including linguistic, religious, and reproductive) and legality.

This is a joint session of the Canadian Sociological Association and the Canadian Political Science Association.

Organizers: Emily Laxer, Glendon College, York University, Efe Peker, University of Ottawa

Panelists

- Emily Laxer, York University
- F. Guillaume Dufour, Université du Québec à Montréal
- Kelly Gordon, McGill University
- Bessma Momani, University of Waterloo
- Jean-Francois Belanger, University of Waterloo

Women's Caucus

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM12

Session Format: Roundtable

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

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.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Violence, victimization, and workspaces

Wednesday May 31 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Violence and Society, Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

Work spaces provide opportunity for abuse which, in other more public spaces, may be considered criminal. For example, employers are being forced to reckon with unhealthy and abusive aspects of work, including criminal activity, recent developments in anti-harassment legislation across provinces, legislation dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder, and disability claims as a result of work. Papers in this session will look at all aspects of workplace harm, potential harm, and resilience of those who have experienced harm in work spaces (work, school, volunteer spaces, etc.).

Organizer and Chair: Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University

Presentations

1. *Sabreena Delhon, The Samara Centre for Democracy; Vijai Kumar, The Samara Centre for Democracy*

Non-presenting author: Alex MacIsaac, The Samara Centre for Democracy

Hazard on the Floor: Evaluating Working Conditions in the House of Commons

The house of commons is commonly viewed as a place where working conditions are legislated, rather than a place of work itself. But when we consider parliament as a workspace, we see that high volumes of online toxicity, harassment, and online threats contribute to a dangerous working landscape for elected officials. The working conditions in parliament are increasingly stressful, intimidating, and unrewarding. How can we expect our elected officials to take proactive steps to legislate workplaces that respect human dignity, when their own workspace is one characterized by harassment and online violence? Additionally, how can we ensure diverse voices are shaping those decisions when many Canadians do not enter politics due to the potential for harassment? At the samara centre for democracy, our two flagship projects attempt to better understand the working conditions for elected officials. Our Sambot Project monitors the experiences of Canadian elected officials, employing machine learning to measure toxic discourse on twitter during Canadian elections. Our MP exit interview project gathers oral histories from former members of parliament to glean critical information about the realities of their working conditions. To better understand how to create a safe workspace in parliament that supports democratic processes, we must grapple with the online toxicity that threatens representativeness in our democracy. Additionally, letting MPS simply walk away from public life without gathering information is letting data disappear down the drain—they have critical knowledge about working conditions that should be captured and used to bring clarity to

parliament, and to drive positive change to keep our institutions both safe and responsive. Together, these insights can produce actionable recommendations. This talk will share recent findings from these two projects on the civic harms created by suboptimal working conditions, and propose potential solutions that would improve workspaces for MPS.

2. Alicia Clifford, McMaster University

Reconciling the Indigenization of Correctional Service Canada's Workforce: Re-imagining a Colonial System or Expanding Colonial Violence?

Correctional Service Canada (CSC) has attempted to address the over-representation of Indigenous peoples through various indigenization efforts for the past two decades. For example, they now offer Indigenous-specific programming and have targeted recruitment strategies to attract Indigenous peoples to their workforce. Although there is a growing body of research examining the effects of Indigenous-specific programming (e.g., Clifford and Henry, 2022; Tetrault, 2022), there remains a dearth regarding the effectiveness and impacts of targeted hiring initiatives within Canadian penitentiaries from the perspective of employees and inmates. In the process, one must consider that historical and contemporary carceral practices are embedded in racist, heteronormative patriarchal settler colonial ideologies (Clifford and Henry, 2022; Chartrand, 2019; Comack, 2012; Monchalin, 2016; Monture-Angus, 1999). Therefore, CSC needs Indigenous bodies to enter the federal penitentiary system to continue. But, more importantly, it also needs Indigenous workers in that same system. If that is the case, it is imperative to consider whether Indigenous workforce members are a way to re-imagine a pathway forward for the colonial carceral network. Or do workers become enmeshed in a system that perpetuates settler colonial violence where the oppressed become the oppressors and the line blurs between victim and offender? Without fundamental changes to the culture of these institutions, this could pose a significant risk at the institutional and individual levels, such as increased levels of burnout, attrition amongst workforce members, and violence that targets inmates. If this is the case, how do we reconcile the fact that the CSC requires Indigenous peoples to regulate and simultaneously act as regulators that enable violence? For this reason, there is a need to critically evaluate targeted hiring programs within the CSC to determine the relative impacts on the very workers it seeks to employ.

3. Adriana Berlingieri, Western University; Alexa Clerke, Western University

Non-presenting author: Barb MacQuarrie, Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children, Western University

Best and promising practices to end gender-based harassment and violence (GBHV) at work: a multi-pronged approach

Recent research confirms that harassment and violence remain pervasive and destructive problems across all occupations and sectors in Canada with profound consequences for everyone – workers, families, communities, workplaces, and government. The identification, design, and use of organizational practices to prevent and respond to GBHV at work represents one of the largest research and knowledge gaps in the field of workplace harassment and violence. This presentation shares the findings from a project, funded by SSHRC and WAGE, which gathers what is known about best and promising practices from a critical and intersectional perspective. The

goal of the project is to provide guidance and practical information to employers, unions, and government on how to effectively prevent and respond to workplace GBHV and inequities in the world of work. A comprehensive strategy with multiple interrelated practices is key to preventing GBHV and mediating negative effects. Such a strategy cannot view or design anti-harassment and violence organizational practices as distinct from those countering inequities in the workplace (Berlingieri, 2015). The project uses a critical and practice-based (also referred to as process-based) approach. This theoretical approach allows a view of practices as networks of interrelated processes that are capable of shaping peoples experiences, the meaning of those experiences, and actions taken. The aim, therefore, is to move beyond describing prevention and intervention practices toward how they can be designed and used to bring about a transformative shift enabling long-term, systemic change and how they can mitigate risks, challenges, and barriers for groups of workers who are at greater risk of GBHV due to their social identity and employment status.

4. *Elizabeth Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan; Xing Luo, University of Saskatchewan*
Harassment in platform work: a theoretical exploration

In the burgeoning debates on platform work, a critical examination of harassment in platform work beyond specific examples or cases studies is currently missing. Further, the large body of scholarship on workplace harassment assumes, often implicitly, that work is managed by humans. The purpose of this paper is to explore harassment in the context of work managed by algorithms. Literature on harassment and platform work collected from seven social science databases is reviewed and thematized. Our theoretical point of departure lies in labour process theory since harassment is understood within the labour process framework as a function of the organization of work, not simply as hostile behaviours between individuals. In this paper, the potentials, conditions, and limits of labour process theory are explored in service of future empirical studies of harassment in platform work. Our findings suggest that harassment in platform work results from specific human decisions inherent in the design of the algorithms controlling the labour process of platform workers. The paper contributes theoretical insights regarding an under-developed area of labour process theory and workplace harassment and to the rapidly growing literature on platform work.

5. *Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University*
Non-presenting authors: Kyle Killian, Capella University; Benjamin Roebuck, Office of the Federal Ombudsman for Victims of Crime; Diana McGlinchey, Victimology Research Centre, Algonquin College; Alyssa Ferns, Victimology Research Centre, Algonquin College; Pauline Sakauye, Victimology Research Centre, Algonquin College; Areeba Ahmad, Victimology Research Centre, Algonquin College; Aisling McCoy, Victimology Research Centre, Algonquin College; Nicolette A. Prashad, Victimology Research Centre, Algonquin College
Self-care and Vicarious Resilience in Victim Advocates: A National Study

Studies show that self-care practices can mitigate the negative effects of trauma associated with victim service work. Despite this, many victim advocates do not participate in regular self-care activities. In this paper, we analyze data from the national study Victim Services and Vicarious Resilience to better understand the connection between self care and happiness. Our

sample includes 915 survey participants, 24 qualitative interviews, and 19 focus group participants. We use the Time Spent in Coping Strategies Scale (TSCSS) and compare it with participants' response to the statement "I am happy" and participants' mean scores on the Vicarious Resilience Scale (VRS). Quantitative findings demonstrate a significant positive correlation between self-care activities and reported happiness, and a significant positive correlation between reported happiness and VRS scores. Qualitative findings point to the barriers that victim advocates face in trying to practice self care; often, these are related to the burden of self-care being placed on the individuals with heavy workloads, without appropriate workplace scaffolding for effective self-care practice. These findings demonstrate the importance of having the organization take an active role in promoting and facilitating self-care activities.

Conceptualizing and applying relational sociology

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RES1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Relational Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Relational sociology is a research field that has been on the rise in recent years as demonstrated by the works of Donati, Emirbayer, Crossley and Dépelteau. This is an exciting moment as interest in the field is growing and sociological work that uses this approach is expanding. Relational sociology has the potential to re-imagine knowledge production and presentation beyond mainstream sociological approaches. Researchers coming from different theoretical backgrounds and studying different empirical objects are therefore invited to engage in a dialog with each other to explore the dynamic, fluid and processual aspects of social life (relations). Presentations focus on: (i) theoretical issues within one paradigm or across the entire field, (ii) theoretical formulations of relational sociology to approach specific areas of study, (iii) relational analyses of empirical phenomena or (iv) radical/deep relationism's potential for re-imagining social life.

Organizers: Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University; Christopher Powell, Toronto Metropolitan University

Chair: Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations

1. *Lara Farah, York University*

Confronting the Agency and Structure Binary in Displacement Contexts: A Relational Approach

The 1951 Geneva Convention's legal definition of refugee (someone who fled their country of origin for fear of persecution) entrenches a distinction between two types of migrations, forced and voluntary, that has prompted an ongoing politicized debate around eligibility for refugee

status. This binary conceals the real drivers for seeking refuge and limits our understanding of 'refugee agency' and its relation to both constraining and enabling structures. The modern debate over the primacy of agency or structure in the social sciences emanates from a Cartesian legacy of categorizing the world into dualisms: subject/object, internal/external, and absolute freedom/strict determinism (Law, 2004; Barad, 2007). This either/or dichotomy has plagued sociology from its inception (Christian Smith, 2010:231) inducing binary thinking that still prevails in the social sciences (Rosiek et al., 2019). A central task for both structuration theory and critical realism is to overcome this binary by advancing a framework that links agency and structure. However, the two paradigms are traditionally conceived as opposing, advocating for either the duality of structure (structurationists) or analytical dualism (critical realists) (Archer, 2000). The paper examines whether this opposition can be reconciled through juxtaposing Anthony Giddens' structuration theory – which reinforces the interdependency of agency and structure (the duality of structures) with Christian Smith's critical realist concept of emergence – a process within which causal capacities of personhood and structures are produced and reproduced through different levels of social interaction between the material human body and structures (2010:454). Through this dialogue, the paper examines whether these ontologies are useful in highlighting the rather heterogenous, and often fragmented, experiences of displaced persons.

2. *Zoltan Lakatos, Budapest University of Technology and Economics*

The Cultural Essentialist Template of EU Policy to Curtail "Foreign Interference"

This study looks at how the essentialist conception of culture as "software of the mind" (Hofstede) percolates from a tradition in value research into policymaking and vice versa in the case of the European Union's policy to counter "foreign information manipulation and interference" (FIMI). At the core of this is a resolution adopted by the European Parliament in the early stage of Russia's aggression against Ukraine that gives consent to the EU-wide ban of Kremlin-affiliated media and calls for, among other steps, increased surveillance of citizens' online activity and funding a "fact-checking" bureaucracy. While conflicting with the civil liberties enshrined in the EU's foundational treaties, such restrictions are a matter of course in governance as biopolitics (Foucault) where cultural values "guide" citizens' behavior and constitute vulnerabilities that hostile operators may exploit. Branded as public sanitation measures, censorship and policing the public sphere thus spare the effort to grasp the complexity of the challenges (Brexit, the electoral success of fringe political actors, xenophobia, disinformation campaigns, anti-vaccine activism, etc.) that are evoked as justifications. Integral to this process is the European Commission's science and knowledge service where inputs from the social sciences are screened via preconceptions compatible with commodified politics. This is matched by the EU's R&D grant scheme (Horizon Europe) whose work program in the field of governance frames the research calls, including with regard to FIMI, in a substantialist worldview. Applicants not adhering to this template would need to deconstruct it in their funding proposals — an unlikely scenario given that the deliverables are supposed to be in line with the Commission's policy objectives.

3. *Joonatan Nõgisto, Tallinn University*

Non-presenting author: Peeter Selg, Tallinn University

The Grounds of Relational Explanation

Relational sociologists are united in emphasizing the special role that social relations play in illuminating the social world. However, there has been little explicit attention to how a relational perspective fits with and enables specific kinds of social scientific achievement, such as description, interpretation, or explanation. Methodological development within relational sociology requires greater clarity on scientific objectives along with criteria for success and failure. This paper focuses on 'explanation' as a goal within relational sociology. How can relational sociology offer novel and insightful explanatory knowledge on the 'why' of social phenomena? What characterizes the explanatory commitments of relational sociology and distinguishes explanatory success from failure? This paper explicates a concept of relational explanation – a distinctive form of social scientific constitutive explanation that is characteristic of the research programme of relational sociology. Recent developments on metaphysical grounding and constitutive explanation in analytic metaphysics and philosophy of science are used to construct a concept of relational explanation as explaining interdependent social phenomena through abductive inference to their common ground in features of dynamic and unfolding social relations. Focusing on the inherently abductive nature of relational explanation, the specificity of abduction is then clarified in view of the two prevalent logics in scientific thinking – induction and deduction – to demonstrate the essentially processual and relational character of abduction. Abduction is a processual movement from puzzling empirical phenomenon to theoretical propositions and other observations making it intelligible and then back to the phenomenon through which both the identity of the phenomenon as well as the corresponding theoretical premises and statuses of other observations can change, and the process is never completely final, since the “final” result itself is a part of the process. To illustrate how such explanations work, the paper considers paradigmatic examples of relational explanation in the social sciences.

4. *Christopher Powell, Toronto Metropolitan University*

Relational Objectivity and Critical Irrealism

In an age of zombie objectivity, relational sociology needs to theorize how the experience of objectivity is socially produced and the political work that objectivities perform. This paper explores the implications of a simple thesis: that in the context of a culture that radically divides the universe of phenomena into 'objective' and 'subjective', people experience something as more objective the more it coheres with their personal network of human and other-than-human relations. Hence the coexistence of multiple, fractal objectivities within the same Euclidean social space; hence the inseparability of objectivity from power, the centrality of white-supremacist, settler-colonial, heteropatriarchal capitalism in the constitutions of objectivities. Objectivity is political, a certain form of political consensus or pseudoconsensus on how to perform certain epistemic relations, and so inevitably infused with all the oppressions of the modern world-system. Given these oppressions, and the postmodern decline of metanarratives, it's tempting to declare that objectivity is dead. But appeals to objectivity remain irresistible: to the right, for instance, in transphobic discourse; to the centre, in climate change science; to the left, in the

constitution of revolutionary working-class consciousness. It's the latter that concerns me in particular: how will the global economy produce and allocate social goods democratically, without some form of epistemic consensus, or metaconsensus? To grapple with this problem, it may help to practice irrealism: the act of suspending judgment about what "is" or "is not" real, in order to examine how social actors relate to produce local and contingent objectivities. Irrealism can help us to negotiate among multiple objectivities without seeking immediately collapse them into one.

5. *Monica Sanchez-Flores, Thompson Rivers University*

Radical/deep relationality towards racial healing: Exploring constitutive relations between racism, trauma and anti-racist activism.

I propose that a radical/deep relational approach to race explores both its constitutive relationships with intergenerational and ongoing trauma, as well as with political activism. It also takes into account the materiality of social trans-actions as well as the embeddedness of human bodies in these exchanges. A radical/deep relational theoretical perspective holds an ontological commitment to assign conceptual primacy to relations as well as to see relations as constitutive of its elements (Powell, 2013; Depelteau, 2018). Race and racialization are material and symbolic processes of power; they are social constructions that have material consequences. The material consequences of race include intergenerational costs on racialized bodies in terms of people's standard of living, health, criminalization and intergenerational trauma (Kendi 2019). I engage with the history of critical race theory (CRT) to show that both activism and intellectual critique in the relational field of race studies has countered the normalizing forces of colour-blind mainstream progressivism (Blake, Ioanide and Reed 2019). CRT illustrates the importance of emotional involvement in approaching race, which entails a bodily biology and materiality. I look into the biological and cognitive processes through which humans produce and reproduce racialization and racism and this includes how the latter exists even when people are not aware of their perpetuating this material and symbolic violence through unconscious bias (Jost et al. 2009, Banaji and Greenwald 2013, Choudhury 2015, Gallegos De Castillo 2018, Golden 2021). Following Menakem (2017), I discuss how all of humanity carry race in their embodiment, the history of racialization has left its mark in humanity to the point that now it is impossible to approach racism meaningfully without what scholars and anti-racism experts call "racial healing" (Singh 2019, Scruggs-Hussein 2020). I propose that because racism damages everyone, racial healing is for everyone, whether one's body is racialized or not.

Environmental Sociology II

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers applying sociological perspectives to the study of environmental issues. In the midst of a global social movement cohering around the climate crisis, political debates over extractive industries, and related policy discussions, there exists opportunities for sociologists to contribute to understandings of the environment as a social construct, a political entity, a physical place/space, a component of social structure and more. This session welcomed theoretical or empirical/substantive papers using any methodology, from any country. Authors were specifically encouraged to reflect on the linkages between environment and the CSA 2023 theme of Reckonings & Re-Imaginations: “on how to live in non-hierarchical relationships that respect our human differences, while protecting the environment we depend on.

Organizer and Chair: Ken Caine, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Ondine Park, University of British Columbia*

Aseasonality: The Intentional and Unintentional Re-Shaping of Spatio-Temporality

Changes to the seasonality of natural patterns are increasingly apparent. Included among these changes are shifts in animal migration/ hibernation/ estivation, annual growing cycles of plants, and weather. Such changes are caused by complex changes in local ecologies, climate, and Earth's systems. These changes are widely recognized as significantly caused by the activity of (some) humans through industry, energy use, and waste. Seasons are earthbound, tied to locale and familiar local environmental conditions, and are socially constructed, given meaning within particular cultural contexts, organizing human activity. As such, seasons are highly specific social phenomena. Yet, the shifts and disruptions to the very notion of seasonality – an increasing aseasonality – are widespread and being experienced globally by human and nonhuman systems and beings alike. Some of the human cause of this unwelcome aseasonality are the unintended effects precisely of efforts to make the human world more aseasonal – in the sense of a diminishment of seasonal differences. Examples of intentional aseasonality include light- and climate-controlled interior (and sometimes exterior) spaces, perpetual harvest, and reshaping of landscapes. In this paper I develop a sociological consideration of aseasonality as a concept to think together these phenomena and as a way to attend to human-nonhuman spatio-temporal relations.

2. *Mauricio Collao Quevedo, York University*

Neither Metal nor Water: Redefining the Material Constitution of the Atacama Desert

Chile's Atacama Desert has become a key zone of extraction for the establishment of a new energetic order, attracting powerful states (e.g., China) and corporate tech giants (e.g., Tesla) who are already trying to secure a greater share of the global transition metals market. Among the 'Lithium Triangle' states (Chile, Argentina, and Bolivia), the region's economic prospects has inspired visions of green modernization and geopolitical dominance – in turn revitalizing old territorial conflicts between them. The region is also subject to ongoing socio-ecological struggles led by local campesino and Indigenous communities for whom these lands contain important sources of water in the hyperarid region. In Chile, these struggles have been undermined by the

state's definition of water-rich mineral brines as 'mineral resources' rather than 'water sources' – a classification that favours the interest of extra-local state and corporate actors at the expense of local communities. This paper shows how extractive industries in Chile operate within a legal architecture that facilitates resource extraction by determining the material constitution of the region along extractivism-friendly lines. More specifically, the paper examines the foundational legal architecture that has allowed extra-local actors to manipulate the material constitution of the region since the nation's independence from Spain in the early 19th century. This matters because although the region is currently subject to various overlapping and competing laws (e.g., 1983 Mining Code, 1981 Water Code of 1981, and the 1993 Indigenous Law), the specific territory to which these apply was defined early in Chile's history through scientific, logistical, and legal strategies tied to colonial imaginaries and nation-building aspirations that continue to feature prominently in the region. By examining the foundational legal structure that has rendered the Atacama Desert subject to sustained large-scale exploitation, this paper also explores how territories and legal structures might have to be redefined to bring about an environmental epochal change with its own concepts and institutions.

3. *Sandra Kroeker, Brock University*

How Can We Change Ideology to Reimagine Our Relationship with the Planet?

This presentation will examine Organismic 'vs' Mechanistic worldviews to propose a way to heal humans' relationship with the environment. This is a transdisciplinary inquiry where quantum physics, Indigenous knowledges, philosophy, and research in perceived Human-Nature Connection to explore the question of how we can shift the dominant ideology of the world to stewardship with the planet, rather than as conquerors of it. The Human-Nature Connection (HNC) is an important aspect of environmental education and in closing the gap between people and the planet (Kleespies et al., 2021). This literature looks at how people see nature and how interconnected they are perceived to be with it. HNC can help researchers learn a lot about how people see the world and how that affects their behaviours. It is said that in order to solve environmental issues it will require and change in attitudes and beliefs in order to influence behavioural change. This links directly to promoting organicism, or an Organismic worldview because if we could see the Earth as a living organism, then it may change how we treat the planet. This paper will look at how a paradigm shift in worldviews can lead to environmentally friendly/'green' behaviours to heal the climate crisis. It is proposed that shifting our understandings and ideologies of the world to be more in-line with both quantum physics and Indigenous understandings of reality, we may see a closer Human-Nature Connection and changes in how we treat the Earth, others, and our immediate environment.

4. *Farnaz Dastras, University of Calgary*

The Rise of Post-Material Behaviour; The Competing Social and Economic Identities in Environmental Behaviour

Previous research on post-materialism tends to explore attitudes and values toward post material behavior, rather than exploring expressions or behaviour surrounding them. To fill this gap, this paper offers a more holistic approach to understanding not only attitude formation, but rather post-material behaviours themselves. My previous research on environmental behaviour

found support for Inglehart's post-materialist thesis— that income plays no role in shaping environmental behaviour, suggesting that perhaps other competing social identities play an important role for post-material behaviour. This idea was confirmed by exploring the competing importance of gender and religiosity in Canada in 2010 for shaping environmentally conscious behaviours. Overall, post-materialism is thought to be associated with a greater emphasis on personal and collective identity, which may in turn influence individual's attitudes and behaviors on a wide range of issues, including environmental protection. To extend on my preliminary findings and to more fully explore the connection between post-materialism and environmental behaviour, this paper incorporates a cross-national approach to more systematically assess Inglehart's claim that whether economic conditions—both at the country and individual-level— affect post material beliefs and actions. This theory is tested using individual-level data from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and national-level data from various official sources.

Families IV

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF3D

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that centre sociology of the family in our efforts of reckoning with our histories and re-imagining our presents and futures.

Organizer and Chair: Amber Gazso, York University

Presentations

1. Adwoa Onuora, Mount Saint Vincent University

Home Space as a Site of Resistance: Queer Positive Parental Support for Black 2SLGBTQ+ youth

The presentation highlights African affirming and supportive parents in the lives of Black 2SLGBTQIA+ youth. It begins by troubling the notion of “coming out”, an idea rooted in a white homo-hegemonic framing of queerness. For racialized queer youth, the gender policing results in a ‘dash out’ (meaning: throw out in the Jamaican language) experience, as opposed to a voluntary ‘coming out’. The presentation is thus rooted in Global South perspectives, and shaped by decolonial understandings and experiences of queerness. It highlights the harmful consequences of structural racism as a force informing the conceptualization, design and delivery of services in multiracial societies in North America--Canada specifically. Mainstream programs aimed at a socially excluded populations such as 2SLGBTQIA+ often fall short of inclusivity along racial and ethnic lines. Consequently, there is an urgent need for culturally responsive community

interventions that support Black 2SLGBTQIA+ youth and their families. In examining the literature, I present cases as well as known examples that speak to the positive outcomes of supporting queer Black youth; cases that counter the perception of the suffocatingly homophobic African home space. I argue that community-based programmes and services that facilitate queer positive parenting within African diasporic communities will contribute to concepts and/or theories and practices of social inclusion, empowerment, resistance and change.

2. *Brianna Garneau, York University*

The Symbiotic Harms of Immigration Detention and Deportation as Experienced by Families in Canada

Canadian immigration detention is used to control migration and to facilitate the removal, deportation and exclusion of unwanted and illegalized migrants. While existing research has begun to scrutinize the pains of migration control as experienced by migrants directly subjected to the carceral power of the state, scholars also recognize the need to investigate the harmful effects of carceral power as experienced by those who are not officially targeted by them – that is, family members. In their efforts to support and maintain relationships with their loved ones, families also experience, and are conditioned by, the violence of carceral power, while also being charged with inflicting carceral power onto their loved ones. And yet, families often remain the forgotten victims of carceral power, particularly in the context of migration controls. This working paper theoretically and methodologically considers how we might explore the link between the macro-spaces of the nation to the micro-spaces of the home by empirically investigating the symbiotic harms of immigration detention and deportation as experienced by families in Canada. The paper explores literature on the extension of carceral power to family members, the ways in which it shapes social life and ultimately reproduces racialized and gendered inequality. It also scrutinizes the construction of family, and outlines methodological considerations that disrupt state serving heteronormative definitions of nuclear families.

3. *Caitlin Piccone, Queen's University; Rebecca Pauls, Plan; Donna Thomson, McMaster University; Heather Aldersey, Queen's University*

Non-presenting authors: Linda Perry, Vela Canada; Heather Plyley, Queen's University; Navjit Gaurav, Queen's University

Natural Support for Families of Persons with Disabilities: A scoping review

Natural supports provide crucial emotional, informational, and instrumental support for all of us, and in particular, families of persons with disabilities (inclusive of the person with the disability, hereinafter referred to as “families”). Providing and receiving natural supports (typically unpaid, and given out of a sense of love, loyalty and/or necessity) can often be seen as essential for realization of a good life – both for persons with disabilities and those around them. Despite their critical role in our society, Canadian economic and social policies often fail to create environments in which natural supports are recognized and can flourish. As part of a larger project exploring the balance of natural and formal supports for Canadian families, we conducted a scoping review to assess how published literature has defined natural supports in the Canadian context. Notably, we found that there is a dearth of evidence examining how natural supports for adults with disabilities and their families are defined and constituted in the Canadian context.

Oftentimes, the definitions and examples identified did not fully capture the depth and complexity of natural support. Moreover, what evidence does exist largely lacks an exploration of how natural supports are used in the lives of families who are further marginalized, including those who are Indigenous, live in rural communities, identify as LGBTQIA+, and those who are racialized. We highlight the need for future research that more comprehensively and accurately captures the essence of natural support experiences in Canada. Additionally, we advocate for increased research and policy to support natural care to complement, not supplant, formal paid care. Finally, we recommend further critical examination of the voices presently represented in existing natural support literature and improved recognition and integration of Indigenous and other equity-deserving community knowledges and experiences of natural care.

Feminist Sociology III

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM3C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

The feminist sociology open sessions feature research and scholarship examining feminism and feminist sociology. Papers examine various levels from local social relations to world systems, as well as strategic ways of reducing patriarchy in the contemporary socio-political agenda. Feminist sociology open sessions feature a range of feminist epistemologies and knowledge production from the Global South and from Indigenous spaces around the world, and those that engage with emergent pedagogical practices and new spaces and modalities of feminist action and attention

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Chair: Pedrom Nasiri, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. *Terra Manca, Athabasca University*

I have no idea whether or not the benefits outweigh the risks: Perspectives of vaccination in pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic

Vaccines against influenza, whooping cough, and (most recently) COVID-19 are recommended in pregnancy to prevent severe disease among women, fetuses, and infants. Yet, information about these vaccines can be inconsistent. For example, public health recommendations are often inconsistent with information in the vaccine product labels. Information about COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy prior to mid-2021 was particularly limited. In recent years, information

has about all three vaccines. However, limitations and inconsistencies can remain in information about vaccination in pregnancy for years, contributing to a deferral of responsibility for assessing the safety of vaccination in pregnancy onto women, pregnant individuals, and healthcare providers. In this paper, I present results from qualitative interviews (N=39). All interview participants identified as women who were pregnant (n=31) and/or prenatal healthcare providers (n=12). Most participants completed two interviews, the first focused on understandings of vaccination in pregnancy and the second gathered responses to vaccine information. Data analysis is ongoing, applying a discourse analysis approach, informed by feminist and intersectional approaches to risk theory. Most participants accepted all three vaccines. Many stated that influenza and Tdap decisions were supported by public health recommendations and evidence. In contrast, many explained that they were uncertain of the safety of COVID-19 vaccines for their fetuses/infants. One explained, “I have no idea whether or not the benefits outweigh the risks for [COVID-19] vaccination because there was just no information.” Pregnant participants described the option to get a COVID-19 vaccine while pregnant as a responsibility to decide how best to protect their fetus without the appropriate evidence to inform their decision. Healthcare providers found it challenging to inform patients because of gaps in data. I discuss how inconsistencies in information about vaccination in pregnancy defers responsibility and (re)produces cultural expectations for mothers to mitigate risks to fetal health through individualized decision-making.

2. *Jessica K. Gill, University of Waterloo*

Mapping a Network of Feminist Activism: An Exploration of #HighSchoolToo and Sexual Violence within Canadian Secondary Schools

In 2021, under the banner of #HighSchoolToo, students across two dozen secondary schools in Canada walked out of their classrooms to protest sexual violence (SV) within high schools. National statistics widely note that young adults are at an increased risk of experiencing SV in Canada—a rate that is particularly elevated among women and girls. Especially troubling is the pervasiveness of SV within secondary school settings, where SV perpetration is well documented within both peer-to-peer situations and by school personnel, including certified teachers, against their students. It was in this context that secondary school students turned toward feminist-informed digital activism to call attention to SV in high schools and expose systems of institutionalized sexism and misogyny that allow SV to continue unfettered. Yet, in spite of these alarming trends, scholarly research continues to focus overwhelmingly on SV and activism among students in postsecondary settings. Against this backdrop of recent student protests and in response to this important empirical gap, my paper seeks to trace a history of the #HighSchoolToo movement in Canadian secondary schools to better understand student concerns and examine feminist digital activism as a tool for institutional change. Drawing on Foucault’s genealogical approach and intersectional feminist theory, I explore the following questions: 1) How are students using #HighSchoolToo and feminist digital activism to mobilize against SV in secondary schools? 2) What issues, struggles, and institutional conditions are students responding to through their activism? 3) How have Canadian student-led movements against SV evolved across time and shaped policy within high schools and provincially? By employing a multi-method qualitative design involving archival research, interviews with

#HighSchoolToo student-activists, and social media data analysis, I seek to map the complex ways in which feminist digital activism has shaped student anti-SV activism now and how it can be used in the future.

3. *Lisa Boucher, Trent University*

#MeToo, COVID-19 and Gender-Based Violence: Impacts on Help-Seeking & Community-Based Service Provision

Over the past decade, the context surrounding gender-based violence has altered in connection to both the #MeToo movement and the COVID-19 pandemic. This context is characterized by growing awareness and dialogue about gender-based violence, shifts in help-seeking and reporting, rising rates of violence, growing complexity of need, and changing modes of service-provision. For instance, the #MeToo movement has increased awareness of sexual violence and affected attitudes about gender-based violence more broadly. It has also resulted in growing demand for services. During the pandemic, rates of gender-based violence have surged and accessing supports became more complicated for some survivors. Importantly, these shifts have disproportionately affected particular groups who already experience higher rates of discrimination and violence, including disabled people, immigrants and refugees, and youth. Sharing results from a knowledge synthesis project, this paper examines how a global movement and a global pandemic intertwine to impact help-seeking and community-based supports for survivors of gender-based violence. It uses an intersectional lens to identify differences in help-seeking and access to social services based on geographic and social location. Understanding how both the #MeToo movement and the COVID-19 pandemic converge in the lives of survivors and service providers can provide critical insights which can be applied to inform policies and practices aimed at preventing violence and providing responsive community supports for survivors.

[Innovations in Teaching Sociology 1](#)

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: TEA2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Teaching and Learning

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session aims to create space for those who teach Sociology to discuss substantial changes and innovations in their pedagogical thinking and/or practice. The broader intention is to promote and inspire fresh approaches to teaching in the discipline and in the university institution more generally. While papers may address any kind of change in instructors' thinking and/or practice, of particular interest are innovations that have impacts not only within, but also beyond, the classroom, i.e., that also challenge, trouble, or transform more general institutional

relations. Examples of such innovations include "ungrading" and organizing courses around particular problems/needs in the broader community.

Organizer: Claire Polster, University of Regina

Chair: Oral Robinson, University of British Columbia

Presentations

1. *Warren Clarke, University of Manitoba*

Critical Decolonizing Pedagogies, Experiential learning, and Performative Praxis

To attempt to address many of the social oppressions that plague young people, this conversation aims to highlight how an experiential teaching course can uncover the facets of oppression many Canadian youths encounter. Working from the viewpoint of phenomenology and intersectionality, I detail the praxis of my teaching in relevant ways that teach from an experiential learning perspective while engaging with Augusto Boal's, *Theatre of the Oppressed*. The third-year undergraduate sociological course set out to engage and build trust with high school students so they can publicly address anti-Black racism, homophobia and transphobia. Working with the two different but unique sets of students encourages an extrapolation and examination of the many unique identities of young people. The undergraduate sociology course seeks to advocate against youths' anti-Blackness, homophobia, and transphobia while bringing attention to the various and different social oppressions young people experience. This discussion will also detail how the work of Augusto Boal's *Theatre of the Oppressed* exemplifies experimental learning to encourage and mobilize the Ottawa community to be more attentive to young people's social oppressions. In doing so, the course offers a voice to youth who are, at times, the voiceless.

2. *Claire Polster, University of Regina*

Adventures in Ungrading: Assessing and Redressing Extralocal Relations That Trouble Ungraded Classrooms

The theory and practice of ungrading is gaining popularity in Western higher education. More professors are experimenting with ungrading as a means of enhancing student motivation and performance, improving relationships between students and their professors and peers, and/or cultivating more curious, autonomous, and engaged citizens. While the literature on ungrading is exciting and inspiring, it tends to focus on issues and relations internal to the classroom and to underestimate the impacts and consequences of the larger context in which the classroom exists. In contrast, this paper explores the tension between the aims and potential of ungraded classrooms and the realities and exigencies of the contemporary corporate university. Drawing on my own experience with ungrading in a third year Sociology course, I first address ways in which institutional and other extralocal relations (such as those shaped by government funding practices) organize the ungraded classroom in ways that constrain, complicate, and/or undermine its pedagogical goals and potential. I then argue that this understanding needs to be incorporated into the design of ungraded classrooms in order to mitigate these relations negative effects, and I offer some examples of how this may be done. Ideally, our pedagogical strategies

should aim also to push back against and ultimately to transform these extralocal relations. I offer and invite ideas about how this too may be achieved.

3. *Beatrice Wayne, The Samara Centre for Democracy*

Enriching student learning through non-profit partnerships

In recent years, faculty have increasingly been looking to incorporate active learning methods into their classrooms, but the idea of bringing service learning into the curriculum can feel intimidating, and an outsized bureaucratic workload to take on. This talk focuses on incorporating community engaged learning into your assignments and syllabi in easy ways that offer a variety of advantages to your students. From the perspective of someone who formerly served as academic faculty, and currently works as the research manager at the samara center for democracy, this talk will discuss how building connected assignments and communication with community partners into your curriculum can help students connect to the theories, methods and skills you set forth in your classroom. Using specific examples of assignments that the samara centre has worked with faculty to co-create for students, as well as post-secondary learning resources that we have created from our projects, this talk integrates examples from our collaborations with current educational research on the value of community engaged learning. Building additionally on scholarship that centers around rethinking assignments and classroom activity to allow students more ownership over their learning (such as ungrading), this talk explores how working with community partners can mean turning something that might feel like a rote assignment (such as an annotated bibliography) into a product that students feel is worthwhile, and has a use outside of the ultimate grade they may receive. At the samara centre, we have worked with individual professors and through specific service-learning programs, and both cases have produced really positive learning outcomes for students. Cooperation and knowledge translation between sociology courses and nonprofit partners can provide rich opportunities that help students connect to classroom material, encourage students to personally connect to the course subject matter, and leave them feeling empowered in their education.

4. *Deborah Connors, Carleton University*

Exploring neo-liberal power relations through community engagement in the undergraduate classroom

Fink (2013) suggests that we can improve the quality of student learning by offering experiences that students see as significant to their lives. Experiential processes (Kolb, Yeganeh, 2011) are particularly suited to providing significant learning experiences and, I believe, community engaged learning adds unique and meaningful dimensions, as well as providing opportunities for students to grapple with power structures within the neo-liberal context of our society. Students encounter these power structures when they engage with those with lived experience of oppressions, seeing social structures of oppression in a new, more personal light and experiencing their own privileges and oppressions. (Kajner, Chovanec, Underwood and Mian, 2013). In this session I explore the learnings for my students and myself in bringing community organizations into engagement with a fourth year “Community Engaged Sociology” course in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Carleton University. I work with Fink’s (2013)

typology in presenting examples of community-engaged learning activities that support students to identify dimensions of social power they encounter in the course project. In reflecting on these activities, they learn to use their experiences to nuance and extend their understanding of critical theories they have encountered thus far in their undergraduate program.

Listening and learning from within: Toward intersectional experiences of multiply-marginalized communities

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: DIS4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability

Session Categories: In-person

The session centers voices of multiply-marginalized communities to resist ableist, racist, economic, and gender-based harm. How systems, practices, and policies can be re-imagined to reflect the intersectional experiences of multiply-marginalized communities, including Black, Indigenous, 2SLGBTQIA+ disabled individuals is the question guiding the session.

Organizer and Chair: Inna Stepaniuk, Simon Fraser University

Presentations

1. *Nataliya Kolesova, Syracuse University*

Bridging Disability Inclusion and Professional Dance: The Emblematic Case of World Para Dance Sport

The establishment of World Para Dance Sport (WPDS) as a competitive professional dance activity for athlete-dancers with mobility disabilities plays a significant role in destabilizing the Western performing art tradition of corporeal exclusivity, dance beauty codes, and an idealized notion of dance artistry and in developing a positive disability identity. This presentation elaborates on how the autoethnographic method allows for examining the knowledge-generating potential of the WPDS professional dance phenomenon and reconceptualization of disability experiences. By turning an analytic lens on the authors autoethnographic account of involvement in the professional disability dance industry and positive disability identity formation, the presentation provides the insiders expertise on how a disabled person becomes a skilled professional dancer. The author will critique WPDSs professional culture, analyze disability discrimination in the mainstream professional dance field, and conceptualize equity-based inclusive professional dance implementation. At the presentation, people will understand how the work of professional WPDS wheelchair dancers: 1) transforms the base knowledge of mainstream professional dance; 2) provides alternative narratives that deconstruct the power

dynamics surrounding disability and dance; 3) contributes to establishing professional equity in the dance industry; 4) aids to forming a positive disability identity.

2. *Yiyan Li, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital*

Non-presenting authors: Sharmigaa Ragunathan, Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital; Shaelynn Hsu, York University; Kristina Fuentes, Bloorview Research Institute, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital; Sally Lindsay, Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital, University of Toronto

Exploring the experiences of ableism among Asian children and youth with disabilities and their families: A systematic review of qualitative studies

Asian children and youth with disabilities often experience multiple barriers, stigmas, and discrimination within and outside families. They tend to be under-diagnosed and experience high levels of stress. This systematic review explored the experiences of ableism among Asian children and youth with disabilities and their families. A systematic review of qualitative studies was implemented because it enables researchers develop a deep understanding of certain topics via synthesizing information from relevant literature systematically. We searched six international databases, including Ovid Medline, Embase, PsychInfo, Healthstar, Web of Science, and Scopus, for literature published from 2000 to July 2022. Articles were independently screened by three authors. Next, the authors read through all included articles, extracted information, and developed the data extraction table. Then, the authors met to discuss potential themes focusing on different levels of ableism and coping strategies. Last, the authors compared themes across the studies. Forty-three articles were included that involved 1,042 participants across 18 countries and findings were synthesized into four themes: 1) individual- and family-level ableism (i.e., stigma, fears and concerns in the long term, stress and anxieties, physical abuse and bullying, and reduced engagement in community activities and with peers); 2) institutional-level ableism (i.e., barriers to accessing and navigating supports, ableist attitudes among service providers, and unavailable services); 3) societal-level ableism (i.e., cultural and religious stigma, social rejection and discrimination, and environmental and policy barriers); and 4) coping strategies (i.e., self-care activities, supports from families, friends and people with similar conditions, religious beliefs). The results of this review reveal that Asian children and youth with disabilities and their families experience ableism at multiple levels (individual, institutional, and societal), highlighting that traditional cultural norms, religious beliefs and the social environment could influence negative and discriminative experiences in daily life.

3. *Chloe Halpenny, Queen's University*

We need to take care of each other, and that's what this program was helping to do: Disabled women's experiences in the Ontario Basic Income Pilot

From 2018 to 2019, some 4,000 Ontario residents received money as part of the Ontario Basic Income Pilot (OBIP), a basic income experiment that ran in three municipalities across the province. Drawing on interviews with 15 disabled women who participated in the pilot, this paper mobilizes women's stories about their lives before, during, and after basic income to critically explore income security policy through a feminist disability lens. Women's experiences of OBIP reveal important insights about the complex relationship between poverty, debility, impairment, and disability, as well as how targeted income support programs sustain or challenge ableism.

This study's findings suggest that while basic income helped disabled women survive in an ableist world, basic income programs are not immune to the challenges of other targeted programs (e.g., ODSP). Despite this, women's stories offer a glimpse at how by offering a more adequate and less condition income to participants, OBIP created space to practice resistance and imagine different disability futures.

4. *Michelle Owen, University of Winnipeg*

Non-presenting authors: Josephine Etowa, Queen's University; Shayla McMillan, Queen's University

Intersectional experiences of disabled health professionals: "I just feel like a magnifying glass is always on me"

In this presentation we reckon with, and re-imagine, the role of disabled health professionals in Canada who embody intersectional identities. The research we draw from centres the everyday work experiences of those who have historically been excluded from the health professions. Our goal is to better understand processes of marginalization and increase equity in the health professions. By using an intersectional lens we hope to further disability justice in the social system of health. Our findings indicate that disabled health professionals in medicine, nursing, and occupational therapy encounter discrimination because they deviate from the able-bodied "norm," and highlight ongoing assumptions that disability means incapacity. The struggle to be recognized as competent becomes even more difficult when disabled health professionals embody intersectional identities. As a racialized and disabled nurse stated: "I just feel like a magnifying glass is always on me." The disabled health professionals we interviewed described obstacles to both education and paid work. Blatant ableism, in addition to other types of discrimination and increased scrutiny, were common themes. We were told about the pressure to conform and appear "professional." Some disabled interviewees had difficulty getting the help they needed for their own minds-bodies. As health professionals they reported feeling pressure to be the expert and to solve their own "problems." They also underscored the related expectation that healthcare workers be healthy and able-bodied. Some participants resisted and reimagined their careers within an oppressive system. Interviewees stressed the value of their experience, and, in doing so, (re)valued their professional role. From this perspective, experience of marginalization is a way to improve care, especially for people who have also been marginalized. Increasing awareness about the intersectional experiences of disabled health care professionals also serves to diversify the field, and helps with recruitment and retentions.

[Migration, Transnationalism, and Social Reproduction: Intersectionalities I](#)

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together theoretical and empirical research papers examining the experiences, agencies, and activism of individuals within immigrant families who are engaged in the work of caring/social reproductive work, both locally and/or transnationally. In particular, the papers will address the following questions: How do social, economic, political, and cultural processes shape these women's social reproductive work locally and/or transnationally? How do gender and other intersectionalities complicate social reproductive/care work locally and/or transnationally? We welcomed papers that interrogate intergenerational relationships, care and support of older persons, the work of young carers, and the implications of multigenerational households for adult women.

Organizer and Chair: Guida Man, York University

Presentations

1. *Nana Oishi, University of Melbourne*

Care workers as the 'global temporary underclass': Japanese female au pairs in Australia

This paper examines migrant women in what I call the 'global temporary underclass' who leave their white-collar job in the Global North to engage in unpaid/underpaid work in other parts of the Global North under the working holiday (WH) programs. The WH programs, which aim to foster cultural exchange, have been functioning as a system that exploits many young workers with limited English proficiency and local cultural unfamiliarity. Australia is a popular destination for working holiday makers (WHMs) and attracted over 200,000 of them yearly, including over 10,000 Japanese before the COVID-19 pandemic hit the country in 2020. Japanese female WHMs often engage in unpaid/underpaid reproductive work as au pairs. Au pairs are popular among Australian families as they are much cheaper than nurseries and hourly-paid babysitters. Japanese women are particularly in high demand due to the existing ethnic/cultural stereotypes of being gentle and submissive. The fact that au pairs sectors are unregulated and even the labour law does not fully protect their rights as workers exacerbates their plight. Their average hourly wage was US\$3.50, and unpaid work was common. Cases of sexual harassment and mental abuse were also observed. This presentation argues that the WH programs help to develop the 'global temporary underclass' by channelling young temporary migrants into unpaid or underpaid care work with little protection. Their limited social and cultural capital, temporality, and difficulty accessing institutional support from the government and local communities leave this system intact. It calls for more research on WH programs to scrutinise the roles that they are playing in this growing 'global temporary underclass.'

2. *Franka Zlatic, University of Nottingham*

Leaving, coming and 'going back': How caring responsibilities create volatile futures for individual migrants

This paper focuses on migrants' plans regarding their future in the UK and how those plans became increasingly unstable with the introduction of the pandemic. The futures migrants had for themselves became intertwined with worries for their health, job stability, but mostly the health of their loved ones in their home countries. Many of the migrants started questioning

whether they should take part in return migration or start working towards helping their immediate family move to the UK, whereas that was not the case prior to the pandemic. Moreover, even though this work relies on literature that enhances individual practices, especially within the migration scope, “and individuals are increasingly fragmented as a result of social change” (Coleman, 1990; Putnam, 1996; 2000 in Zontini, 2006:326), “families are complex and fluid entities capable of adapting to different circumstances” (Zontini, 2006:341). What then happens is, as Cwerner (2001:12) describes, a paradox “between the migrants’ will to return and the forever delayed return”, which I recognised on several occasions while interviewing the participants. Individual migrants are in such cases torn between wanting a better future for themselves in the UK and feeling responsibility to provide and care for their families and to be physically close to them and their ‘old’ lives. The findings are based on narratives gathered from 27 voluntary individual migrants in the UK. The fieldwork was conducted online between December 2020 and September 2021. This paper brings novelty in terms of combining the prospect of return migration with caring responsibilities caused by an external factor (COVID-19). It also puts temporality of migrant experience at the forefront in their decision-making process, by transforming the not-yet future (Adam, 2010) into a potentially near future and seeing time as a resource that one can have too much too little of (Griffiths et al., 2013).

This author has received the 2023 Sociology of Migration Research Cluster Best Student Paper Award.

3. *Sara Swerdlyk, Central European University*

Filing for Refugee Status is Women's Work: Labour and social reproduction amongst Romani refugees in Canada

This paper analyzes questions of social reproduction and gendered work amongst refugee families through an analysis of Romani refugee livelihoods in Toronto. The paper is based on my ethnographic work with Hungarian Roma living in Toronto and builds on the work of feminist social reproduction theorists and social anthropologists of labour by analyzing the intersections of work, social reproduction, and migration. The paper looks at how refugees engage in waged and unwaged labour, paying particular attention to gender and the dynamics of ‘women’s work’ amongst Hungarian Romani refugee families in Toronto. In the paper I ask: what sort of gendered life-sustaining strategies do refugees engage in, when they are excluded from both wage labour and citizenship regimes? The main argument of this chapter is that Hungarian Romani asylum-seeking to Canada should be understood as a social reproduction strategy and a form of gendered work that has emerged in the contemporary conditions of financialized capitalism. I argue that the survival strategies of Romani refugees are embedded in gendered divisions of work in which gaining access to state social support and filing for refugee status in Canada are regarded as an extension of domestic labour, typically done by the maternal figures of the family. In exploring these questions, I contribute to the literature on new forms of work emerging during financialized capitalism, the gendered relations of social reproduction tied to them, and the politics of citizenship and refugee protection in an era of capitalist crisis. In particular, I propose an expanded approach to social reproduction theory that is attentive to the unwaged and familial work of migrants and refugees.

4. *Guida Man, York University*

Social Reproduction and Transnational Migration: Exploring Chinese Immigrant Women's Experience of Eldercare Work in Canada

Based on preliminary data analysis from an ongoing SSHRC funded research project , and drawing on the conceptual frameworks of transnational migration and intersectionality, this paper explores the experience of social reproductive work of Chinese immigrant women professionals from Hong Kong and Mainland China to Canada. In particular, the paper examines how these women do their eldercare work, both locally and transnationally, and the strategies they devise to accommodate their eldercare work and other responsibilities (paid work, childcare, housework etc). The paper elucidates how eldercare work is shaped by social, economic, political, and cultural processes in an era of neoliberalism, complicated by the intersections of gender, race/ethnicity, class, age, and immigration status; and mediated by individual woman's agency.

Ordinary Cosmopolitanisms

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

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 welcomed papers that advance sociological understandings of the various ways in which cosmopolitanism is manifest in daily life. This may include research that focuses on urban cosmopolitanism, cosmopolitan consumption and markets, or cosmopolitan canopies, for instance. We are interested in 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, and mundane cosmopolitan cultures.

Organizers: Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba; Mark Hudson, University of Manitoba; Mara Fridell, University of Manitoba

Chair: Cheryl Martens, Universidad San Francisco de Quito

Presentations

1. *Sonia Bookman, University of Manitoba*

The Forks Market and the Co-performance of Cosmopolitan Conviviality in Everyday Urban Life

This paper contributes to scholarship on the varieties of co-existence expressed in everyday urban life by providing an analysis of cosmopolitan conviviality. Drawing on empirical research material from a study of the forks market in Winnipeg, Canada, I consider how this quasi-public space, branded a “cosmopolitan canopy” (Anderson, 2004), supports performances of conviviality that are also cosmopolitan in orientation. Recently renovated, the forks market is designed to invoke a “commons” and encourage sociability among its patrons. It is also configured as an inclusive space where a variety of people can gather and share in its diverse culinary repertoire. Engaging the environment’s cosmopolitan and convivial affordances, I argue that forks market patrons co-perform a kind of cosmopolitan conviviality comprised of: 1) a convivial sociability consisting in commensality, spontaneous exchange, civility, and trust; and 2) a cosmopolitan openness fostered by encounters with cultural and culinary diversity. While delineating the components of such cosmopolitan conviviality, I also highlight its limits. Exploring tensions of inclusivity and exclusivity, I examine how the market’s renewal reflects an interest in authenticity and “upscaling” of the space, which is increasingly oriented toward middle class tastes. Such commodified cosmopolitanism, however, co-exists with an ordinary, mundane multicultural co-produced on the platform of the brand by those who use and inhabit the space, reflecting the ambivalence of cosmopolitan brand cultures.

2. *Brigid Burke, University of Toronto*

Urban Cosmopolitanism and the Development of a Global Brazilian Jiu Jitsu Identity and Practice Inside and Outside the Gym

Within hyper-diverse urban contexts, semipublic spaces such as gyms are emerging as important sites for communal socialization and cosmopolitan conviviality. This paper draws on ethnographic participant observation and semi-structured interview data to examine how cosmopolitanism surfaces and is expressed at team Gracie BJJ, a traditional Brazilian Jiu Jitsu (BJJ) gym located in downtown Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Since its development by the Gracie family in the early 20th century, the popularity of BJJ has grown exponentially. As of 2022 the international Brazilian jiu jitsu federation counts more than 5600 registered Brazilian jiu jitsu academies located in over 90 countries. Through this process of globalization BJJ has come to be known as the “art of human chess”, a refined practice holding high-brow associations. Team Gracie BJJ holds a strong reputation in the international BJJ community through its direct and ongoing ties to the sports’ founding family, as well as the success of its practitioners in competitions. Its coaches intentionally work to foster an environment conducive to maintaining this reputation and attracting international apprenticeship pilgrims who visit the gym in search of “authentic” traditional BJJ training. This paper will explore how, through this process, coaches construct and promote cosmopolitan notions of what it means to be a “good” representative of the gym within the global BJJ community, as well as the ways in which practitioners at team Gracie BJJ are

socialized into adopting cosmopolitan dispositions and practices through their training, so as to meet their coaches' expectations. Further, it will examine how this socialization seeps out to effect how practitioners negotiate encounters across an array of intersecting social boundaries in their ordinary interactions outside the gym.

3. *Tiffany Hall, University of Manitoba*

Corporate Social Responsibility and Cosmopolitan Socialization: global brands in comparison

Although there is a growing scholarship on cosmopolitan consumption, little sustained attention has been paid to how brands develop and promote corporate social responsibility (CSR) mandates that encourage consumer participation in ways that reflect cosmopolitan socialization. In this paper we develop case study research (documentary study, textual and visual analysis of brand communications and environments when possible) to consider how three global brands - H&M, Ikea, and Amazon – use corporate policies to promote particular types of moral cosmopolitanism through consumption. Whether 'Leading the Change' with circular fashion, having 'People Planet Positive' product placement, or promoting carbon conscious 'consumer-centric' consumption, these brands promote particular platforms of CSR that often revolve around types of global environmental responsibility and care and concern for others. Further to this, these brands also 'activate' consumers to engage in particular environmental and moral policies, which aids in the development of consumers' global outlooks and how they experience a cosmopolitan world (Cicchelli, 2019). This comparative case study contributes to an understanding of how brands' CSR strategies contribute to global cosmopolitan outlooks.

Policing and Community: Challenges and Changes II

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CRM5B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law

Session Categories: In-person

This session will explore contemporary policing practices and the importance of community collaborations in Canada. Existing challenges and calls for change will be discussed.

Organizers and Chairs: Emma Smith, Humber College; Doug Thomson, Humber College

Presentations

1. *Rachel Geldart, University of Alberta*

Challenges and Rewards of Helping Others: Police and Peace Officer Perspectives on Policing Transit

Transit safety and security issues are well documented in the academic literature. Extant scholarly work has explored multiple topics relating to transit use and tends to focus on increasing actual or perceived safety on public transit, including crime prevention through

environmental design and increasing safety for vulnerable transit users and community members (e.g., women, persons experiencing homelessness). However, much less is known about how police and peace officers perceive and experience policing public transit (buses, trains, LRTs), especially in the Canadian context. Moreover, almost no research has examined officer perceptions on whether/how a tiered model of policing is conducive to collaborative efforts between often differing organizations, as well as the impacts of this approach on transit users and community safety. Such omissions are curious given the critical role these formal social control actors play in ensuring that public transit is a benefit to society as opposed to a liability. Drawing upon 25 qualitative interviews with police and peace officers tasked with policing transit in a western Canadian city, this paper illuminates the nuances, benefits, and challenges of co-policing public transit during Canadas overdose and homelessness crises. This research extends knowledge on perspectives of policing transit by incorporating perceptions from police and peace officers, providing a critical and much-needed perspective.

2. *Emily Cauduro, Ontario Tech University*

Non-presenting author: Voula Marinos, Brock University

From learning to doing: How the Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report informs police training and practice.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report (2015) details the experiences and voices of Indigenous peoples and was created in attempt to facilitate reconciliation by addressing our colonial history. Within the TRC are a number of Calls to Action that aim to address the systemic racism experienced by Indigenous peoples who are overrepresented within the criminal justice system. The current research aims to examine how police policy, practice, and training in Southern Ontario has been modified to include the justice Calls for Action set out by the TRC and the extent to which police interactions with Indigenous people has been affected following the publication of the TRC. This research will aim to answer the main question; how do police officers understand the TRC within the context of their role in the justice system, professional training, and decision making? Using the theoretical framework of decolonization, social constructionism, and critical race theory, this research will also explore how police officers understand the TRC, how the TRC has influenced police training, how the justice principles from the TRC have been implemented into the application of the law, and how police policy can be changed to address the present overrepresentation of Indigenous adults and youth in the criminal justice system. A qualitative study with semi-structured interviews were conducted with nine police officers from Southern Ontario. Data analysis was conducted through thematic content analysis and coding methods found in grounded theory. The findings indicate that there is a lack of police reflexivity that exists to be able to incorporate community voice into training development and implementation, and despite increased education on Indigenous history and colonialism, minimal changes have been made to better align police policy with the TRC and the Calls to Action.

3. *Anne-Marie Livingstone, McMaster University*

Non-presenting author: Marie Meudec, Outbreak Research Team & Department of Public Health (ITM, Belgium)

Black and Indigenous Resistance to Police Racism

The paper presents findings from a participatory action research project (PAR) involving a team of Black and Indigenous young people in Montreal in examining the political roots of police racism in the city and ways to combat the problem. The study builds on findings from a previous PAR study conducted with Black and racialized youth in Montreal, which showed that public policies play a major role in legitimating police racism (Livingstone, Meudec, and Harim, 2021). In the new study, twelve semi-structured interviews were completed with Black and Indigenous community organizations and municipal officials. In addition to confirming that public security policies are to blame for police racism, findings show that municipal efforts to solve the problem are wholly inadequate because they presume that police racism is amenable to Liberal reform and that the city's police department can eventually be persuaded to change. In contrast, Black and Indigenous organizers believe policing cannot be unmoored from anti-black racism and settler colonialism. As the calls for defunding grow, it is vital to listen to Black and Indigenous community organizers who know firsthand how to make sense of police violence on the street in the context of settler colonialism and white supremacy.

Race, Community, and Doing Sociology

Wednesday May 31. 3:30 pm - 4:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PLN1

Session Format: Keynote

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

As a first-year university student, I was asked by a fellow undergraduate student what I “was going to do with Sociology.” The question was premised on the idea that my program of study must be something that should not only be beneficial to me, but also “our” community. So, as a recipient of the Canadian Sociological Association Outstanding Contribution Award in 2020, I will reflect on my experiences engaging in Sociology noting the place of race and community in the experiences, and in this period of racial reckoning and re-imaginings.

Moderator: Irene Shankar, Mount Royal University and President of the Canadian Sociological Association

Keynote Speaker: Carl E. James, Professor, Jean Augustine Chair in Education, Community & Diaspora

Dr. James received the prestigious CSA Outstanding Contribution Award in 2020. This award honours colleagues who have significantly contributed to sociology in Canada. Dr. James's innovative, extensive, highly distinguished, and deeply impactful research, his dedicated and profoundly influential mentorship, and his committed community engagement and advocacy exemplify the ideal of engaged, public sociology.

Recent Developments in the Sociology of Risk

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ECS3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Economic Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

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

Organizer: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

Chair: Zhen Wang, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Neil Gerlach, Carleton University

Framing the Crisis: Canadian Press Coverage of COVID-19 Biosecurity Issues

This paper analyzes how the Canadian mainstream press framed the encounter between the COVID-19 pandemic and Canada’s biosecurity system in the context of globalized risk. The press’ role as a mediator of information is crucial for governments and citizens who need to make decisions in a crisis. It is also a window into publicly available discourses about an issue. Using framing analysis of news reports between March 2020 and June 2022, and drawing upon Ulrich Beck’s approach to risk society, this paper argues that the press produced three primary frames for understanding Canada’s biosecurity response to the pandemic: government mismanagement of the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), decentralized pandemic response, and rebuilding Canada’s vaccine research and production capacity. In generating these frames, the press produced a critique of central characteristics of reflexive modernity and its primary political form, neoliberalism. Journalists recognized the global nature of the pandemic but focused very much on how to produce a national response to reconstruct a fantasy of national immunity from outside diseases. Press commentaries on the performance of PHAC emphasized both the absence of state capacity to manage pandemic risk and the displacement of scientific expertise in that process. Reporters and commentators seemed surprised at the absence of a set of federal standards for health care during the pandemic, the absence of vaccine production capacity in Canada, and the government’s inability to effectively manage borders. Overall, the resulting press framing is a critique of the Canadian state’s absence from risk management, a call for greater state capacity to manage public crises, and an expression of desire for the state to contribute more to the sense of ontological security within the Canadian public sphere.

2. *Elizabeth Cameron, Queen's University*

Non-presenting author: Dean Curran, University of Calgary

A comparative analysis of systemic risk relations in digital and electrical power networks

Recent failures in digital networks caused by threats such as the NotPetya and WannaCry malwares highlight the disruptive and practically innumerable consequences of cascading failures within complex digital systems, both for the network itself and users whom its operations serve. Although highly interconnected digital networks are increasingly vulnerable to a variety of sophisticated threats and security challenges, this paper will argue the resulting social and material outcomes of security failures are not so fated. Building on recent discussions of digital insecurity and systemic risk, the paper will comparatively map complex digital and electrical power networks so as to demonstrate how an orientation towards preventing contagion at the basic level – the level of network modeling – as found in electrical networks manages the amplified risks coinciding with network complexity growth quite effectively. An examination of technical risk literature concerning electrical power networks shows how, with relatively rare exceptions, these networks produce a different set of risk outcomes than is observed in digital networks. We find that unlike digital networks, electrical networks are generally imbued with a risk-averse orientation due to being necessarily engineered and operated from an orientation that is expressly contagion-averse in its relations; contrasting with the ex-post governance of digital networks both theoretically and in practical result. Electrical power networks offer a useful model for digital network actors to consider when addressing systemic risk, particularly, the ways relations within (and between) digital networks may be structured so as to prevent threats from materializing in a catastrophic manner. The paper engages this comparison from a sociological risk perspective in a novel effort to break down siloes between literatures, and in so doing, provides important avenues of consideration for both theorizations of risk in complex networks and practical applications of this theory by system actors and policy makers alike.

[Reckoning our Relationship with Violence](#)

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory, Violence and Society

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session is about discussing and understanding our relationship with violence, whether it be explicit, implicit, temporarily acceptable, or, even, erupting as non-violent 'normality'. During this session, our presenters will discuss various sets of situations and relationships with violence here & now, there & then, and what could be. This session is intended to bring theory and research together by making space for grounded theory from research findings, and speculative theory from observational analyses, and in doing so we hope to reckon our relationship with violence.

Organizer and Chair: Matty Peters, York University

Presentations

1. *Shayan Morshedi, Memorial University*

The Role of Decision-Making Method on Violence and Hostility; Voting against Social H.I.V.

This study emphasizes the dynamic interaction between hostility, inequality, and violence (social H.I.V.). I discuss how the perception of inequality triggers violent acts. Some scholars consider socioeconomic inequality and poverty (products of CR distribution) as the leading causes of violence and hostility in society. For this study, I designed an online game to explore whether the decision-making method (DMM) and virtual chat (VC) affect the Pattern of CR exploitation and dissemination of violence and hostility in society. 64 players (32 females and 32 males with mean age of 22.36 ± 1.71) in eight groups participated. I then performed a $2 \text{ (DMM)} \times 2 \text{ (VC)}$ between-subjects MANCOVA on six dependent variables. My findings demonstrate that the DMM and VC influence the amount, intensity, extent, and dispersion of violence in society in two ways: First, DMM affects resource distribution; second, its implicit concepts affect othering processes and reshape ingroup/outgroup boundaries. This research contributes to anti-violence studies and, by introducing a new experimental platform (designed game), introduces a new tool for violence research. Furthermore, this study suggests new framing of resources which contributes to policymaking studies.

2. *Carly Richards, McMaster University*

Non-presenting author: Judy Eaton, Wilfrid Laurier University

A Structural Approach to Understanding Gun Violence

There has been a 42% increase in gun violence in Canada since 2013, largely due to increases in Toronto (Statistics Canada, 2022a). To gain a better understanding of this phenomenon, this study evaluated collective efficacy as a predictor of gun violence. Seven correlates of collective efficacy were identified including, low economic status, ethnic diversity, mobility, family disruption, employment rate, low educational attainment, and youth percentage in a population. This study included data from the City of Toronto's Open Data Portal and the 2016 Canadian Census. Ultimately, this research was able to provide evidence that collective efficacy is an accurate predictor of gun violence in Toronto's neighbourhoods. Low economic status, ethnic diversity, employment rate, and youth percentage in a population were significant predictors of gun violence, and family disruption was a marginally significant predictor of gun violence. The results of this study are important as they directly advance knowledge regarding predicting gun violence using collective efficacy, and do so in a solely Canadian context. The results of this research can assist policy makers and community outreach programs to better identify and inform their gun violence reduction strategies across Toronto.

3. *Banazeer Yaqoob, University of Alberta*

Understanding Sectarian Violence as a Transnational Issues

This paper contributes to challenging dominant (Sunni) conceptions of Islam and Islamophobia in the West by offering a historical and discursive analysis of Sunni state-formation in Pakistan and its education system. I show the way in which Sunni interests and power collaborated with

US imperialism, Saudi Arabian imperialism, and ongoing colonial capitalism to produce a predominantly Sunni conception of Islam in Pakistan. This account offers an antidote to the narrow views of Islam that prevail in the West as I demonstrate that a far more secular and diverse conception of Islam and an Islamic republic was displaced through these forces in Pakistani textbooks, curriculum, and educational policies. The paper also shows that the seemingly divergent frameworks of culturalism and imperialism actually need each other to adequately understand sectarian violence against Shi'a perspectives around the world, including the West. A transnational framework of looking at sectarian violence is important because it allows us to question the global and regional Islamophobia that feeds on stereotypes about violence in Muslim countries as solely "internal issues" it also allows us to learn about the diverse interpretations of Islam around the globe. I argue the importance of going beyond the competing frameworks of culturalism and imperialism to understand how sectarian violence, a complex and multilayered historical relationship between Shi'a and Sunni Muslims is understood and addressed. Combining historical analysis of Pakistani state formation with a much-needed discursive analysis of educational curriculum, textbook, and policies, I situate contemporary sectarian violence against Shi'a communities in its historical relationship to colonial capitalism and ongoing US imperialism on the one hand, and postcolonial Sunni state formation of Pakistan on the other.

4. *Jordan Cassidy, Acadia University*

The Existential Violence of Surplus Repression: Herbert Marcuse's Contribution to a Future-Oriented Left

Luke Good and Michael Godhe have begun the work of establishing the interdisciplinary field of "Critical Future Studies." Unlike the existing field of Future Studies, Critical Future Studies prioritizes issues of qualitative social progress over quantitative technical progress, reharnessing the imagination for thinking beyond what Mark Fisher calls "capitalist realism." The harmful effects of capitalist realism drive the utopian sensibility of a future-oriented left. To give this sensibility the open space to cultivate hope, I will engage with two key concepts from Herbert Marcuse's 1955 book *Eros and Civilization*: the "performance principle" and "surplus repression." I will use these concepts to identify how cultural attitudes about labour bind social repression to domination in the fatal relationship of what he calls the "vicious cycle of progress." As technical capacity for liberation increases, established powers must administer surplus repression to prevent society from outgrowing its framework of domination. The performance principle maintains an instrumentalized subject for administering such repression – things like aesthetic/emotional labour, stupefying enjoyment, and the constant demand for self-optimization. The result is burnout, emotional insecurity, and an artificial scarcity in time, all of which are surplus repression and ultimately existential violence. These mechanisms of repression are rationalized in terms of preserving political-economic conditions via neoliberal "common sense." This common sense is the homogenization of cultural repression and material domination, or more precisely the ideological vehicle for the vicious cycle of progress to perpetuate its violence as a necessary condition for self-preservation. Hope is a possible counter-violence to surplus repression, but as prison abolitionist Mariame Kaba recognizes hope is not emotion; "it is a discipline." And so, begins the disciplined work of a future-oriented left to eliminate surplus repression with the counter-violence and labour of hope.

Sexualities II: Empirical Approaches

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS8B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: In-person

This is an open session on sexuality. It invited papers that make theoretical and/or empirical contributions to the sociological study of sexualities.

Organizers: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Chair: Abigail Mitchell, University of Guelph

Presentations

1. Kailey Peckford, University of British Columbia

The Gay Clubs Are It: An Analysis of Straight Women's Motivations for Frequenting Gay Bars

The question of whether straight individuals belong in gay bars has been a topic of debate over the past decade. But why do straight cisgender women go to gay bars in the first place? Through qualitative semi-structured interviews, I analyze women's motivations for frequenting gay bars in Canada and the United States. My findings show that straight cisgender women go to gay bars to pursue safety and joy—and that these motivations are complicated by reflections on belonging in a space that was not made for them. Decisions to frequent gay bars were positioned as a better alternative to straight bars which were described as dangerous or boring. More generally, this study offers new insights about group boundaries and safety in nightlife spaces.

2. Sara (Void) Nason, University of New Brunswick; Katherine Merritt, University of New Brunswick

Celebrate pride ... at the bank?: A critical discourse analysis of homonormativity across Baroness Von Sketch Show and This Hour Has 22 Minutes

Pride month has increasingly become an opportunity for various corporations to expand their market and increase profits through vague, insubstantial displays of solidarity. In 2017 Canadian comedy show, Baroness Von Sketch Show (Baroness), aired a skit titled "Pride Bank Float"; 5 years later Canadian political satire series, This Hour Has 22 Minutes (22 Minutes), released a skit titled "Celebrate Pride at the Bank". Both these sketches contain explicitly queer content, and together work to cheekily spoof the corporatization of Pride and portray the month of June as a marketing strategy for banks to expand their client base and sell more products. Motivated by our positionality as queer graduate researchers, we sought to investigate how these skits represent and are representative of homonormativity. Coined by Lisa Duggan, homonormativity is a term used to describe how heteronormative beliefs and systems are privileged in queer

culture, resulting in an understanding of queer life that is domesticated and depoliticized instead of radical and resistant to heteronormativity. Utilizing critical discourse analysis, we argue that these two videos parody corporate employers' commitments of "diversity" and "equality" as empty, token gestures of inclusion and are in direct dialogue with the corporatization of Pride in major Canadian cities. While Baroness appears to provide a nuanced and critical parody of TD bank's dominance over Toronto Pride, 22 Minutes ultimately presents a palatable portrayal of rainbow capitalism and "equality" politics. Overall, our findings are situated in a broader dialogue of the pink-washing of Pride, the commodification of queer culture, and mainstream assimilation.

3. *Jessica (JJ) Wright, MacEwan University*

Collaboratively Developing New Affective Geographies for Sexual Consent Education with 2SLGBTQI+ Young Adults

Contemporary efforts to address gender-based violence (GBV) have both centered (white) cis-heterosexual women and failed to challenge the prevalence of GBV; GBV is the only violent crime of which the statistics have not reduced in 30+ years. This presentation will share findings from The Queer Sexual Joy (QSI) Survey which develops a novel approach to addressing GBV that centers 2SLGBTQI+ youth and queer joy as a method of resisting the colonial, racist, sexist, homophobia, transphobic, and ableist cultural norms that lead to GBV. The QSI survey aimed to understand: 1. What participants loved about being 2SLGBTQI+; 2. If narratives of great, consensual sex reveal new affective geographies for consent that challenge the dominant, reductive Yes/No model; and 3) If survivors' sexual challenges during sex were accommodated differently by cis-heterosexual men compared to 2SLGBTQI+ survivors. The first part of the survey found that 2SLGBTQI+ youth narrate many joys about being 2SLGBTQI+. The second part demonstrated that queer and trans people have a much more nuanced understanding of consent than the normative concept. Participants described consent not as a contractual agreement utilized to protect oneself from perpetration or victimization but, instead, as something that ensures mutual pleasure and reciprocity. Their definitions and lived experiences of great, meaningful consent were not simply transactional or binary but, rather, included being empathetic, connected, caring, and "tuned in" to oneself and partners. The third part of the survey demonstrated that 2SLGBTQI+ youth who are survivors had much safer, more pleasurable sex with partners who are 2SLGBTQI+ survivors compared to cis-heterosexuals who are not survivors. Overall, the survey found that 2SLGBTQI+ youth, especially those who are survivors, have important insights about how to best navigate mutually pleasurable, consensual sexual experiences. These insights should be translated into consent education efforts and, drawing from the rich narratives of survey participants, the proposed presentation will share some ways in which that may be possible.

Sociology of Medicine, Health, and Illness: Death and Illness

Wednesday May 31 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA1D

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session explores social dimensions of health and illness with a particular focus on the individual experiences of health, illness, pain and death.

Organizers: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Chair: Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Presentations

1. *Chris Miller, University of Ottawa*

Talking Around Death: Analyzing Language to Describe Death in Canadian Obituaries, 1970-2021

Obituaries serve important social functions, such as announcing death (and its attendant rituals) or shaping how the dead are remembered. Beyond personal information about the deceased, obituaries also reveal norms in a society, making them a rich resource for studying health, death, and dying. This paper presents data from a larger study of Canadian obituaries to explore how death, disease, and illness are perceived and treated. The typical obituary announces death in the very first sentence. However, due to this topic's taboo nature, death is often described euphemistically; people pass away or pass peacefully, but rarely 'die.' Some obituaries may address cause of death, but again, discomfort with the topic leads to creative rephrasing; people die from a brief, sudden, or lengthy illness, but rarely from named diseases. Obituaries also employ some coded conventions, such as requests for charitable donations. The listed cause or organization allows families to address possible causes of death, yet avoid drawing overt attention to illness or disease. Building on Crespo-Fernandez, who applies conceptual metaphor theory to analyze tombstones, this paper analyzes obituaries from six Canadian newspapers over the past 50 years. Exploring the language used to describe death, the causes of death most commonly listed, and other relevant details, I observe trends in how Canadians talk about death, illness, and disease, and how these trends vary over time and by region. Further, while authors have demonstrated that people use coded language around stigmatized causes of death (e.g., suicide, AIDS), I argue that obituaries reveal a more fundamental discomfort with death itself. Finally, the diseases which are acknowledged reveal presumptions about proper or acceptable ways to die. These patterns can help to better recognize the overarching reticence to confront death as well as existent stigmas surrounding death and disease among Canadians.

2. *Jessica Bytautas, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Pia Kontos, University of Toronto; Blake Poland, University of Toronto; Kristin Bright, Middlebury College

Suffering together with: Agential-material entanglements of legacy work in hospice palliative care

This paper explores “legacy activities” (i.e., creative works produced by a person at the end of life), in the context of a community-based hospice palliative care organization in Toronto, Ontario. Legacy work consists of inviting terminally ill patients to reflect on their lives, what matters most to them, and how they wish to be remembered. In response to calls for an alternative to the medicalization of suffering, legacy activities are increasingly advocated in both medical and commercial practices for their relational approach to death and dying. While research suggests that legacy participation may have a strong psychotherapeutic benefit, less attention has been given to questions of access and equity including who is able to participate and with what resources. Drawing on insights from Karen Barad and new materialisms theory, we explore legacy work as it is shaped and inflected in broader relationships of materiality, agency, and care. Our ethnographic research explores what legacy means for hospice palliative care clients, including precariously housed individuals, and the volunteers who care for them. How do clients’ and volunteers’ perceptions and experiences of legacy activities recast assumptions about death and dying, and what are the implications (some realized, some yet-to-be-seen) of these activities for volunteer-client relationality and the possibilities for “suffering together with”?

[Sociology at the Crossroads](#)

Wednesday May 31. 5:30 pm - 7:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CAD1

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English, French

Affiliation: York University, Department of Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

The conference theme of ‘Reckonings and Re-imaginings’ signals a key dilemma facing Sociology in the 21st century, as the discipline finds itself at a crossroads. On the one hand, the theme highlights the critical orientation of Sociology. As a discipline that includes the study of social inequalities, Sociology is well-positioned to contribute toward a more socially just future by offering the tools of critical analysis needed to reflect on injustice and chart pathways forward in a moment when such analysis is imperative. Yet at the same time, Sociology programs face the pressures of the neoliberal university, which places increasing emphasis on ‘marketability’, performance metrics, and labour market outcomes. In this context, many sociology programs are confronted with declining enrolments and resources, and social justice orientations within the discipline risk being marginalized.

This panel assesses the state of Sociology in the 21st century and explores the dilemmas of Sociology as a discipline at a crossroads. How can the discipline navigate the pressures of the neoliberal university while at the same time retaining its critical orientation towards producing knowledge for progressive social change, including the political project of decolonization? What is the relationship between an increasing focus on marketability, declining enrolments, and the public's perceived value of a Sociology degree (or of the discipline)? What are the possibilities for creative and innovative responses to these challenges and where can we see examples of such initiatives? Panelists will reflect on themes including the broader pressures facing Sociology programs in the era of neoliberalism, the imperative of centring decolonization and diverse voices in the production of sociological knowledge, and the potential for Sociology to retain a critical orientation.

Organizers: Mark Thomas, York University; Sylvia Bawa, York University
Moderator: William Carroll, University of Victoria

Panelists:

1. *Gertrude Mianda: Director, Harriet Tubman Institute at York University*
Réflexion sur la sociologie à la croisée des chemins : pourquoi décoloniser la discipline ?
Reflecting on sociology at the crossroads: Why decolonize the discipline?

2. *Howard Ramos: Chair, Department of Sociology at Western University*
Uncritical Sociology
Sociologie sans esprit critique

3. *Sarita Srivastava: Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science at OCAD University*
There's More Than One Way to Save Sociology: Research as Coalition-Building
Il existe plus d'une façon de sauver la sociologie : la recherche en tant que construction de coalitions

4. *Vanessa Watts: Paul R. MacPherson Chair in Indigenous Studies at McMaster University*
Theorizing Decolonization at the Crossroads
Théoriser la décolonisation à la croisée des chemins

[Black praxis and its transformative possibilities](#)

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: BCS3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Black Caucus

Session Categories: In-person

This session focuses on a constellation of key moments and movements that highlight radical Black thought as important for reshaping the world that colonialism made. We take as our sites of enquiry liberatory struggles of the latter part of the 20th century and first part of 21st century. In particular, this session explores Black liberation thought and decolonial struggles, past and present, in their transnational dimensions. Scholarly works that look at 'freedom' and 'justice' from the various places and spaces inhabited by Africans and people of the African diaspora are welcome.

Organizers and Chairs: Océane Jasor, Concordia University; Jada Joseph, Concordia University

Presentations

1. Jada Joseph, Concordia University

Unmasking the Colonial Roots of Neoliberalism in Social Work: Afroqueering and Decolonizing Conceptualizations of Mental health and its Interventions

Social workers invested in social justice must question western psychology and psychiatric practices that individualize emotional distress by obscuring or minimizing its structural roots. The hegemonic power bestowed toward a biomedical psychiatric model of mental health aids in trivializing the impacts of the social context on managing risks and shaping the accessibility of resources. Thoits (2009) argues that according to "biological, [psychiatric], psychological [and other mental health psych- approaches (e.g., social work and nursing)], the determinants of mental illness are internal- "in" the person" (p.107). Bronfenbrenner's (1979, 1983) ecological systems theory argues that the ecology of human development unfolds through interactions with different interdependent systems. These environmental interactions directly impact psychological, emotional, physical, social, cognitive, and spiritual growth (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). The minority stress model furthers this discussion by suggesting exposure to discrimination and prejudice in different ecological systems related to one's "social statuses, as stratified by gender, race, class, sexuality, [disability, religion,] and other markers of difference [...] can result in adverse mental health outcomes (Meyer, 2003; Schmitz et al., 2020, p.164-165). Therefore, mental health must be understood as directly shaped and interconnected to all ecological systems. This paper employs theoretical concepts and theorizing from Black and Indigenous decolonial and feminist approaches to social work and Mad Studies to problematize and create counter-narratives to neoliberal and biomedical models of mental health. A brief historicization unveiling the colonial roots of neoliberal understandings of mental health practice exposes social work's role in the settler-colonial project. The author explores how neoliberalism repackages colonial conceptualizations of risk management in ways that decontextualize social and economic problems from the socio-historical context that inform risks and risk management. The counter-narratives presented direct social workers toward feminist, decolonial, and Mad approaches to liberating marginalized people from oppressive mental health institutions at micro and macro levels of service provision.

2. Océane Jasor, Concordia University

"Something that I always-already know": A Feminist Reading of Valerie Belgrave's Photograph

Despite the substantive role that Black women play in social movements and protests, their experiences have received scant attention, and in many ways their very physical presence has been underrepresented. In this essay, I propose that we examine Black protest anew through a reading of Valerie Belgrave's, a protestor in the 1969 Sir George William affair, photograph. A feminist reading of the visual archives of the student occupation and its aftermaths not only exposes the systemic erasure of Black women from the narratives of activist struggles, but also, thankfully, explores the legacy and memory of Black women. Reading the image of an overlooked figure from a strength perspective – as opposed to a position of pathology – requires me to engage in an exercise of sociological (re)imagining. Using the photograph as text, I therefore allow myself to envisage non-masculine meanings of Black Liberation and ask: "what if Black women could offer an alternative discourse of Black Consciousness and Decoloniality?" Reflecting on Belgrave's corporal presence between two white police officers, I seek to relate articulations of gender, race, and the body to responses of state and colonial violence. Furthermore, I endeavor to transpose the pan-Africanist spirit that pervaded that time to more contemporary struggles and show how Belgrave's arrest photograph blurs the lines of time and space, providing the connective tissue between Africa and its Diaspora, then and now. Specifically, I discuss the Sir George Williams student protest in 1969 in relation to the #FeesMustFall (#FMF) movement in South Africa in 2015-2016, and argue that the embodiment of militancy matters. Images of women protesters both in 1969, in 2015, and beyond, are a central component of the politics of Black protest and carry meanings that albeit ignored, offer opportunities to form transformative counter-narratives.

3. *Tarah Paul, Women at the Centre; Sonya Boyce, Women at the Centre*

Non-presenting authors: Nneka MacGregor, Women at the Centre; Temitope Adefarakan, University of Toronto; Kiah A-Dixon, Women at the Centre; Doreen Kajumba, Women at the Centre

Truth and Transformation: Advancing Gender Equity for Black Women, Girls and Gender Diverse People in Canada

Racism, gender-based violence (GBV) and other forms of inequity are matters of public health, particularly for highly vulnerable groups such as Black women, girls, and gender diverse people, who navigate the intersecting violence of anti-Black racism, gender-based discrimination and other forms of oppression. Canada has yet to reach gender and racial equity. It continues to ignore its colonial and patriarchal histories, resulting in ongoing violence, especially towards Black communities, many of which have existed on these lands for centuries. TRUTH AND TRANSFORMATION: ADVANCING GENDER EQUITY FOR BLACK WOMEN, GIRLS AND GENDER DIVERSE PEOPLE IN CANADA is a pan-Canadian movement to purposefully respond to and redress anti-Black gender-based violence (aBGBV). This five-year strategy will engage B-WGGD people, with a focus on documenting our experiences of systemic aBGBV and its interface across systems, as there are stark failures by many in the violence against women (VAW) and GBV movements to recognize the unique multiple barriers and obstacles faced by Black women, girls and gender-diverse people. This has created a dangerous and all too often lethal void, with respect to the systemic consequences of aBGBV that the Truth and Transformation movement seeks to redress and dismantle. Our work is ground-breaking in that at the heart of it is THE AMOURLGYNOIR

FRAMEWORK, an innovative approach that is grounded on social policies based on a love for B-WGGD people and disrupts the misogynoir that is currently embedded in Canadian systems of white supremacy. For this presentation, we will share our accomplishments in the first two years, and the amazing work that lies ahead.

Criminal justice and community professionals: cultures, values and representations

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: French, English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

The objective of this panel is to understand how professionals in the criminal justice system mobilize in their work with people involved in the justice system. The panel includes professionals working in each of the stages of the penal system (lawyers, community workers and probation officers), and suggest several ways to study them: their practices, their representations, their discourses and the training they have received. This panel is interested in the way in which representations, values and ethos shape their practices as well as in the way in which these actors mobilize themselves within a general framework and culture and construct their interactions with other professionals and people who have been prosecuted.

Organizer and Chair: Elsa Euvrard, Université Laval

Presentations

1. Isabelle Raffestin, Université de Montréal

Rôles et valeurs des intervenants sociaux en contexte judiciaire

Nombre d'intervenants sociaux du milieu communautaire tels que les travailleurs de rue, accompagnent des personnes en situation de marginalité accusées en matière criminelle, dans la sphère judiciaire. Avec la loi 32 du ministère de la justice du Québec qui vise notamment à favoriser le développement de tribunaux sociaux, il est à penser que cette réalité qui existe depuis nombre d'années, va s'accroître davantage. À ceux-ci s'ajoutent les travailleurs sociaux qui œuvrent à titre de partenaires sociaux dans le cadre de programmes développés par différentes Cours, s'adressant aux personnes accusées vivant des problématiques telles que la toxicomanie, l'itinérance, la santé mentale. La présentation dans le cadre de ce panel, se basera sur notre expérience d'intervenante dans un organisme communautaire d'accompagnement social en milieu judiciaire, combinée à notre recherche doctorale en cours. Il est à noter que les résultats de cette dernière, qui a pour objectif de documenter les différents rôles des intervenants sociaux dans un tel contexte, ne sont qu'au stade préliminaire. Afin de mettre la table aux discussions, il s'agira d'aborder ce que font les intervenants sociaux et les différentes postures qu'ils peuvent adopter lorsqu'une personne accusée s'adresse à eux, en mettant

l'accent sur le moment de la comparution à la Cour. Puis nous ferons ressortir les différentes valeurs qui sous-tendent leurs interventions pour finalement soulever des pistes de réflexion quant aux différents éléments qui peuvent influencer leur pratique.

2. *Emma Bêty, Université Laval*

Construction des identités professionnelles dans le contexte de Nouvelle gestion publique : le cas des intervenants communautaires.

La surveillance communautaire au Québec est encadrée depuis 2007 par la Loi sur le système correctionnel du Québec, qui a entraîné une redéfinition des rôles des agents de probation et des intervenants communautaires impliqués dans les suivis des personnes judiciarisées. Les premiers sont désignés comme responsables des mesures sentencielles et correctionnelles, alors que les deuxièmes ont la charge de l'application et la gestion des suivis en communauté. Cette communication propose d'explorer comment ce dernier groupe d'acteurs pénaux se construisent leur identité professionnelle suite à ce changement législatif, tout en tenant compte du paradigme dominant dans les services publics : la Nouvelle gestion publique. Dix entretiens menés auprès de ces intervenants ont permis de mettre en lumière qu'ils développent leur identité professionnelle en fonction de deux ethos. Ceux-ci sont mobilisés de manière variables selon des éléments contextuels et personnels, ce qui entraîne des répercussions sur leurs pratiques liées à la réinsertion sociale. La communication propose ainsi une réflexion sur ces conséquences, de même que sur la place du mandat légal dans les perceptions des intervenants par rapport à leur identité professionnelle et leur sentiment d'autonomie dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

3. *Mariana Raupp, Université Laval*

La périphérie défie-t-elle le cadre punitif du centre ? Réflexions théoriques et empiriques sur la contribution des services de probation dans la (re)construction de l'intervention pénale

La peine de probation avec surveillance est une peine en milieu ouvert qui assujettie la personne condamnée à une période de mise à l'épreuve où elle doit respecter certaines conditions, telle que rencontrer un agent de probation et un intervenant communautaire tout au long de ce suivi. Cette présentation s'interroge sur comment les agents de probation et les intervenants communautaires, responsables de la gestion de cette mesure, composent avec les différents « cadres de référence » (Goffman, 1991) et les différentes contraintes auxquels ils sont assujettis en raison de leur caractère polycontextuel (Luhmann, 1984) : contraintes politiques, mandat juridique, cadres de référence provenant du monde juridique, cadres de référence provenant du continuum des services d'insertion sociale et des approches psychosociales, etc. Notre matériel empirique est composé d'entretiens réflexifs et semi-directifs (Pires, 2004) réalisés auprès d'agents de probation (N=10) et d'intervenants communautaires (N=10) œuvrant dans la gestion des dossiers de probation avec surveillance au Québec. Avec l'aide de la théorie des systèmes sociaux (Luhmann, 1984), cette présentation observe les communications provenant des agents de probation et des intervenants communautaires comme des communications juridiques, mais qui appartiennent à des organisations périphériques du système de droit criminel (contrairement aux tribunaux qui sont des organisations centrales). Quels sens ces communications provenant de la périphérie attribuent-elles à la peine de probation et au médium « punir afin de favoriser la réinsertion sociale »? S'agit-il d'un sens

modulé par le cadre punitif dominant du droit criminel? Ou, au contraire, le fait d'être à la périphérie et ainsi moins assujetties aux contraintes et impératifs de cohérence interne (Noreau, 2004) du droit criminel contribue-t-il à attribuer à cette peine un nouvel horizon de sens possibles? Finalement, peut-on dégager de ces communications une manière de construire l'intervention pénale qui s'oppose au cadre punitif dominant?

4. *Julien Larregue, Université Laval*

Désintéressement, singularité, crédibilité : éléments sur la triple logique d'action des avocat·es pénalistes

À partir d'une enquête reposant sur la réalisation de 26 entretiens semi-directifs avec des avocat·es pratiquant le droit pénal dans une grande ville française, ainsi que sur des observations ethnographiques réalisées dans leurs cabinets et lors d'audiences judiciaires, cet article explicite les liens qui unissent le principe de désintéressement à deux notions qui lui sont liées : la singularité d'une part, et la crédibilité d'autre part. Pour ce faire, nous interrogerons la façon dont le capital économique détenu par certain·es client·es de classes populaires est susceptible de conduire à une modification de l'équilibre relationnel qui les unit à leur avocat·e. Le cas des avocat·es pénalistes permet ainsi de distinguer deux registres du désintéressement : au désintéressement institutionnalisé et dominé de l'aide juridictionnelle, s'oppose la distance à la nécessité des pénalistes dominant·es, synonyme de singularité et de crédibilité.

Environmental Sociology I

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session features papers applying sociological perspectives to the study of environmental issues. In the midst of a global social movement cohering around the climate crisis, political debates over extractive industries, and related policy discussions, there exists opportunities for sociologists to contribute to understandings of the environment as a social construct, a political entity, a physical place/space, a component of social structure and more. This session welcomed theoretical or empirical/substantive papers using any methodology, from any country. Authors were specifically encouraged to reflect on the linkages between environment and the CSA 2023 theme of Reckonings & Re-Imaginations: "on how to live in non-hierarchical relationships that respect our human differences, while protecting the environment we depend on."

Organizer and Chair: Ken Caine, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Rozzet Jurdi-Hage, University of Regina; Henry Chow, University of Regina*

Non-presenting authors: H Sam Hage, Independent Scholar

University Students' Pro-Environmentalism Revisited: Results of a Nine-Year Follow-Up Survey in a Canadian Sample

In response to calls for more theoretical and empirical assessments of the predictors of pro-environmentalism in different subgroups (e.g., university students) and social milieux (e.g., Saskatchewan — Canada's second largest oil-producing province and a major producer of natural gas), this paper attempts to investigate the attitudinal and behavioural indicators of pro-environmentalism over time, utilizing datasets that will allow for comparative insights into changes — or resistance to change. Specifically, based on a recent questionnaire survey of over 300 undergraduate students attending a medium-sized public university in Saskatchewan, this paper will critically examine the students' environmental attitudes and behaviours. In order to provide a more comprehensive framework for understanding the determinants of various types of environmentally responsible behaviours, we will apply the value-belief-norm theory of environmentalism in this Canadian postsecondary context, which is embedded in a setting heavily focused on expansion of resource extraction. As the follow-up survey adopts the same methodological approach and employs many of the same measures used in the initial study undertaken about a decade ago, this paper will also provide an assessment of the changing patterns in university students' environmental attitudes and behaviours and will offer pertinent institutional recommendations to encourage students' pro-environmental behaviours.

2. *Timothy Macneill, Ontario Tech University*

Non-presenting author: Memaweswen Niigaaniin, North Shore Tribal Council

Indigenous Culture and Nature-Relatedness: Results from an Anishinaabe Community-led Study

Indigenous and environmental politics often draw on the claim that Indigenous cultures are closely related with nature and, thus, Indigenous governance will lead to better environmental outcomes. Neither this assumption, nor the details of a presumed Indigenous-nature relationship, have yet been examined quantitatively. Using a unique community-led, decolonial quantitative method we find a strong positive relation between Anishinaabe culture of Central/Southern Canada and nature relatedness. This relationship is not simply driven by repeated interactions with nature associated with certain cultural practices, but by communicated elements such as ceremonies, stories, and songs. Findings support the suggestion that Indigenous governance and cultural revitalization programs may improve environmental policy outcomes. Based on Coloniality/Modernity/Decoloniality theory, we argue that quantitative methods such as this are not only appropriate for research with Indigenous peoples, but are potentially decolonial if the research is meaningfully Indigenous-led.

3. *Angel Chow, University of Regina*

Baby Steps or A Leap of Faith: An Exploratory Study of Consumer Perceptions and Knowledge, Drivers and Barriers of Zero-emission Vehicle Adoption in Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has the highest greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in Canada. The transportation sector accounts for 15 percent of the total GHG emissions. Electrifying transportation is effective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and decarbonize the transportation sector. Saskatchewan had a relatively low zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) adoption rate at 1%, as compared with 12% in British Columbia and 9% in Quebec in 2021. With no sustainable transportation policies, Saskatchewan is the only Canadian province imposing an annual road-use fee of \$150 on electric vehicles, as opposed to incentivize the ZEV uptake. It is unclear if the inaction of the provincial government in clean transportation policies would play a role in the low ZEV adoption rate. The objectives of this study are to 1) examine consumer knowledge, perceptions and interests of zero-emission vehicles in Saskatchewan, 2) investigate the drivers and barriers in transition to electric mobility, and 3) examine the role of government policies in influencing ZEV adoption. Semi-structured interviews with 25 Saskatchewan households (10 non-ZEV-owning households and 15 ZEV-owning households) were conducted online. The findings show that non-ZEV households have little ZEV knowledge, and low interest in ZEV purchase due to their perception of affordability and low awareness of the environmental and economic benefits of ZEVs, albeit their general support for government ZEV incentives, ZEV mandates, the federal ban on conventional vehicles by 2035 and the carbon tax. ZEV households are generally very interested in exploring new technologies and highly motivated by their environmental concerns of transportation emissions, the reduced dependency on gasoline consumption and the overall savings of vehicle ownership cost, particularly for those residing in rural Saskatchewan, while encountering the issues of ZEV availability, reduced winter range and insufficient and unreliable public infrastructure. This study provides implications for policymakers to formulate policies for electrification of passenger transportation.

Families V

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF3E

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that centre sociology of the family in our efforts of reckoning with our histories and re-imagining our presents and futures.

Organizer and Chair: Amber Gazso, York University

Presentations

1. *Gervin Ane Apatinga, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting author: Eric Y Tenkorang, Memorial University

Because of cows: Exploring factors influencing child marriage among women in the Bawku West District, Ghana

While the understanding of child marriage in Ghana has improved in recent decades, scholarship on this important topic remains scant, especially research examining the reasons for child marriage across socio-cultural contexts. We apply the social-ecological model to explore the drivers of child marriage in the Bawku West District in Ghana. After purposive sampling, we conducted in-depth interviews with 15 women who married before the age of 18 and thematic content analysis to summarize the text. The findings reveal that child marriage is commonplace in the study area and has several drivers, including community/societal factors such as poverty and bride price payment. Other drivers include teenage pregnancy and low educational levels. The results corroborate the social-ecological model in which child marriage has multiple levels of influence. Findings suggest that addressing child marriage in Ghana requires practical solutions across all sectors and levels.

2. Catherine Schmidt, University of Toronto

The Bordering of Care: A narrative analysis of the impacts of migrant illegalization for undocumented parents in Toronto

In Canada, the early years of parenthood are a time when many families experience increased reliance on publicly funded programs and benefits - including healthcare, family income support programs, parental leave benefits and childcare subsidies - as parents negotiate the many demands of caring for their young child(ren) while maintaining the financial subsistence of their family. Parents who are undocumented, however, are ineligible for many social programs aimed at supporting families through this period. Despite emerging research about the challenges facing undocumented pregnant women in the Canadian context, little attention has been given to the experiences of undocumented mothers once their children are born. In this paper, I explore how exclusion from state-funded family support programs shapes the experiences of undocumented mothers caring for their young children in Toronto, Canada. I use a critical interpretive policy analysis approach (Schwartz-Shea and Yanow, 2011; Yanow, 2007) aimed at understanding the effects of policy from the perspectives of those marginalized and overlooked in policy decision-making. My research design combines a review of relevant federal, provincial, and municipal policies regulating eligibility for healthcare and family support programs, and 24 narrative interviews with undocumented parents and service providers who work closely with parents. Drawing on critical theories of migrant illegalization and bordering which highlight the legal and social processes through which people are 'illegalized' within the nation-state, (De Genova 2002; Goldring et al., 2009; Yuval-Davis et al., 2019), I examine how the borders of national belonging are made concrete and enforced through state policy, organizational practices and the gatekeeping decisions of individual service providers. The paper explores the impacts of such everyday bordering for undocumented mothers and their families and highlights the resourcefulness with which mothers respond to and resist their exclusion.

3. Genevieve Grava, University of Auckland

Relational agency and the Filipino transnational family

Devastated socio-economically by their near-400-year history of colonisations under the Spaniards and Americans, the Philippines emerged from World War II with its status as a US neo-colonial state firmly cemented. The vast socio-political and economic inequities increased exponentially with the advent of neoliberalism, which the state sought to counter through another neoliberal intervention, the Labour Export Policy (LEP; Presidential Decree No. 442, s. 1974). The LEP has implications on the agency of Filipino migrants, whose decisions to migrate are often underpinned by ideas that are perpetuated domestically and globally about what a good family life and aspired-to futures look like. In this presentation, I argue that Filipino migrants' exercise of agency transcends rational cost-benefit calculations. Contributing to the conversation of the relationality of culture, I argue that Filipinos' situatedness within a culture of migration, a legacy of the LEP, has informed the Filipino cultural imaginary and transformed the trope of the 'idol family' into one that is state-sponsored and predicated on migration. Invoking family values and sentiments, this migration culture transformed the way family is done in the home country, where the anticipation of future migration as a means of 'better' fulfilling family obligations has been added to the repertoire of Filipino family practices. In migration, I theorise my participants as bricoleurs who access tradition and cultural moral frameworks pragmatically to patch together and improvise solutions, using available resources, to cope with their new circumstances (Duncan, 2011). Thus, the way Filipinos do family across the distance is transformed through the process of bricolage. I conclude this presentation to impress the argument that the Philippines' culture of migration has transformed Filipino family practices, and the Filipino family structure itself into one that is transnational. These have implications on Filipino migrants' sense of agency and identity.

Immigrants and Refugees in Canada: Post-resettlement mental health challenges

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health, Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

Immigrants' and refugees' resettlement in Canada is far from being an easy process. From language barriers and unemployment to health-related issues and discrimination, these post-migration challenges hinder newcomers' integration process into the host society and affect their mental and emotional well-being in numerous ways. This joint session—between the Migration cluster and the Mental Health cluster—aims to discuss the complex mental health-related challenges that newcomers face after resettling in Canada. It welcomes papers relying on different methods such as survey data, interviews, focus groups, and ethnographic accounts. Among the topics that could be considered are: family-related stressors, gender and mental health, access to mental health services in the host country, and wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Organizer and Chair: Laila Omar, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Zohreh Bayatrizi, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting authors: Samira Torabi, University of Alberta; Rezvaneh Erfani, University of Alberta; Ivan Shmatko, University of Alberta

Grieving Immigrants: Toward a Critical Conception of Loss and Grief

We present the preliminary results of a larger research project which aims to understand synchronous collective grief among immigrants in Canada who are subjected to vicarious experiences of state violence. Throughout its history, Canada has also become home to a number of settler communities that have escaped violence and unstable homelands. For example, Canada has resettled Lebanese, Vietnamese, East African Ismaili, Syrian, Afghan, and Iraqi populations among others as part of its humanitarian mission to resettle refugees and also to fulfill its own demographic needs. Many in these populations witnessed war and political violence first-hand back home and sometimes continue to experience it vicariously by following the news and keeping in touch with family and friends in their ancestral homelands. Thus, Canada is currently home to large racialized communities that have experienced, and continue to experience, loss and grief as a collective, political fate. We aim to study how being an immigrant, being far from home, and being a member of a racialized group might influence the experience of collective grief, and how, conversely, collective grief might influence the meaning of home and change one's ethno-national self-identity. Conducting this project entails challenging the mainstream sociological literature on loss and grief both theoretically and empirically. The sociology of death, dying, and grief is historically and intellectually anchored in the experiences of privileged populations and cannot adequately account for 'the relations of force' (such as political violence, racialization, inequality) in the experience of grief. For this conference presentation, we will present the outline of our research and the results of our critical analysis of the sociology of grief.

2. *Elias Chaccour, York University*

Memories of Home: A Case Study of the Mental Health of Lebanese Older Immigrants in Montréal.

Lebanese Canadians constitute one of the oldest Arabic-speaking communities in North America. The community reflects the polyglot (francophone and anglophone) and multi-religious composition of the Middle Eastern country of Lebanon. However, Lebanon's two decades of war, sporadic bouts of violence, and political and economic instability have instilled fear, anxiety, and insecurity in the Lebanese people, shaping their aging process at home and in the diaspora. Unlike Canadians of Lebanese descent, Lebanon-born immigrants go through the aging process while navigating an intersecting web of governmental, cultural, and familial circumstances that impose various stressors (e.g., prejudice and discrimination) on themselves and their families. Community-based organizations (CBO) play an important role in immigrant community life and provide numerous, often highly valued programs and services to the members of their community, such as mental health promotion and culturally safe paraprofessional services. This project is a single case study that examines Lebanese community-based organizations' role in

addressing the mental health needs of Lebanese older adult immigrants in Montréal (Québec). Additionally, this project seeks to ascertain the mental health knowledge of Lebanese older adult immigrants in Canada and their mental health-seeking behaviour. Also, this project aims to explore how factors such as culture, family, and religious beliefs influence this knowledge and behaviour. To do this, I will use an ethnographic approach, including observations, interviews, and document analysis. This case study asks the following research questions: What role do Lebanese community-based organizations play in promoting the mental health of Lebanese older adult immigrants? How do these organizations address the mental health needs of these individuals? How do these individuals understand “mental health”? How do cultural, religious, and social influences guide the mental health-seeking behaviours of these individuals?

3. *Giovanni Hernandez-Carranza, York University*

Exploring how the impacts of violence shape settlement trajectories: How do migrants find the time to heal?

The global intensification of migration management strategies has caused forced migrants to engage in innovative but dangerous migration strategies to reach their desired destination. People’s migration trajectories are marred by violence and loss, and the aftereffects of this suffering can shape migrants’ life course if left unaddressed. In Canada, forced migrants’ settlement trajectory is shaped by their ability to learn and navigate unfamiliar and complex social networks undergirded by intersectional exclusion processes rooted in colonial bordering practices. This paper explores how the aftereffects of violence and loss impact people’s ability to develop strategies to navigate social networks and access needed services. I rely on a critical discourse analysis on qualitative interviews with sixteen racialized refugee claimants who entered Canada through the unofficial port of entry at Roxham Road and forty social, civic, legal, and health actors who support them. The findings demonstrate that refugee claimants, and former claimants, are haunted by their experiences of violence and loss during their migration trajectory. They cannot work through the effects of suffering on their health until they feel stable. However, Canada’s intersectional exclusionary forces limit newcomers’ access to the supportive services needed to stabilize their lives. Instead, these forces justify migrants’ experiences of racial discrimination, legal precarity, and temporal uncertainty, destabilizing their lives and compounding their mental health struggles. The discussion theorizes how hegemonic mental health conceptualizations and therapeutic interventions used to treat forced migrants risk psychologizing and pathologizing newcomers. This disconnects their pain and suffering from the interlocking global systems of power that created the violent circumstances that triggered their migration, reaffirms their exclusion in Canada, and alienates them from their cultural heritage and non-western ways of healing.

Navigating the Job Market

Thursday Jun 01. 8:30 am - 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCS1

Session Format: Workshop

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Student Concerns Subcommittee

Session Categories: Hybrid

In this workshop, students will have the opportunity to hear from recent graduates about their experiences navigating the academic and non-academic job market after completing their undergraduate or graduate degree in sociology. This workshop will cover various topics, such as writing targeted CVs and resumes, leveraging your networks, creating teaching dossiers, building professional websites, and more. Throughout the workshop, students will have the opportunity to create and receive feedback on the job materials most pertinent to them.

Workshop Facilitator: Helen Pethrick, University of Calgary

Organizer: Pedrom Nasiri, University of Calgary

Remembering Tomorrow: Social Movements and Collective Memory

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

The struggles and resistances of present-day activists and organizers are shaped by the battles, gains, and losses of those who came before us, just as movements themselves are shaped by histories of social violence and change. Efforts to resist the present, and to liberate the future, are ripples in time that can't help but connect past, present, and future. In this way, collective memory –the operation of group-based memories of past events -- should be better understood by organizers and movement scholars. Yet, existing within the erosive clenches of our imperialist and colonial world, the very praxis of collective memory is subject to systems of collective forgetting and systematic erasure that make certain histories more memorable than others – many others. With this in mind, our session explores the use of collective memory within a particular social movement(s) and/or examine the larger conditions that structure the processes of forgetting and remembering that inform collective memory.

Organizers and Chairs: Jade Crimson Rose Da Costa, York University; Lesley Wood, York University

Presentations

1. *Harmata Aboubakar, University of Toronto*

Mythmaking and Unmaking: Moral Disengagement as Symbolic Violence in Kenyan Presidential Speeches

The official discourse of political leaders is essential for uniting the population and attaining political aims. In an ideal world, national stories are expected to be truthful and consistent, but this is not always the case. In Kenya, rulers have propagated a myth regarding the nation's struggle for Independence. In the 1950s, an anti-colonial movement headed by the Mau Mau, a faction of the Kikuyu ethnic group, resulted in Kenya's independence from British rule. However, post-independence President Jomo Kenyatta promoted a national story that inaccurately depicted himself as the movement's leading figure, while minimizing the Mau Mau's role and deriding the movement. The myth has been repeated in annual presidential speeches commemorating the struggle for independence. Recently, the state's official narrative has shifted from depicting the Mau Mau as violent dissidents to honouring them as heroes. This study asks: How have the Mau Mau and their movement been constructed, remembered, and forgotten through time in Kenyan presidential commemoration speeches? How do the justifications for these constructions change as this formerly derided group is recognized in the national story? I undertake content and discourse analyses of presidential speeches spanning six decades (1962-2021) and collect government records to situate these speeches within their social and political contexts. This study contends that the use of official discourse by the state is a manifestation of symbolic violence, as its constructions obscure the state's involvement in violent acts against the Mau Mau through moral disengagement, both during the making and unmaking of the national myth. This study makes additions to existing scholarship on memory and transitional justice in ways that go beyond the typical analyses of commemorative speeches as a tool for reconciliation and acknowledgement of state violence.

2. *Azar Masoumi, Carleton University; Ronak Ghorbani, York University*

Do Not be Afraid, We are Together: Art, Protest and Connection to Histories of Dissent

This paper places the recent Woman, Life, Freedom movement in Iran in conversation with memories of 1979 Iranian revolution to trace both lineages and novelties in cultures of dissent in Iranians' long-standing struggle for freedom, independence, and equality. Engaging with songs, street art, videos and images created over the course of the current movement as well as oral history narratives collected on the 1979 revolution, we explore the vibrancy of artistic and cultural genealogies in social movements, and their role in connecting dissidence across generations. As we show, the current artistic and cultural practices of Iranian youth protesters are connected to and resonate with those of the previous generation while at once allowing the introduction of novel interventions. These practices, hence, connect the youth to more than a century-long traditions of collective and political dissent without hampering novel expressions and revisions. By highlighting both the points of continuance and novelty, we suggest that the collective cultures that mobilize dissent are both inherited and recreated through generations.

3. *Saayeh Ostovar, Carleton University*

Do we still sound leftist? Traces of Marxist-Leninists in Iranian Protest Music

After Mehsa Amini, a 22-year-old Iranian Kurdish girl was killed by the so-called morality police because her hijab was considered inappropriate, a large protest movement started in Iran, which is highly significant in many aspects. This movement, named "Zan, Zendegi, Azadi" (Woman, Life, Freedom) Revolution, has sparked the production of countless protest music in various genres including Iranian classical music. However, hearing the voice of protest from Iranian classical music is not a phenomenon that has always existed. One of the most influential factors in bringing Iranian classical music out of its ivory tower and socializing it was the widespread activities of many left-wing poets and musicians between the 1940s to 1970s, who were mainly affiliated with the Tudeh Party of Iran, a Marxist-Leninist political party. Despite the undeniable influence of Tudeh members on culture and art in general, and poetry and music in particular, I have yet to come across any literature that directly deals with the relationship between Tudeh and music. In this research, I am looking for the traces of the Marxist-Leninist thought of these artists in the protest expression of Iranian musicians in the last two decades or so. The main research question is whether today's Iranian protest music is free from any kind of ideology, as it is thought, or whether the influence of Marxist thought can still be traced in it. I study the primary and secondary sources of the Tudeh Party. Then, by examining some prominent protesting pieces of music produced between the year 2009, when the brutal suppression of massive protests against the rigging of the presidential elections gave a remarkable boost to protest music, to 2022 I seek to draw a parallel between them and the Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the Tudeh artists.

[Social stratification and mobility in Canada: New perspectives in research on economic inequality](#)

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SPE6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: Hybrid

Canadian sociology has seen a renewed interest over the last decade in the area of economic inequality. Scholars have proposed to revisit how we think about the sources of economic disadvantage in two ways: first, by focusing on a new set of outcomes such as income inequality, wealth and debt, and new concepts of social class; second, by expanding our understanding of drivers of inequality and integrating perspectives that take into account the intersection of class, gender, race, citizenship, disability, indigeneity, and sexual orientation. This session welcomed empirical presentations from both emerging and established scholars aiming to make a substantial contribution to sociological research on economic inequality, labour market stratification, class formation, social mobility, and related social policies.

Organizers: Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS); Mathieu Lizotte, University of Ottawa

Chair: Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)

Presentations

1. *Camille Biron-Boileau, Institut national de la recherche scientifique*

Hériter au Canada : portrait des tendances dans la réception d'héritages entre 2005 et 2019

The increased focus on wealth inequality in the recent social stratification literature has sparked a renewed interest in researching intergenerational financial transfers. Indeed, recent studies have highlighted the contribution of inherited resources to wealth accumulation (Adermon, Lindahl, and Waldenström 2018) and the explanation of wealth inequality (Salas-Royo and Rodriguez 2022). Despite the implications of this type of wealth transfer on the structure of social inequality, few studies have documented the trends pertaining to inheritance in the Canadian context. Using cross-sectional data from Statistics Canada's Survey of Financial Security (SFS) from 2005, 2012, 2016, and 2019, this article aims to provide a portrait of the flow of financial inheritances in Canada in the 21st century and to understand who benefits from this type of transfer. The results indicate that the probability of a household having ever received an inheritance increased between 2005 and 2016 while stabilizing between 2016 and 2019. The value of bequests received, however, remained constant over the studied period. Analyses by socioeconomic status show that households with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to have ever received a bequest, generally of higher value. However, the increase in bequest transfers through the years did not only benefit higher-SES households; it was somewhat larger for lower-SES households than for those in the middle of the distribution. While inheritance is often studied within elites, these results demonstrate the relevance of studying this phenomenon in all of society and underscore the need for research that aims to understand the potentially differing role that inheritance plays in social mobility and reproduction, depending on socioeconomic status.

2. *Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University*

The Intergenerational Persistence of Social Assistance Receipt in Canada

In Canada and many other developed countries, social assistance (SA) serves as a safety net by providing cash transfers to families experiencing extreme economic disadvantage. Growing income inequality over the last three decades has decreased the opportunity for upward socioeconomic mobility across generations, suggesting that the potential for intergenerational SA use may be on the rise. However, the extent to which an association between parent and child SA use exists in the Canadian context remains largely unknown because, until recently, the data required to investigate it was not available. This study draws upon data from a nationally representative cohort of children, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (1994/96 - 2008/09), linked at the individual level with data from the Canada Revenue Agency (T1 Family File; 1993 - 2015). My objectives are to examine: 1) the extent to which parental SA receipt during childhood (0-17 years of age) is associated with the risk of reciprocity in young adulthood (18-22 years of age); and 2) whether the timing and duration of parental SA receipt

during childhood moderates the risk of reciprocity in young adulthood - findings that will be critical for understanding when policies and interventions will have maximum impact. I will discuss how this study can inform the development of poverty reduction strategies that have the potential to increase opportunities for upward socioeconomic mobility and ultimately prevent SA use across generations.

3. *Alexander Wilson, University of Toronto; Michael Bator, University of Toronto; Jiarui (Bruce) Liang, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting author: Scott Schieman, University of Toronto

Stratification Beliefs: Who Perceives More Inequality in Society (and Why)?

As more Canadians perceive a few at the top, less in the middle, and many at the bottom of society, we thought it was time to investigate the different rationales and social locations driving perceptions of social inequality. Our mixed-method study combines analysis of the reasons and contexts behind perceptions of inequality using survey response data from the Canadian Quality of Work and Economic Life Study (C-QWELS). We analyze open-ended explanations of responses to the "type-of-society" survey question, which asks respondents to choose between five different figures representing different distributions of power in Canada. Our study compares open-ended explanations of the main responses to the "type-of-society" question: focussing particularly on comparing TYPE A, which represents inequality as a "tower," with few at the top and the middle, and many at the bottom; and TYPE D, a society with most people in the middle. In addition to finding variables which correlate with perceptions of greater or lesser inequality in groups A, B, C, and D, our study qualitatively unpacks the reasoning behind their different interpretations of inequality in Canada. The qualitative portion discovered three major themes for each group. Where TYPE A, B, and C explanations tended toward discussion of financial strain, lack of mobility, and powerful others, TYPE D explanations tilted toward discussion of personal responsibility, satisfaction with living conditions, and mobility. We finish by unpacking the implications of this method and its findings for the research agenda on inequality in Canada.

4. *Maude Pugliese, Institut national de la recherche scientifique; Prisca Benoît, Institut national de la recherche scientifique; Mamadou Diallo, Institut national de la recherche scientifique; Diana Pena-Ruiz, Institut national de la recherche scientifique*

The Wealth Gap between Men and Women in the Context of Québec

As public and employer pensions shrink, private wealth is playing an increasingly central role in retirement planning, in addition to helping individuals protect themselves against various life risks, such as the loss of a job, separation, or divorce. However, while it is known that wealth inequality has widened in recent years, relatively little research has documented the gender wealth gap, particularly among individuals in couples and especially in Canada. This is largely because wealth data in this country is collected exclusively at the household level in all main surveys, a practice which hides all within family disparities. This presentation helps to fill this gap by marshalling novel personal wealth data, collected as part of the Enquête sur l'endettement des ménages québécois (EEMQ) realized in 2022 in Québec, to document wealth inequalities between men and women of this province. We analyze and decompose the gap at different points of the wealth distribution using unconditional quantile regressions. Our results reveal a

large wealth gap at the top of the distribution, which is mainly explained by income differences between men and women and the fact that income carries a larger premium for wealth among women than men. Our findings extend knowledge of the gender wealth gap in Canada by offering the first analysis of it among the population of partnered adults, the only previous study on this topic having focused on single persons only, given the wealth data limitations of national surveys. Overall, this research calls for designers of those surveys to begin collecting wealth data not just the household , but also the individual level to improve our understanding of gender-based economic disparities in Canada.

Sociology of Medicine, Health, and Illness: New Directions in Sociology of Health

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA1F

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session explores innovative directions pertaining to conceptual, theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues within the sociology of health and health care.

Organizers: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Chair: Arafaat Valiani, University of Calgary

Presentations

1. Maryellen Gibson, University of Saskatchewan

Reducing the Harms of Everyday Life: Embracing Harm Reduction in Sociology

Harm reduction has been embraced as a principle within the health sciences for the provision of services for sexual health and substance use concerns. The social sciences have historically supported such strategies but have done little to continue to push for a sociological lens on harm reduction at a societal level. Harm reduction can be seen as a lens through which to challenge the pervasive potential harms in society and advocate for wellness-promoting societies. Connecting the internationally recognized principles of harm reduction to sociological concepts of conflict theory and public sociology, this presentation seeks to advocate for a stronger sociological voice in the advocacy for harm reduction at a societal level. Supporting harm reduction beyond service provision to support the principles of social justice, anti-stigma, support for evidence-based policies as opposed to moral strategies, and recognition of human rights, put sociologists in a prime position to advocate for the reduction of the harms of bureaucratic structures, societal systems and institutions, and prevailing social norms. Embracing harm reduction from the sociological perspective provides an opportunity to enhance the relevance of

sociological thought on significant societal concerns such as strains on the healthcare system, systems of oppression and inequity, prevailing health concerns, and more.

2. *Julien Brisson, McMaster University*

Non-presenting author: Amaya Perez-Brumer, University of Toronto

The Justice Paradox of Resource Accessibility in Choosing Locations for Clinical Research: The Case of New Clinical Research on PrEP

Some ethical issues about the acceptability of clinical research fall outside research ethics boards' mandate due to their complex social and public health implications (e.g., testing drugs without pathways for their access once the study is finished). Such is the case for determining the locations for new clinical research on emerging modalities (i.e., intermittent oral use, injectable) of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV. Worldwide, individuals at heightened vulnerability for HIV do not have equal access to PrEP based on countries' policies, rendering the situation unjust. Indeed, there is a stark paradox, the countries with the highest prevalence of HIV— both in the general population and among key populations— are the countries with the most limited access to PrEP. Individuals from high-income countries (e.g., the US, Canada, France) tend to be more privileged by having easier access to PrEP, which would justify conducting clinical research in countries where individuals face barriers to accessing PrEP (e.g., economically poorer countries). While PrEP science can create access to resources for participants that would otherwise be more difficult to access in other contexts (e.g., free PrEP, free and frequent HIV testing), the fundamental tension is that HIV prevention through research is only short-term. This presentation uses the cases of recent clinical trials on PrEP (e.g., DISCOVER Trial, HPTN Injectable PrEP) to explore the justice paradox in choosing locations for clinical research regarding the accessibility of resources for participants (e.g., questions of accountability).

3. *Carolyn Horwood, University of Calgary; Mandi Gray, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting author: Rita Henderson, University of Calgary

Exploring Indigenous Perspectives on Possible Benefits and Consequences of Collecting Indigenous Specific Healthcare Data

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) Call to Action 19 calls on government to work in consultation with Indigenous peoples to “establish measurable goals and close the gaps in health outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities.” To date, there remains a lack of Indigenous specific healthcare data despite Canada's reputation as a global leader in statistics (Steffler, 2016). Due to the colonial history tied to healthcare organizations, government and researchers, the collection of Indigenous health data must be approached in full collaboration with Indigenous peoples and in alignment with principles of Indigenous data sovereignty. The current research project, guided by an Indigenous advisory board, examined if and how Alberta Health Services (AHS) could improve Indigenous health data. We conducted knowledge exchange sessions with approximately 100 participants, a majority of whom identify as Indigenous. Our findings suggest that while there is recognition of the urgent need for better Indigenous healthcare data to inform decision making, track healthcare outcomes and identify population specific gaps in services. Without reliable Indigenous healthcare data, Indigenous communities will remain at a disadvantage without robust evidence to inform governance.

Despite the need for population specific data, many participants were also apprehensive that the collection of Indigenous identity data in healthcare settings could potentially increase instances of racism. Furthermore, without Indigenous-led data governance structures, many worried that Indigenous health data may be used without their consent. In this presentation, we examine the consequences of not collecting Indigenous specific healthcare data as well as the risks of implementing such data collection initiatives from the perspectives of diverse Indigenous peoples in Alberta. We conclude that if AHS is to collect Indigenous health data, significant effort must be made to develop Indigenous-led data governance structures as well as significant resources committed to addressing anti-Indigenous racism in healthcare settings.

4. *Shawn Wong, Nanyang Technological University*

The predictive validity of self-rated health over the past decade

Existing work has documented the association between self-rated health (SRH) on future health outcomes, such as mortality and morbidity. However, there remains a lack of research on how the association may have changed over time due to factors like higher educational attainment, greater access to health information, advances in healthcare and increasing health awareness. Using data from individuals aged 50-68 from the 1992-2008 waves ($n = 3,162$) and the 2010-2018 waves ($n = 2,565$) of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), survival analysis indicated that good SRH in 2010 was linked to lower risk of morbidity onset, while there were no statistical differences between the risk of morbidity onset for poor SRH reported in 1992 and 2010. For individual chronic diseases, we find that poor SRH in 2010 was linked to increased risk of high blood pressure than poor SRH in 1992. Both good and poor SRH in 2010 was linked to increased risk of diabetes. Conversely, poor SRH in 1992 was linked to increased risk of arthritis. Good health in 2010 was associated with lower risk for cardiovascular disease and lung disease. The findings broadly suggest that individuals are making more accurate evaluations of their health in the recent decade.

Theorizing Therapeutic Cultures

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory, Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

The ideologies and practices of therapy culture have increasingly blended into the common sense of contemporary Euro-American culture and beyond. By therapeutic culture, we mean the primacy of the psychological and the emotional realms in how modern social actors make choices, interpret what self and others do, and make sense of the world. The papers in this session offer critical interventions and analyses of the place of therapy culture in various social/cultural settings. They show how therapeutic precepts (which include open

communication, authentic expression, 'self-care,' and 'healthy' rather than 'toxic' relationships), find expression, get contested, or reworked in concrete settings.

Organizers: Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University; Laura Eramian, Dalhousie University

Chair: Peter Mallory, St. Francis Xavier University

Presentations

1. *Sheila Cavanagh, York University*

Desire and Diagnosis: Lacanian psychoanalytic culture and the College of Registered Psychotherapists of Ontario (CRPO).

This paper analyzes the difference between psychoanalytic culture, as practiced by Canadian clinicians schooled in the tradition of Lacanian psychoanalysis, and Ontario provincial legislation informed by psycho-psychiatric diagnosis. There is an impasse between the teachings of the late Parisian psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan, which adheres to the psychoanalytic act (as particular to the desiring subject), and the legal definition of the Controlled Act of Psychotherapy enforced by the newly formed College of Registered Psychotherapists of Ontario (CRPO) (which pertains to diagnosis). This is to say that desire and psychiatric diagnosis are, from a Lacanian psychoanalytic perspective, incommensurable. The controlled act of psychotherapy came into force in 2020 and has transformed the culture of psychotherapy such that it is difficult to treat client-patients outside the medical-diagnostic model. The legal act is inclusive of psychodynamic therapies and, as I will argue, at odds with the ethics of psychoanalytic treatment contesting normalization. What Lacan calls the psychoanalytic act is like a subjective revolution that is irreducible to governmental control. The controlled act of psychotherapy includes a focus on "diagnosis," "impairment," "outcomes," and predetermined "goals" and "plans," along with clear distinctions between "beginnings" and "endings." In Lacanian praxis, the psychoanalytic act involves desire (as opposed to diagnosis), a distinction between "acting out" (for the Other in a given/repetitive scene) and a passage to the act (passage à l'acte) whereby the subject exits the Symbolic scene. The CRPO focus upon controlling the act is at odds with the psychoanalytic cure, the desire and discourse of the Lacanian analyst.

2. *Lamia Djemoui, Université du Québec à Montréal; Chiara Piazzesi, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marta Boni, Université de Montréal*

The Ambiguities of Therapeutic Tools: Intimacy and Emotional Illiteracy in Scenes from a Marriage (1973-2022)

Therapeutic culture plays a complex role in intimate relationships (Wright, 2011). On the one hand, it appears to reproduce gender inequalities by identifying women as "naturally" in charge of relationship work and emotional communication (Becker, 2005; Wright 2011). On the other hand, it challenges such essentialization by prescribing an equal duty to authenticity and emotional communication between the partners (Moskovitz, 2001), to the extent that resistance to emotional expression is often qualified as untruthfulness and dishonesty (Imber, 2004). Some authors see therapeutic culture as promoting a democratization of intimacy (Giddens 1992), while others consider it as a device to reinforce gendered power relations (Duncombe and

Mardsen 1993, Moskovitz 2001). Our presentation will discuss this ambiguity in the serial narratives of three versions of the tv-show *Scenes from a Marriage* (1973 - 2022), where the failure to openly communicate emotions as prescribed by therapeutic culture is represented through the idea of the partners' "emotional illiteracy." Since popular media strongly contribute to the percolating of therapeutic views and tools within the public sphere (Wright, 2011), we will focus on the analysis of themes, discourses, and visual codes linked to the therapeutization of intimate interactions (Frau-Meigs, 2012). We will examine exemplary representations of the incommunicability of love and related emotions, and its connection to the heterogeneous nature of emotional expression within intimate relationships. Finally, we will show how subjective truth is represented as ambivalent, with self-disclosure – often carried out through (psycho)therapeutic practice – being portrayed as a potentially oppressive device for the partner. In sum, our presentation will highlight the tensions generated by the application of therapeutic tools to emotional communication, especially when such tools are normatively imposed as optimal solutions for conflict resolution within intimacy.

3. *Riley Olstead, St. Francis Xavier University*

A land-based theory of trauma

Settler colonial principles such as *Terra Nullius* and the Doctrine of Discovery, were developed as the legal and moral justifications for colonial dispossession of sovereign Indigenous Nations of their lands and territories. My paper is interested in the techniques of a more contemporary 'politics of recognition' (Coulthard, 2014; Coulthard and Simpson, 2016) through which, the trauma concept is deployed in contexts of Indigenous 'healing' in ways that maintain this historic settler-vision of Indigenous elimination from land. My discussion is a settler-academic response to the 94 Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which, include pushing Canadian post-secondary academics like me, to ethically engage Indigenous communities and knowledge systems (TRC, 2015). The framework of my argument is built upon the work of Indigenous trauma theory scholars (Duran, 1998; Braveheart, 2000; Hartmann and Gone, 2014; Gone, 2008) as well as Indigenous survivor testimony from the TRC (2015) and, as I have developed this paper in Mi'kmaki, I also draw on the concepts and land-knowledge of the Mi'kmaq Elders (Hatcher, Bartlett, Marshall and Marshall, 2009) of their unceded lands and territories. Taken together, these voices reflect a powerful Indigenous resistance to a colonial therapeutic culture that seeks to obscure the centrality of land to Indigenous ontologies, lives and healing. Indeed, when Indigenous ontologies, epistemologies and voices are centred in a theory of trauma, it is Indigenous sovereignty and land back that surfaces as elemental to Indigenous health, healing (Methot, 2019; Tuck and Yang, 2012) or anything we might legitimately call reconciliation (Tuck and Yang, 2012).

4. *Dennis Soron, Brock University*

Climate of Fear: 'Eco-Anxiety' in Contemporary Canada

This paper offers a critical examination of recent initiatives and debates in Canada surrounding the country's allegedly dramatic upsurge in 'eco-anxiety,' a relatively new form of emotional suffering which, according to Earth Day Canada, now afflicts roughly 45% of all Canadians. Over the past decade, an array of activists, psychologists, public health authorities and researchers of

various stripes have argued that tracking, measuring, treating and managing eco-anxiety - first characterized by the American Psychological Association as “a chronic fear of environmental doom” – has become central to both promoting better public mental health and building consensus for meaningful environmental reforms to stave off ecological devastation. To this extent, their work offers a particularly revealing window onto the ways in which current environmental crises are becoming framed in relation to the language and practices of therapy culture. While deftly capturing the sense of distress and helplessness that many people experience in reaction to the impending threats of climate change and other ecological challenges, this therapeutic turn toward the ostensibly urgent problem of eco-anxiety (or climate anxiety) risks medicalizing and pathologizing legitimate popular fears over the future, while also reinforcing some of the most counter-productive and depoliticizing trends in mainstream liberal environmentalism.

Transnationalism and migrant inclusion in Canadian small towns and rural areas I

Thursday Jun 01 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

Theories of transnationalism and migrant inclusion are perennial themes in the sociological literature. This is likely because the sociological analysis of transnationalism and inclusion invites reflection not only on local community membership dynamics but also the complex processes underlying the construction of the nation-state and nationalism, policy enactment and deployment as well as the interaction of individual/group identity formation with these processes. Although the existing literature is certainly rich, it tends to be modelled on the experiences of large urban centres, overlooking the unique processes present in smaller areas. This session features contributions that examine and theorize transnationalism and migrant inclusion in small towns and rural areas in Canada.

Organizers: Kathryn Barber, York University; Willem Maas, York University

Chair: Kathryn Barber, York University

Presentations

1. Melissa Kelly, Toronto Metropolitan University

How Does Integration Happen Beyond the Metropolis? Learning from the Experiences of Indian Immigrants in a Remote Mid-Sized City

Theories of diaspora and transnationalism have been used to explain how immigrants integrate economically, socially, and culturally into the places they move to. A common assertion is that

maintaining ties to one's country of origin as well as connecting with a diasporic community in the place of destination can ease integration challenges and help to foster a sense of belonging. So far, most research on immigrant integration has focused on large, metropolitan cities which receive high numbers of immigrants. Diasporic communities in these cities often have the population to support ethno-specific institutions, organizations, and services. Typically, these cities also have the infrastructure to support transnational ties, for example international airports serve as a linkage point between countries of origin and destination. Increasingly, however, immigrants to Canada are settling in small and mid-sized cities, which tend to have smaller diasporic communities and less global connectivity. More research is therefore needed to understand how immigrants integrate into these non-metropolitan contexts. How is it different from integration in larger cities and with what implications? This paper draws on interviews and focus groups carried out with people born in India now living in Thunder Bay, a mid-sized, remote city in Northern Ontario. The findings of the paper illustrate how the city's size, demographic makeup, and relative location impact the participants' transnational and diasporic engagement, with implications for their longer-term integration. The paper concludes that there are both advantages and disadvantages to settling in a smaller city. However, understanding how immigrants integrate into non-metropolitan spaces is essential for the design and development of effective settlement and integration supports as well as meaningful welcoming community initiatives.

2. *Monisha Poojary, York University; Ritika Tanotra, York University*

Why Should I Move to the Countryside? Exploring New Attempts for Fostering Inclusion in Rural Communities

In 2019, the Canadian government deployed the rural and northern immigration pilot (RNIP). This federal program provides a pathway to permanent residency for skilled immigrant workers focused on addressing key challenges associated with labour market shortages. These shortages are a result of increasing retirement populations, declining birth-rates, and the "exodus" of youth to urban cities (IRCC, 2020). Unlike other programs, the RNIP aims to attract newcomers through a "community economic development-driven model" where local employers and community partners provide newcomers with assistance (IRCC, 2020). This includes securing suitable employment and providing services and mentorships to encourage inclusion and long-term settlement. Although pathways to permanent residency provided through pilot programs can be seen as attractive, their effectiveness in retaining skilled workers within underpopulated rural regions remains understudied. Using content analysis, this paper examines the implementation of the RNIP in Ontario which currently has the highest number of cities participating: North Bay, Sudbury, Timmins, Sault St. Marie, and Thunder Bay. Using federal and region-specific websites and community reports, we use a case study approach to compare strategies and community initiatives relative to the needs of each region. We analyze how these regions are implementing this "community economic development-driven model" and question whether these measures are successful in creating feelings of belonging and inclusion among immigrants - factors we argue are essential for long-term settlement. Without addressing reasons why long-term settlement may be unattractive and difficult for locals within these communities, newcomers that aim to settle in these regions may experience challenges that remain unrecognized. Overall,

we consider whether community membership and long-term settlement can be adequately addressed through the implementation of such pilot programs.

3. *Shirin Khayambashi, Brandon University*

The Immigrant Experience in Brandon, Manitoba: Opportunities and Challenges of Settlement in Small Towns and Rural Regions in Canada

Brandon, Manitoba, is the second largest city in Manitoba, with 54,000 population. In the last 10 years, Brandon, Manitoba, has witnessed a sudden influx of immigration, as the slowly growing immigrant population doubled in a decade. With the labour shortage and outmigration of the locals from the regions, Brandon is welcoming immigrants from around the globe to fulfill its depleting labour force. Various policies, such as The Rural and Northern Immigration Pilot, assisted with the recruitment and settlement of new immigrants, including international students, temporary foreign workers, and landed immigrants. With the growth of diverse immigrant populations from internationally diverse backgrounds in a relatively homogenous population, this region is rapidly becoming a metropolis. However, does Brandon, Manitoba accommodate the needs of the growing diversity within the city, which was racially and culturally homogeneous up until the last 10 years? This project answers the following questions. How do new immigrants negotiate their identities as outsiders? How do the new immigrants establish their sense of belonging? And lastly, how does the immigration experience in Brandon relate to the growing field of research that explores the scholarly field of New Immigrant Destination (NID)? This BURC-funded project intends to map out the lives of immigrant communities intra- and inter-relationships and start communication with the diverse migrant groups in Brandon. In this presentation, I will present the preliminary data on the demographic changes and their effects on the social integration of new immigrants.

4. *Uzma Danish, Trent University*

Non-presenting authors: Marina Morgenshtern, Trent University; Gabriela Novotna, University of Regina; Dalon Taylor, Wilfrid Laurier University; Sarah Hickman, Policy Advisor; Invest Durham Region of Durham

Reckoning Inclusion and Recognition: Immigrant Experiences in the Search for Professional Employment in Durham Region, Ontario.

This presentation will report on a university-community partnership, supported by the SSHRC PEG and IRCC grants, that explored immigrant experiences in securing professional employment in the Durham region. As of 2021, immigrants comprise 27% of the Durham population: Over half of them were admitted to Canada under the economic category, and most are racialized. The project was informed by feminist intersectionality to illuminate macro-structural forces operating in the socio-economic context of immigrant lives and the ways these structural forces inform immigrants' experiences. It utilized photovoice methodology for its power to facilitate the inclusion of marginalized groups in critical dialogue regarding pressing social issues related to their experiences. The photographs and associated accounts testify to the following: The ineffectiveness of the existing services in assisting immigrants to find meaningful learning opportunities, create strong networks, and address bureaucratic demands; The experiences of rejection, judgement, exploitation, misrecognition, and devaluation of immigrants from

recruiters, employers, and employment services staff; Immigrants' resistance strategies to these challenges. This presentation highlights that: Public discourses and social policies must reflect immigrants' experience of securing employment; Through municipal integration policies, local governance should play a critical role in the settlement experience of racialized immigrants; Forward-moving policies should recognize differences and legitimize immigrants' significant benefit to the local and national economy and culture.

Embodied time: An intersectional approach to time use

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SPE4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: Hybrid

How people understand meanings of the passing time and use their time has changed over the course of human history. As our societies change, the meanings of time and how time organizes our daily lives are also changing. This session invited papers that critically investigate the questions of time and time use on the intersections of gender, race, and class. We welcomed both theoretical and empirical work that explores how our social positions are reflected in the organization of our daily lives and embodied in our understanding of who we are. We are especially interested in submissions that critically engage with the connections between social structures and time use. Overall, the session will create a forum for scholarly discussion among time-use researchers within Canadian sociology.

Organizers and Chairs: Kamila Kolpashnikova, York University; Boróka Bó, University of Essex

Presentations

1. *Boróka Bó, University of Essex*

Non-presenting author: Matumo Ramafikeng, University of Essex

Social Network Member Loss, Sociotemporal Disparities, and Physical Pain

Despite evidence showing that social network member loss influences the experience of physical pain, current research approaches fail to address this on a population-level. Social networks are stratified by socioeconomic, demographic, and sociotemporal characteristics. This was found to be of consequence for self-reported pain: (i) network member loss is a significant predictor of persistent physical pain; (ii) both time excess and time poverty increase the expected risk of pain; (iii) respondent sociodemographic characteristics shape the experience of persistent pain. Models estimating associations between SES, social network member loss, time availability, and self-reported pain indicate that experiencing persistent pain is shaped by social network and

sociodemographic characteristics. In sum, physical pain is concurrently a social phenomenon, going beyond particular individual physical characteristics.

2. *Yintan Fan, University of Essex*

Social adaptation: Overseas Chinese students' term-time employment in Germany

Along with the trend of studying abroad, international students need to spend time adapting to new cultures and rules in the host society. Besides campus, collecting experience from the workplace seems a possible approach for their social adaptation. A study about Chinese students regarding German society's term-time labour market hasn't been conducted, and the consequences of social adaptation through this strategy haven't been discussed, either. To understand how extra-curricular activities empower Chinese students' employability and adaptation to host society after graduation, this research focuses on how do overseas Chinese students attain social adaptation through term-time employment. Based on the 10 participants case study, semi-structured interviews are the primary data collection method. Chinese students in Germany have adaptation problems from the language barrier, social isolation, visa concerns and pressure from their homeland due to insufficient social and cultural capital and improper habitus in a new field. Term-time employment is one of the temporary handy strategies to solve problems. Social adaptation for Chinese students through either part-time jobs or internships means familiarising themselves with new fields and embodying capital acquisition and conversion under the Bourdieuan formula of practice. Unexpectedly the research findings seem that Chinese students neither tend to integrate nor involve in the host society through their employment, instead merely adapt as a result of time.

3. *Kamila Kolpashnikova, York University; Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto*

Unpaid Work and the Satisfaction with the Amount and Quality of Family Time

Family time can be onerous or cherished, yet scholars rarely examine its quality. Mothers and fathers' satisfaction with the quality of family time may depend on the division of housework and childcare because the division of unpaid work remains unequal and gendered. Using the 2016 Canadian General Social Survey: Canadians at Work and Home, we test the relationship between the division of housework and childcare and the satisfaction with the amount and quality of family time. We find that the number of shared childcare tasks, but not housework tasks, is positively associated with satisfaction with the amount and quality of family time among both mothers and fathers. We also find that men's proportion in routine housework associated with mothers' satisfaction with quality of family life, but the same is not evident among fathers. The results indicate that sharing childcare tasks improves quality of family life, and that mothers' satisfaction with quality of family life depends on their spouses' contribution to routine housework.

4. *Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton*

Experiences of time and faculty grading decisions

This paper examines constructions of time in relation to grading in interviews with tenured and tenure-track faculty in Canada. Participants often frame grading as taking too much time, and

describe making decisions about grading accounting for the time required. This aligns with literature describing the intensification of demands in faculty work, and widespread experiences of time scarcity. Two further contributions to an understanding of time in higher education emerge from this study. First, faculty perceptions of time scarcity shape how they use the time of others. They do not simply shift grading tasks onto teaching assistants, faculty actively attempt to manage the amount of time teaching assistants spend grading. Second, faculty have multiple strategies to address feelings of time scarcity. In this sample, some participants manipulate their teaching responsibilities to do this; they try to minimise the number of courses taught, implicitly encourage some students to withdraw from their classes, and aim to teach predominantly senior seminars with lower enrollments. Other participants address the experience of time scarcity by modifying conceptions of grading to understand grading as worthy of the time required to do it; they may describe grading as a necessary, if unpleasant, activity, see grading as essential to developing lasting positive relationships with students, or claim that grading provides them essential insights about where students are struggling. Although this sample is small, these strategies appear to be gendered; men are more likely to use the former strategy, and women the latter. In both cases, the felt experience of time seems distinct from clock-time; participants reckon the time costs of grading not in minutes and hours, but in relation to feelings of futility and frustration.

Emerging Voices in Mental Health

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: In-person

This roundtable session gathers a panel of emerging scholars and early career researchers who will advance the tradition of the Sociology of Mental Health through substantive, theoretical, and methodological innovations. Each panellist will briefly introduce their research and will respond to audience questions on their approaches, topics, and the future of mental health research in the Sociological context. Panellists' specific interests focus on racial inequities, drug involvement, rurality, and modern mothering. Methods include primary qualitative data collection and the analysis of secondary survey data. This session will be interactive, and attendees are encouraged to ask questions of the emerging scholars.

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

Chair: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University

Presentations

1. *Sydney Patterson, University of Toronto*

TikTok and Self-Diagnosis: A Comparative Perspective on ADHD and ASD with Trans Identity

Young people's use of the app TikTok has garnered much concern in recent years; one phenomenon of interest to academics, journalists, and the general public is the self-diagnosis of mental health conditions on the app. Self-diagnosis predates TikTok, but currently represents a prominent example of the trend; some of the most popular conditions to self-diagnose at present are Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorder. Concerns about misinformation, medicalization, sociogenic illness spread, and misled desires for identity underpin much journalistic and academic coverage of this phenomenon; meanwhile, those engaging in self-diagnosis on TikTok raise critiques of bias in research and psychiatry, and discuss 'neurodivergence' as a movement. In this paper, I draw from the history of transgender identity and its medicalization, drawing parallels to the self-diagnosis phenomenon. Over time and within different sub-groups, transgender people have supported both medicalization and demedicalization to secure legal rights and acceptance. I argue that this comparison offers insight into how online self-diagnosis of ADHD and ASD is blending the medical context of diagnosis with identity and politics. This shift is happening within the multiple contexts of neurodivergence as a justice and identity movement, the algorithmic and attention-reward structure of TikTok, medicalization as a framework for understanding, and community-seeking. Research on the real-world effects of self-diagnosis could illuminate the genuine harms and benefits of engaging with this kind of content online, and offer insight into whether the phenomenon is sociogenically spreading undesirable symptoms, empowering youth, benign self-exploration, or some combination thereof. My goals for future work are to develop a theory of self-diagnosis online, as well as investigating trends within which specific disorders are popularly self-diagnosed over time. Health-related information seeking and community formation online appear to be an enduring part of digital life, and are worth understanding in terms of medical, social, and political impacts.

2. *Sophia Mathies, University of Toronto*

School To Me Is Not A Happy Place Anymore: Toronto District School Board Student Mental Health and Interventions During the Pandemic

The onset of the covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 greatly disrupted the lives of elementary and high school students across the world. The effects of the pandemic continue to be strongly felt by way of poor student mental health, particularly for those students from already disproportionately disadvantaged groups. The present paper is a review, informed by a framework of sociocultural variation, of mental health interventions made by the Toronto district school board (TDSB) during the covid-19 pandemic. Sociocultural variation implies that mental health interventions should prioritize equity by being culturally-responsive, tailored to groups that experience disproportionate negative outcomes, and sensitive to how lived experiences may impact the way that students navigate the education system (brown et al. 2013). The current context of pandemic recovery in schools presents an opportunity for both researchers and policymakers in education to study student mental health and its adverse impacts on certain

population groups in an effort to inform equitable policy solutions. This paper responds to that opportunity by exploring two specific research questions: (1) how has student mental health in the TDSB been impacted during the covid-19 pandemic?; (2) what pandemic interventions have been implemented in the TDSB for students who have been disproportionately affected? This paper concludes by sharing policy suggestions and arguing that the TDSB interventions are stated using vague language and lack clear objectives, raising methodological concerns regarding data collection, tracking, and measurement to understand the effectiveness of these interventions. Additionally, these interventions have the potential to be further developed by using the sociocultural variation framework to understand overlapping areas of race, ethnicity, nativity, and cultural influences that compose intersectional student identities and result in differential mental health outcomes.

3. *Soli Dubash, University of Toronto*

The Interplay of Depression Symptoms and Physical Activity: Bidirectional Insights from 25-years of the Americans' Changing Lives Panel

Often considered causal variables in unidirectional models, relatively few studies investigate the plausibly causal interplay of depression symptomology (CES-D) and Physical Activity (PA). However, bidirectional models have considerable intellectual appeal. Using 25-years of the Americans' Changing Lives (ACL) Study and Dynamic Panel Data Models (DPDM) this study extends understanding on their concurrent relationship and cross-lagged effects over adulthood. Results suggest that PA and CES-D have a consistent long-term bidirectional relationship, after adjustment for all stable confounding characteristics of persons. In this panel sample of American adults, DPDM estimates indicate CES-D has a greater influence on PA than PA does on CES-D. Notably, model fit indices demonstrate this relationship is consistent for both genders in these data. These findings connote two key takeaways. First, complex processes intertwining mental and physical health over the life course require models which can provide explicit estimates of their reciprocal relationships. Second, interventions targeted during traditional treatments for depression symptoms are likely to have a measurable synergist impact for both men and women on reversing known accelerating trends for increasing psychological distress and declining PA at the population level. This is the first study to investigate bidirectional models which adjust for baseline covariate levels alongside stable confounding based on social and individual differences across 5 cycles of a nationally representative sample. To conclude, future directions for research on bidirectional relationships involving mental health are discussed.

4. *Atsushi Narisada, Saint Mary's University*

A Less Beneficial Resource? The Sense of Personal Control and Distress in the U.S and Japan

The main and stress-buffering effects of the sense of control on psychological distress has been widely documented—but are its effects generalizable across cultures? Some scholars have argued that a Western bias exists in the literature on perceived control. Specifically, some argue the sense of control is a less beneficial resource for health and well-being for those in collectivist cultures compared to individualistic cultures. I test this hypothesis with a comparison of Americans and Japanese, two groups that have been deemed quintessentially individualistic and collectivistic, respectively. Using data from the Midlife Development in the United States

Refresher (MIDUS-R) and Midlife Development in Japan (MIDJA) that contain identical and reliable measures of stressors, sense of control, and psychological distress, the results show: (1) the main effect of the sense of control on distress is equivalent in the U.S and Japan and (2) the buffering effects of the sense of control are also equivalent across a set of five stressors that tap various dimensions of chronic stress. These results question previous claims of a Western bias in the literature on perceived control, and suggest that the sense of control has similar benefits for distress among Americans and Japanese.

5. *Samantha Skinner, Western University*

Caregiving Context and Mental Health In Canada

Nearly fifty percent of Canadians will perform informal care to a loved one or friend at some point in their life. Caregiving itself is a social context which has been associated with psychological distress and depression. Yet, we know little about the caregiving contexts which are associated with poor mental health outcomes. Using Canadian based population data from the 2018 General Social Survey (Caregiving and Care-receiving) I examine the caregiving contexts and that increase the odds of reporting poor self-rated mental health (SRMH) in caregivers. The Stress Process Model (SPM) suggests that caregiver background characteristics and caregiving circumstances in the form of primary and secondary stressors can give rise to poor mental health outcomes in caregiving. Using a SPM as a guiding framework, findings of this study suggest that spousal caregivers have worse SRMH than child and parental caregivers. Primary subjective stressors (e.g. caregiving stress) and secondary stressors (e.g. relationship strain) mattered more for predicting poor SRMH than other caregiving contexts like caregiving intensity and caregiver gender. These findings suggest that how a caregiver views their caregiving experience and its impact on other aspects of life may matter more for caregiving mental health than the act of caregiving itself.

[Environmental Sociology III](#)

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV1C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session features papers applying sociological perspectives to the study of environmental issues. In the midst of a global social movement cohering around the climate crisis, political debates over extractive industries, and related policy discussions, there exists opportunities for sociologists to contribute to understandings of the environment as a social construct, a political entity, a physical place/space, a component of social structure and more. This session welcomed theoretical or empirical/substantive papers using any methodology, from any country. Authors were specifically encouraged to reflect on the linkages between environment and the CSA 2023 theme of Reckonings & Re-Imaginations: “on how to live in non-hierarchical relationships that respect our human differences, while protecting the environment we depend on.

Organizer and Chair: Ken Caine, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Michael Nassen Smith, York University, University of Cape Town*

Green Energy Minerals as an opportunity for industrialisation in Africa? A critical political economy assessment

Demand for 'green energy minerals' is expected to rapidly increase in the coming decades as copper, lithium, platinum and other minerals are used as inputs in various renewable energy technologies. This intersects with a resurgence in 'resource nationalism' in Southern Africa, with various states signaling their intent to leverage their mineral endowment for industrialisation, undeterred by the historically dominant literature on the 'resource curse'. The minerals intensity of the 'green transition' is no doubt controversial given the mining sectors association with environmental destruction, community displacement and labour exploitation. Critical voices assert that the extraction of green energy minerals for processing in advanced nations will serve to consolidate inequalities between North and South, whilst subjecting African communities, labour, and eco-systems to the costs of the 'green transition.' On the other hand, a newer and influential body of work relatively embedded in African policymaking circles and drawing Global Value Chain analysis, maintains that industrial policy focused on stimulating linkages from the mineral sector can generate inclusive development. In this view, booming demand for mineral feedstocks in renewable energy technologies presents an opportunity for African states to exploit. This paper draws on a class-relational critical political economy perspective to reflect on the likely social and economic consequences that the demand for 'green energy minerals will have on minerals rich Southern African economies. It argues that the politics that undergird the governance of mineral value chains is the crucial factor determining linkage effects from the mining sector. Moreover, it critiques the often unexamined normative and epistemic foundations of dominant approaches to studying the developmental potentials of mining. The paper closes by considering how its critical political economy perspective may guide empirical investigations into social dynamics that govern minerals extraction in Southern African countries and inform deliberations on industrial policy design in light of the minerals intensity of the green energy transition.

2. *Abbi Virens, University of Otago*

Re-imagining Energy: Exploring socio-techno futures through green hydrogen

As a renewable energy vector, green hydrogen and its technology are associated with broader technological discussions about national and global energy transitions. Pressure from the climate crisis has generated interest in green hydrogen which is suggested as a replacement vector for fossil fuel dependant industries and technologies. The suggested 'smoothness' of such a transition generates concern as well as optimism. Our work with green hydrogen 'experts' in New Zealand suggests that the ways in which people understand both the climate crisis and the role of technology has an affect on how they imagine the role of future technological developments. While technologies are primarily understood as solutions to particular problems, they are also

results of how we understand the socio-material dynamics of the problem in question. Techno-deterministic discussions of green hydrogen re-direct our attention to its performance and effectiveness and away from any critical reckoning of the context from which the need for such a solution emerged—the climate crisis. In our research we understand green hydrogen to be “an energy carrier [which] to influential sets of mentalities, histories and envisioned materialities” (Hanusch and Schad, 2021) and are critical of the processes which allow it to emerge. To do this we ask what imagined future does green hydrogen present, and is it a more just socio-material energy landscape?

3. *Namita Poudel Bhurtel, Keio University, Japan*

Urban and adjacent rural areas partnership for disaster resilience: Case of Kathmandu-Sindhupalchok, Nepal

Urbanization is increasing day by day and data shows that 55% of the world’s population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68% by 2050. This research aims to focus on urban-rural connectivity from a disaster resilience perspective where the existing status of urban-rural linkage has been analyzed by choosing one case study of the developing country, Nepal, particularly converging on the social relation of road and water. How past disasters wedged on the urban-rural fringe and in what way conflict on common resources generated hurdles between urban-rural connectivity has been analyzed from available primary and secondary data. A qualitative approach with figures and tables is applied to analyze the received data from the purposive and semi-structured interview. Asymmetric social relations between urban administration and rural administration, changing bureaucratic roles, and lack of uniformity in data management, lack of integrated policy for disaster preparedness by addressing road/water problems are found as major problems whereas integrated data management systems for disaster management and appropriate tax systems for water issues are suggested in an urban-rural setting to create disaster resilient communities.

4. *Md Saidul Islam, Nanyang Technological University Singapore*

Anthropocene, Inequality and Climate Change: Towards an Integrated Climate Justice Framework

Climate change is real and human beings are responsible for a substantial part of it. We are facing an existential threat because of this complex crisis. We can discern at least two critical social facts about climate change: (a) the world must rapidly reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 90 percent, and (b) those least responsible for climate change are most likely to suffer its effects. Ironically, global responses are often diverse, sometimes contradictory, and often superficial. Climate conferences have shown alignment, re-alignment, grouping, sub-grouping, and regrouping playing important roles in climate negotiations, and the alignments were built and rebuilt upon bonds of solidarity between countries, responsibility for climate change, capability to address it, and national vulnerability to climate risks. However, various forms of inequality are a central impediment to a successful climate deal. I, therefore, argue that addressing pervasive inequality and implementing social justice is of paramount need to effectively address and solve the climate crisis. The paper thus proposes an integrated climate justice framework that includes (a) material justice (helping poor nations to develop, addressing

inequality and binding treaties, etc.), (b) procedural justice (fairness principle, the inclusion of poor nations effectively, etc.), (c) compensatory justice (losers need to be compensated), and (d) transformative justice (inclusion of marginalized groups in climate-resilient livelihoods, addressing structural power imbalances, etc.) There is also a need for refocusing the current obsession with GDP and redefining development with, for example, ecological accounting, holding giant polluting corporations accountable for their actions, and relying less on materialism and more on mental happiness through maintaining a serene environment.

Families VI

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF3F

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

This session features papers that centre sociology of the family in our efforts of reckoning with our histories and re-imagining our presents and futures.

Organizer and Chair: Amber Gazso, York University

Presentations

1. *Manlin Cai, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: Yue Qian, University of British Columbia

Why searching for partners online is not efficient: The case of Canadian-born and immigrant Chinese online daters

Couples have increasingly met through online dating, and the Internet efficiency of partner search is widely assumed in the literature. Such Internet 'efficiency' may be especially appealing to racialized immigrants, whose social networks are disrupted as they relocate to predominantly white host countries. In practice, is such 'efficiency' realized? How does online dating facilitate or complicate relationship formation processes? Situated in Canada, this study takes Chinese, one of the largest non-white ethnic groups, as a salient case to examine why they opt for online dating and how they fare during the dating processes. We draw on 44 interviews with Chinese heterosexual online daters in Vancouver and compare the experiences of Canadian-born and immigrant daters. Both groups turn to online dating because they envision that its efficiency would solve their offline network and time constraints. Immigrants are attracted to online dating particularly because of the imaginary Internet efficiency. Some immigrants feel the pressure to first establish themselves in Canada and prioritize self-development while using online dating in the hope of forming intimacies quickly. Online dating turns out to be less efficient but more emotionally taxing than initially imagined, for Canadian-born and immigrant Chinese users alike.

Men disproportionately shoulder the burden of initiating online contact while constantly getting non-response or rejection. Throughout relationship progressions on and offline, online daters encounter an incompletely institutionalized intimacy scene filled with ambiguities. The lack of collectively-agreed norms requires daters to continuously negotiate each other's expectations, thus undermining the imagined online efficiency and leading to user frustrations. Immigrants face additional challenges in navigating the western dating culture. This study uses racialized minorities' online dating experiences to challenge the widely-assumed Internet efficiency of partner search. We elucidate how race, immigrant status, gender, and the incomplete institutionalization of digital romance intertwine to shape complexity and diversity in relationship formation.

2. *Emily Reid-Musson, St. Francis Xavier University*

Non-presenting authors: Kendra Strauss, Simon Fraser University; Meaghan Mechler, Guelph University

A virtuous industry: the agrarian work-family ethic in US rulemaking on child agricultural labour

US rules on child agricultural labour have remained largely unchanged since the 1960s. In 2011, the U.S. Department of Labour (DOL) announced a rulemaking proposal to limit child farm labour, especially for migrant children. Yet by 2012, the DOL abandoned its proposed changes following heavy opposition. Based on a random sample and grounded thematic analysis of public submissions to the 2011 rulemaking proposal, our research explores how meanings of work and family surfaced in submissions from rural constituents. Linking Kathi Weeks' feminist critique of the work and family ethic to the agrarian geographical imaginary, we identify how family farm operations were conceived as a locus for the making of 'good' American workers and national (white, settler) citizens. Our analysis explores the ideological function of these 'regressive solidarities' – internalized expressions and experiences of the agrarian work-family ethic – in relation to historical and contemporary unfreedoms embedded in North American food systems. We also explore how the family is a significant but under-examined dynamic in the legal regimes governing farm labour and commercial agriculture more widely.

3. *Inna Stepaniuk, Simon Fraser University*

Non-presenting author: Suman Rath, University of Memphis

Engaging culturally and linguistically diverse families in K-12: A framework for policy and practice

Historically, school engagement with culturally and linguistically diverse families (CLD) has prioritized integration and assimilation practices subsequently erasing Indigenous cultures, languages, and ways of being. Families from the Global South are expected to "fit" culturally, linguistically, and economically within the educational systems. Challenges arise for those families when schools fail to interpret families' needs and cultures. For example, CLD families encounter English being the language of instruction in schools. Additionally, families experience schools' inability to bridge cultural gaps when it comes to special education policy interpretation and provision of services. The deficit-based positioning of families from the Global South led to the overrepresentation of minority students in special education, a persistent equity challenge in Canada and in the United States. By drawing on decolonial, cultural historical activity theories,

and critical inclusive education scholarship, we interrogate ways in which schools in the United States and Canada engage with CLD families, especially when it comes to the provision of special education services. To address historical, racial disparities that CLD families face in schools, we propose a framework that schools can use to: (a) identify and disrupt colonial engagement patterns; (b) build equitable partnership with CLD families; and (c) facilitate capacity building for CLD families in understanding their rights and educational policies. The framework draws on critical inclusive education, culturally responsive literature and available research and highlights four areas of development: 1) to disrupt systems of thinking through changing the engagement protocols; (2) to include identities in decision-making by interrogating power dynamics; (3) to break the culture of compliance by dismantling deficit-oriented discourse toward CLD families; and (4) to build culturally sustaining relationships by decolonizing school professionals' roles. Ultimately, the paper emphasizes a shift from colonial engagement to equitable partnership with CLD families in schools.

4. *Amber-Lee Varadi, York University; Amber Gazso, York University*

Only ever mothers? Or never mothers? Mothering stories of gender and stigma, and the messiness of mothering in low income

Research on the performance and construction of motherhood has underscored how intersectional identities, sociocultural ideals, expertized advice, and, most recently, a global pandemic can shift how one is recognized as a mother – or other. Our research contributes to this literature by exploring how stigmatization and gendering processes shape the lives and identities of white and racialized single mothers receiving social assistance in Ontario and navigating welfare-to-work expectations, substance ab/use, mental and physical health barriers, and other structural constraints of everyday living created by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our qualitative analysis reveals the messiness and often contradictory constructions of motherhood through two key narratives shared by mothers we interviewed: monotonous mothering and marginalized m/othering. Narratives demonstrating monotonous mothering highlight the often-silenced qualities and humdrum routines of motherhood that are repetitive, ordinary, and unremarkable, which ultimately serve a patriarchal and capitalist ideology that requires women's performance of unwaged labour and docility. They ultimately revealed how many other aspects of a mother's identity were disregarded and unacknowledged by the people around them, notably their welfare caseworkers, which limited their ability to foster their well-being and interests outside of their children and role as a mother (e.g., gaining employment or mental health and addiction supports). Marginalized m/othering stood in stark contrast to monotonous motherhood and was obvious in mothers' stories of how their identity as a mother was overlooked by social service agents. Stigma and shame associated with low income and poverty (and, for some, addiction) resulted in participants feeling that their identities were compartmentalized, where their identities became only ever mothers or their identities as mothers invisibilized, leaving them as something-other. We use our findings to argue that implicitly gender neutral policy design can trivialize and erase mothering as identity and compound the challenges that single, low income mothers face.

Gender at Work, Gendered Work II: Cultural workers, intimate labour, sexualization of workers

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

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, segregated and routinely devalued and devalorised. Acknowledging ongoing and persistent gender inequalities in workplaces and the labour market, this session features papers that explore and consider the material conditions of gender and work under capitalist patriarchy. We invited scholars to consider the ways that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated, reified, or transformed intersecting inequalities.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Chair: Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations

1. *Michelle Nadon Bélanger, University of Toronto*

Girls (not) in the band: Shedding light on the experiences of women in jazz

Both historically and currently, the jazz music scene is a male-dominated site of cultural production (Cartwright 2001; McKeage 2014; Tucker 1998; Tucker and Rustin 2008). Performers and researchers alike have coined the notion of the 'jazz patriarchy' to refer not only to women's underrepresentation in jazz, but to the broader framework of gender inequity it persistently upholds (Berliner 2017). Drawing on thirty in-depth interviews with women jazz musicians situated in North America and Europe, this study examines their experiences of gender inequity in the jazz music industry in order to better understand their underrepresentation. To this end, this study identifies four factors that women report as being characteristic of such experiences, each dialogue with broader sociological discourse about gender, work, and cultural forms: 1) exclusionary dominant narratives, 2) gendered valuation, 3) gender segregation, and 4) occupational informality. In doing so, it illustrates how the four aforementioned factors operate as structural barriers that effect the gendered forms of devaluation, discrimination, and relegation that women musicians describe as deterrents to their participation and adherence in jazz. By focusing on women jazz musicians' experiences within educational and professional

contexts, this study also provides specific insights into their underrepresentation by exploring how patriarchal values are maintained via professional, academic, and cultural conventions. As such, this paper frames jazz' struggle with gender representation as an instance of occupational gender inequality, which invites discussion about how the latter can be better addressed in artistic fields (and cultural industries more generally), gig work, and otherwise nontraditional forms of employment.

2. *Ajnes Prasad, Royal Roads University*

Non-presenting author: Alejandro Centeno, Tecnológico de Monterrey

Blurred lines: How attractiveness mitigates perceptions of sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is a complex workplace phenomenon. In this paper, we draw on a qualitative study conducted with display workers—namely, male models—to answer the question: How do workers distinguish between wanted and unwanted acts of sexual interest? Our findings illuminate the subjective nature of sexual harassment, which has yet to be unpacked in the sociological literature in any meaningful way. This study posits the critical role of the target's perception of perpetrator attractiveness in delineating the boundary conditions between labeling an act of sexual interest as wanted or unwanted—or, stated alternatively, whether an act constitutes harassment or not. It reveals how a target's perception of perpetrator attractiveness confounds the traditional demarcations that separate sexual harassment and sexual consent. Within this purview, sexual harassment becomes a highly nuanced, complicated, and muddy workplace reality. It makes it untenable to assert that this act is objectively representative of sexual harassment, while that act is not. Indeed, this study demonstrates the pressing need for academics, policy-makers, and practitioners to engage with, problematize, and reconceptualize how sexual harassment at work is defined and regulated.

Re-imagining Methods in Memory Studies

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: KNW7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Session Categories: In-person

From State commemorations, to grassroots activism archives, to fictional renditions of forgotten pasts, the field of memory studies propels methodological reflections about what stands as trustworthy documents of the past and the legitimate ways to represent it. The presentations will reflect on the urgencies that motivate our engagements with the past, the ethical challenges faced in the study of memory work, and the innovative methods employed to recover lost histories. In this session, we reflect on epistemology and positionality in memory studies, such as but not limited to, materials on which we rely to study the past, what our cases feature as archives of the past, how we position ourselves vis-à-vis the people we study as well as the temporalities of our work and the materials we dig up. In dialogue with this session, a prior

session titled Making, Remaking, and Unmaking Memory: Contemporary Reckonings will explore substantive case studies and comparative analyses in memory studies.

Organizers: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University; Sophie Marois, University of Toronto; Harmata Aboubakar, University of Toronto

Chair: Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University

Presentations

1. *Jade Da Costa, York University*

Collective Memory, Historical Whitewashing, and HIV and AIDS Activism: A Methodological Exploration

In this presentation, I share findings from my doctoral research, 'Wonderous Echoes: Towards a Collective Memory of HIV/AIDS Resistance'. The goal of the project is twofold: 1) to examine how the collective erasure, or "whitewashing", of racialized and Indigenous people from local historical accounts of HIV/AIDS activism has impacted the work of their present-day counterparts; and 2) what can be done to cultivate a "collective memory" of HIV/AIDS resistance that will strengthen the efforts of these activists now and in the future. For this research, I conducted 60 in-depth interviews with younger racialized and Indigenous activists (aged 18-35) across central Southern Ontario on what they know about local histories of HIV/AIDS activism. When conducting my fieldwork, however, I encountered an unexpected finding that doubled as a recruitment barrier: that many younger racialized and Indigenous folx do not identify with the moniker of "activist". As a member of the population myself, I realized that I, too, did not identify as an activist and thus begun to interrogate my adoption of the term. Through analyzing my fieldwork and interview data in tandem, I arrive at the understanding that "activist" is a deeply racialized label that rhetorically reproduces whitewashed histories, re the epistemological containment of who and what "counts" within activist spaces. I find my unconscious use of the word is an indication of the ideological stronghold that white narratives have on localized accounts of HIV/AIDS struggle and consider the methodological impacts that this has had on my pedagogical desire to cultivate a collective memory of HIV/AIDS resistance.

2. *Simon-Olivier Gagnon, Université Laval*

Commémorer à relais avec des archives orales, sonores et radiophoniques. Le cas de 2012 : Mémoires à faire

À l'occasion du 10e anniversaire du Printemps étudiant québécois, le projet collectif _2012 : Mémoires à faire_ a restitué au public les événements de cette grève étudiante par la mise en valeur d'archives et de témoignages. En s'intéressant aux archives en dehors des institutions archivistiques, c'est-à-dire à celles qui sont conservées à la radio universitaire CHYZ, dans les associations étudiantes et chez des individus, cette initiative a permis de localiser des documents inarchivés qui témoignent de ce mouvement social et politique. Le travail de mémoire de ce projet a d'abord commencé par une phase de recherche, visant à définir un périmètre d'archives principalement lié à la ville de Québec, et, ensuite, par une phase de restitution qui a pris la forme d'un balado en cinq épisodes, d'une exposition urbaine et d'une marche commémorative. À

partir de la matière récoltée pendant la phase de recherche, soit une dizaine de témoignages oraux ainsi que des archives sonores et radiophoniques, s'est élaborée une structure narrative qui a permis d'articuler des préoccupations de divers ordres. Dans l'objectif de transmettre l'histoire de la grève, les traces matériels de ces événements ainsi qu'une responsabilité à leurs égards, l'équipe de *_2012 : Mémoires à faire* s'est adjoint d'un narrateur d'une plus jeune génération. La méthodologie employée pour réaliser le balado a été d'élaborer un *_script* pour cet autre complice, un texte dans lequel ce dernier raconte sa quête pour reconstituer une mémoire du Printemps étudiant de 2012. Cette communication vise à formaliser ce geste de commémoration qui s'est structuré, d'une part, autour de l'exploitation des archives orales, sonores et radiophoniques par un narrateur et, d'autre part, l'élaboration d'une exposition urbaine avec les matériaux textuels et photographiques qui ont été collectés.

3. *Kara Granzow, Univeristy of Lethbridge; Amber Dean, McMaster University; Angela May, McMaster University*

Returning to the past its gaps and other disorientations for a Haunting Methodology

Sarah Hunt (2014) asks "How do we come to know that which is rendered outside the knowable world?" (31). How can we know how violent pasts are present, when we are trained and train others in strategies for knowing that specifically render the past and present discrete? In this paper, we do two things: 1) explore the hidden bonds between conventional practices of knowledge production in the social sciences and ongoing racist and settler colonial violence and 2) propose a re-imagining of methodologies. A work in progress, our paper will specifically examine how assumptions about the dominant temporal order work to ensure settler colonial endurance (Stoler 2016). It will go on to explore a methodology of haunting (Gordon 1997) as one with key features towards destabilizing and ultimately exposing settler colonial forms of knowledge production as contingent on the invention of the idea and power of objectivity. We seek to show how settler colonial ontological rigidity (characterized by a teleological model of time) functions to allow some of "us" to "turn away" from knowledge of the ongoing foundational violence of settler colonialism (Stoler 2016, 13). As Audra Simpson and Leanne Simpson have demonstrated, "dispossession relies on an asymmetrically gendered violence; of lands, peoples, and the attempted eradication of knowledge systems" (Maynard and Simpson 2022, 173). We seek to expose how the repetition of gendered colonial violence is obscured through Euro colonial knowledge production practices and offer suggestions towards a haunting methodology that might foster a grappling with facing all that "good" settler subjects were / are not supposed to know about ongoing of colonial violence.

4. *Danielle Landry, York University*

A fight worth remembering: Bringing the archives into interviews to support recall of ex-mental patient activism

My ongoing doctoral research uncovers a little-known Ontario-based mad history. This study recounts how in the 1990s, ex-mental patients established a number of their own social enterprises (also known as psychiatric consumer/survivor businesses), secured government funding and through these sites, got politically active around issues that impacted their lives. My research poses critical sociological questions about the circulation of activist knowledge-

practices (Casas-Cortés, Osterweil, and Powell, 2008) and the formation of these businesses as sites of community organizing. For instance, through these sites, community members gathered together and led advocacy efforts, such as the fight against incoming Community Treatment Order (CTO) legislation in Ontario. Methodologically, institutional ethnography offers an approach through which I begin from the experiences of ex-mental patients while aiming to explore how their everyday practices are coordinated translocally. By interviewing people who were involved in consumer/survivor business and assembling and digitizing materials from their personal collections, archival collections and the businesses themselves, my work brings into view the central role that consumer/survivor business played in mad people's activism locally. Formulated at the intersection of mad studies, social movement studies, feminist political economy and sociology of knowledge, this study draws on interviews and archival data in innovative ways. Specifically, I am bringing archival materials into interviews, to prompt memory recall and initiate discussion with research participants. Using both an interview guide and the archival materials themselves to generate discussion, I ask participants to recall activities which took place approximately 30 years ago. Additionally, many of my research participants experience memory challenges due to the effects of a lifetime of psychiatric interventions. This presentation considers the benefits and challenges of looking through archival materials with participants during the interview process. As an extension of the project, I consider the imperative to collectively remember, preserve and share mad activist histories.

5. *Audrey Rousseau, Université du Québec en Outaouais*

Être à l'écoute » de mémoires difficiles : Réflexions sur la posture et l'action interprétative d'une chercheuse empruntant la voie longue de l'herméneutique

Cette présentation vise à faire connaître la méthodologie qualitative expérimentale appelée la greffe de l'herméneutique ricoeurienne sur des procédés d'analyse de textes assistée par ordinateur (Rousseau, 2017, 2021). Cette dernière est fondée sur deux étapes combinées appelées les « rondes interprétatives », l'une non-assistée par ordinateur traite d'archives orales (histoires orales « secondaires »), l'autre assistée par ordinateur interroge des archives textuelles (médias et parlementaires). Tout d'abord, je contextualiserai l'étude de cas (buanderies Madeleine en Irlande) au fondement de cette méthode inspirée de l'approche de la « voie longue » de l'herméneutique chez Paul Ricoeur, afin de saisir l'incessante circulation du sens dans l'activité mémorielle. Ensuite, la présentation se concentrera sur la première ronde interprétative (« l'écoute au second degré ») qui implique la prise en compte d'une fragile dialectique entre ce qui est souvenu/raconté et ce qui est compris/restitué dans le contexte de recherche. Mon premier objectif est d'ordre épistémologique, c'est pourquoi j'exposerai le potentiel explicatif et compréhensif dans la prise en compte de la crédibilité des témoins (survivants) d'injustices historiques. Puis, je discuterai de certains défis quant au développement d'une « sensibilité herméneutique » (Grondin, 2015); qui implique une posture d'écoute ouverte à la pluralité de l'expérience vécue (dans ce cas-ci des expériences d'oppression) et ultimement, invite la chercheuse à prendre distance par rapport à certains cadres interprétatifs 'a priori'. Mon deuxième objectif est de parler de la responsabilité éthique lorsqu'il s'agit d'interpréter des expériences intimes de violences, entre autres lorsque vient le temps de catégoriser et d'analyser ces récits (« références de deuxième degré »), qui interpellent souvent au présent des

revendications politiques par rapport à ces histoires longtemps invisibilisées. Il est espéré que les échanges entre collègues et étudiants-es permettront de poursuivre la réflexion sur la pertinence de cette méthodologie, ainsi que de ses angles morts.

Research on LGBTQ2+ communities using survey and administrative data

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS10B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality, Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: In-person

This session aims to gather scholars conducting research on social inequality and wellbeing in LGBTQ2+ communities with survey and administrative data. It includes two consecutive series of presentations of 75 minutes each, with two discussants commenting the papers as well as a Q&A with the audience. The session includes presentations highlighting how survey and administrative data can be leveraged to study issues related to sex, gender and sexuality, and the intersection between this area and other fields of social sciences, such as inequalities in health and well-being. The various papers draw connections between the data and measures used and the theoretical, empirical and methodological implications of using such datasets. They discuss the limitations and advantages of various data sources, as well as potential opportunities for future research in this area. The papers are based on datasets available in Statistics Canada's Research Data Centers, as well as other survey instruments and data sources that contribute to ongoing conversations on the Canadian data landscape in gender and sexual minorities (GSMs) research.

Organizers: Grant Gibson, Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN); Chih-lan Winnie Yang, McGill University; Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)

Chairs: Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS); Chih-lan Winnie Yang, McGill University

Discussants: Tina Fetner, McMaster University; Tony Silva, University of British Columbia

Presentations

1. *Christoffer Dharma, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Peter Smith, University of Toronto; Michael Escobar, University of Toronto; Travis Salway, Simon Fraser University; Dionne Gesink, University of Toronto

Working with Administrative and Survey Data on LGBTQ2S+ communities: Challenges and Potential Solutions

Data on LGBTQ2+ communities can come from multiple sources: population health surveys, administrative data, (e.g., hospital records where gender and sexuality were recorded) and community-based surveys that were initiated by members of the community. Each has their own advantages and drawbacks. Administrative data and population surveys tend to have fewer

participation biases, but it is known that LGBTQ2+ individuals may choose to not report their sexuality in these surveys. While community-based samples typically increase participation and identification from marginalized groups, they are more prone to selection biases. This talk will describe LGBTQ2+ survey challenges in more detail and propose a novel recalibration method currently under development to mitigate these challenges. We will illustrate the method with a real-world example of understanding the prevalence of depression among sexual minority men (SMM) from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and Sex Now, a community-based survey. The recalibration method works such that individuals will be upweighted and downweighted in each survey based on their characteristics that are known to be associated with disclosure of sexual orientation. For example, if it is known from the Sex Now survey that older individuals from rural areas are less likely to disclose their orientation, older SMM from rural areas will be upweighted in the CCHS. In the end, the reweighted sample will provide the theoretical sample of SMMs that would be obtained had the biases not existed. The appeal of the method is it also protects individual privacy as the reweighting is done on the overall sample; no assumptions were made on the individual level data. We will discuss the implications of this method and how it can be applied to other questions, especially in an era where there is higher distrust of institutions and declining participation in research.

2. *Lei Chai, University of Toronto*

Does Perceived Community Belonging Moderate the Associations between Sexual Orientation and Health and Wellbeing? Evidence from the 2021 Canadian Community Health Survey

This study considers the extent to which perceived community belonging moderates the associations between sexual orientation and multiple health and well-being outcomes. Data are from the confidential microdata files of the 2021 Canadian Community Health Survey. Survey-weighted and sex-stratified OLS regression models are conducted to estimate the associations between sexual orientation and self-rated general and mental health, depression, and life satisfaction—and to assess one's sense of belonging to the local community as a potential buffer. Results demonstrate that bisexual men and women are more likely to report poorer self-rated general and mental health, higher depression, and lower life satisfaction relative to their heterosexual counterparts, with fewer disparities among gay men and lesbian women. In contrast to some recent findings, respondents who report "don't know" or "refusal" to the sexual orientation question do not experience any disparities across all four health and well-being outcomes. At the same time, gay men with a greater sense of community belonging are less likely to report poorer self-rated general health and higher depression.

3. *Kai Jacobsen, Carleton University*

Non-presenting authors: Coady Babin, University of Victoria; Everett Blackwell, Independent Consultant; Benjamin Klassen, Community-Based Research Centre; Rob Higgins, Community-Based Research Centre; Nathan Lachowsky, University of Victoria

Using Community-Based Survey Data to Understand How Many 2S/GBTQ+ People Would Disclose Their Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity to Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada population health datasets are important sources of data on health inequities for Two-Spirit, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer men and non-binary people (2S/GBTQ+). However, these surveys are vulnerable to misclassification bias from self-reported sexual orientation and gender identity measures. Due to historical harms committed by the Canadian government against 2S/GBTQ+ people, 2S/GBTQ+ people may be hesitant to disclose their personal information and identities in a government survey. Previous research using data from Sex Now 2012, a national periodic cross-sectional survey that promotes the health and well-being of 2S/GBTQ+ people, found that 70% of gay, bisexual, and queer men would disclose their sexual orientation in a Statistics Canada survey. Our research examined whether this proportion changed in the 2019 edition of Sex Now – additionally, what proportion of Two-Spirit, trans, and non-binary people would disclose their gender identity. To answer these questions, we analyzed data from the 2012 and 2019 editions of Sex Now. We calculated frequencies and prevalence ratios by a variety of demographic variables. We found that 86% of participants in 2019 would disclose their sexual orientation, a significant increase from the 70% in 2012. However, fewer participants who identified as bisexual, straight, or heteroflexible, or who were in relationship with a woman or who were not out, would reveal their sexual orientation. In 2019, Sex Now also asked about willingness to disclose gender identity, and 85% of Two-Spirit, trans men, and non-binary participants responded affirmatively. These findings indicate that Statistics Canada datasets likely underestimate the 2S/GBTQ+ population in Canada, and may under-represent particular subgroups of 2S/GBTQ+ people. Future research should consider using multiple measures to capture different facets of sexual orientation and gender other than solely identity, such as attraction, behaviour and expression, and developing statistical approaches to account for misclassification error.

4. *Ryan Stillwagon, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: Elizabeth Hirsh, University of British Columbia

Queer Food Insecurity in Canada: Identifying Structural and Intersectional Determinants of Food Insecurity using the Canadian Community Health Survey

Food insecurity is at the highest it has ever been in Canada (Tarasuk and Fafard St-Germain 2022), and especially pronounced within queer communities. Elevated rates of food insecurity are found among ‘queer’ or Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender/Non-binary (2S/LGBTQ+) and other gender and sexual minority folx across North America (Brown, Romero, and Gates 2016; Fischels 2021; Gibb et al. 2021; House of Commons Canada 2019) yet the determinants of food insecurity among queer-identified individuals remain unexamined in food security scholarship (Parker et al. 2019). Food insecurity is linked to the onset of chronic health conditions (Tarasuk and Fafard St-Germain 2022), makes managing them impossible (Aibibula et al. 2016), and leads to shorter lifespans (Men et al. 2020). Further, queer-identified individuals experience unique barriers when accessing food (Baker 2019). We assess rates of food insecurity among queer respondents in a nationally-representative, cross-sectional analysis of the Canadian Community Health Survey (2019). We measure food security using the Household Food Security Scale Module produced by Health Canada. We use generalized Linear Models to estimate the effects of structural, intersectional, community connectivity, and trauma-exposure measures on food insecurity. We find elevated rates of queer food insecurity across Canada and intra-queer

differences in the likelihood of experiencing food insecurity. These effects endure when examining structural factors (e.g., housing, income, education levels), intersectional identities (e.g., Indigeneity, gender expression, race), and community connectiveness. In models that include past and ongoing experiences with trauma, we find evidence that experiences of trauma account for the elevated risk of food insecurity among queer-identified individuals, highlighting how trauma experiences serve as pathways to food insecurity among queer individuals. Our results call on policy makers to invest more resources in queer-specific food security initiatives and community-based agencies to incorporate trauma-informed practices in food environments.

5. *Chih-lan Winnie Yang, McGill University*

Non-presenting authors: Nicole Denier, University of Alberta; Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)

Insights on studying same-sex couples using the Longitudinal Administrative Databank

Studying the relationship between sexual orientation and core social, demographic, and economic outcomes has long been hampered by data deficits. In Canada, most surveys do not contain explicit measures of sexual orientation. Those surveys that do are often cross-sectional, narrow in focus (e.g. health or social surveys), and/or have small sample sizes of LGBTQ+ people. As a result, researchers have been unable to analyze mechanisms using longitudinal methods or conduct intersectional or subgroup analyses. Novel administrative data and linkages, including the Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD), offer a promising avenue to overcome some of these challenges. The LAD provides rich data from tax returns, and after 2000 includes an indicator of whether an individual is in a same-sex couple. In this paper, we provide an overview of the potentials (and pitfalls) of using the LAD to study people in same- and different-sex couples, including theoretical and methodological implications of approaches to identifying those couples. We compare the demographic and economic characteristics of same-sex couples in the LAD to standard population estimates of same-sex couples available from the Census. We further discuss LAD coding practices and offer practical advice for researchers studying same-sex couples with Canadian administrative data.

6. *Gabriel John Dusing, York University; Chungah Kim, York University; Antony Chum, York University*

Is the association between sexual orientation and risk of hospitalization modified by ethnicity? A discrete-time survival analysis using longitudinal health administrative data

While prior research shows that lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals have a greater risk of hospitalizations due to chronic illnesses, substance use, and self-harm, many of these studies are limited since they rely on self-reported outcomes. The Minority Stress model posits that LGB individuals who are also people of color may experience unique stressors caused by numerous interlocking systems of privilege and oppression. However, no prior studies have considered trends by ethnic groups. Using the CCHS and its linkages to health administrative data for clinical outcomes, this study examines the association between hospitalization and sexual orientation (between 2010-17), and whether this association may be modified by ethnicity. Discrete-time survival analyses were used to examine interactions between ethnicity and LGB status on hospitalization risk while controlling for potential confounders. Gay and bisexual men had 2.18

times higher odds of hospitalization compared to their heterosexual counterparts (95%CI 1.21 to 3.91), while lesbian and bisexual women had 2.07 times higher odds (95%CI 1.48 to 2.89) after adjusting for various confounders. Ethnicity modified the impact of sexual minority status on hospitalization in different ways, e.g. East and southeast Asians bisexual and gay men had lower risk of hospitalization compared to their white counterparts. Our study provides evidence that points to how intersectionality (between gender, ethnicity, and sexual orientation) may influence the risk of health crisis events in the Canadian context. We will shed light on our research process by discussing the limitations of gender, sexuality, and ethnicity categories, choices and assumptions that were made in the data linkage process, and reconciling our results with more nuanced understandings of sexual identities and behaviours.

Sociology of Medicine, Health, and Illness: Stigma and Mental Health

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: HEA1E

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session invites papers that focus on the theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues pertaining to the sociology of health with a particular focus on stigma and mental illness.

Organizers: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Elena Neiterman, University of Waterloo

Chair: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University

Presentations

1. *Marina Morrow, York University; Abraham Joseph, York University*

Realizing Human Rights and Social Justice in Mental Health

Stigma, discrimination, and human rights violations are experienced by many people accessing mental health care, and yet system response to this evidence has been poor (MHCC, 2009, 2012; Pūras, 2017). Indeed, many countries' domestic mental health laws have been found to contravene international human rights covenants, including Canada (Pūras, 2017). Stigmatizing attitudes, discriminatory practices and involuntary detainment and treatment mechanisms undermine self-determination and human rights and disproportionately impact racialized and Indigenous populations (Edan, Brophy, Weller, Fossey, and Meadows, 2019; Pūras, 2017; Kisely, Moss, Boyd, and Siskind, 2019; Morrow and Halinka Malcoe, 2017). In this paper we present the preliminary results of the Realizing Human Rights and Social Justice in Mental Health project (RHSJ) (www.socialjusticeinmentalhealth.org) with a focus on field research in BC and Ontario which documented people's experiences of physical and chemical restraints, involuntary detainment and treatment, isolation rooms and other forms of coercion and discrimination in

mental health care. An application of an intersectional analytic lens to the data illustrates the ways in which psychiatric power is structured through overlapping and intersecting experiences of racism, sexism, poverty and sanism, revealing the deep social and structural inequities that pervade the mental health care system and perpetuate social injustices. We argue that system change must move beyond legal and policy reform to support a paradigm shift in mental health care that will bolster innovative recovery and human rights-oriented community care that supports the autonomy, dignity and well-being of people.

2. *Terra Manca, Athabasca University*

Non-presenting authors: S Michelle Driedger, University of Manitoba; Laura Aylsworth, University of Alberta; Shannon E MacDonald, University of Alberta

"It's really embarrassing for them to ask for help": Moral regulation and navigating invisible barriers to getting vaccinated

The arrival of COVID-19 vaccines in Canada marked the first time since the H1N1 influenza pandemic that adult vaccination became central in public health discourse, thus evoking feelings and discourse about individuals' responsibility to get vaccinated. Public health institutions made efforts to ensure vaccines were accessible, and various local organizations worked to fill gaps in accessibility (e.g., vaccine clinics for various oppressed communities). However, despite knowledge of barriers to accessing healthcare, and specifically vaccines, public and health discourses emphasized individual objection as the main barrier to optimal vaccine uptake. This study explored how individuals experiencing systemic oppression from racism and/or colonialism, perceived their personal responsibility to get vaccinated. We gathered perspectives in qualitative interviews (N=27) when vaccines were first becoming available to adults living in Canada (May-June 2021). Theory about moral regulation, risk governance, and emotion informed our analysis. Findings suggest that individuals engaged in the governance of oneself and others towards getting vaccinated. However, participants also critiqued discourses that hold individuals responsible for accessing vaccines. They identified substantial barriers to accessing vaccines for individuals with fewer resources (e.g., travel time, missing work, childcare). When referencing individuals who do not know how to access information about vaccination, one participant stated, "it's really embarrassing for them to ask for help." Feelings of individual responsibility may prevent some people uncertain about vaccines from asking for more information and support. We argue that the focus on vaccine hesitancy without attention to systemic barriers deflects responsibility for making vaccines accessible from centralized institutions to that of individuals.

3. *Alan Weber, Weill Cornell Medicine in Qatar*

Sociological Dimensions of Cancer Care in the Middle East

This contribution reviews the sociological dimensions of cancer attitudes and cancer care in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in order to gather insights to improve clinical practice, patient outcomes, and population health. Results from a qualitative study of cancer patient narratives conducted at the Qatar Cancer Society in Doha, Qatar, are also presented, along with a review of the current literature. Widespread taboos about publicly discussing cancer exist in Muslim-majority nations, even within family systems, and several thematic areas arose

from the research: 1) lack of public, medical, or patient-to-patient education around cancer treatment and the experiences of persons living with cancer; 2) limited public discourse on cancer; 3) differences between western and Middle Eastern conceptions of patient autonomy, and regional differences in oncologists breaking bad news to patients; 4) cancer stigma; 5) religiously-oriented disease beliefs and behaviors; 6) fatalism in accepting cancer as divinely ordained. These non-clinical dimensions of the cancer experience which can be learned through medical sociological inquiry can seriously impact the quality of life of persons living with cancer, and can sometimes lead to serious sequelae such as the refusal of cancer services and care.

The Civil Sphere in Canada

Thursday Jun 01. 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE7

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: In-person

Civil sphere theory is a comprehensive macro-level social theory grounded in cultural sociology that advances understanding of how civil society actors—social movement organizers, activists and advocates, victims of injustice—draw upon morally-charged ideals of solidarity and justice to advance social inclusion and civil repair. The civil sphere draws together the “structure of feelings and cultural institutions that knit social actors into in and out groups, and provide a sense of ‘wenness’ and solidarity that is the essence of peoplehood” (Morris 2007: 615). Thus, the civil sphere is “the arena of social life wherein struggles for justice and solidarity play out” (Kivisto and Sciortino 2015:1).

Since the theory was first articulated in *The Civil Sphere* (Alexander 2006), it has been elaborated, revised and critiqued in dozens of countries around the world. Scholars draw upon civil sphere theory to understand the dynamics of social change, the extension and retraction of solidarity, social movements, and advances in civil repair in dozens of widely divergent national and regional contexts, including, for example, comprehensive analyses of; the Arab Spring (Khosrokhavar 2015; 2020), riots in the UK (Tanaka-Gutierrez 2020), democratization in Brazil (Baiocchi 2006), authoritarianism and democracy in Mexico (Botello 2021), atrocities in Colombia (Tognato 2010), political violence in Ireland (Kane 2013), policing in Japan (Mayumi 2019), an attempted coup in Turkey (Atinordu 2017), and natural disasters in China (Xu; 2009; 2017), among many others.

This panel brings together contributors to a forthcoming volume *The Civil Sphere in Canada* to discuss a variety of ways civil sphere theory is being applied to Canadian cases, and the various ways that the Canadian context elaborates, nuances, and poses problems for the theory.

Organizer: Mervyn Horgan, University of Guelph

Moderator: Elisabeth Rondinelli, Saint Mary's University

Panelists:

- Jeffrey Alexander, Yale University
- Jean-François Côté, Université du Québec à Montréal
- Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia
- Fuyuki Kurasawa, York University
- Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph

The Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Work and Employment

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

Over the past few years, we have witnessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on paid and unpaid work, workers, workplaces, and labour markets. This session explores a range of topics pertaining to the pandemic-driven transformation of work. Papers address issues such as: mothers' work-family conflict; shifts in multiple jobholding; impacts on undergraduate university students working part-time; job displacement and its effects; and, changing needs and job demands of staff of partner assault response programs. Together, the papers draw out the similarities and differences in the 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 of pandemic-related impacts on workers, as well as the importance of policy and action 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: Alla Konnikov, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Alexander Wilson, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Paul Glavin, McMaster University; Scott Schieman, University of Toronto

Trends in Canadian Multiple Jobholding: What Explains Shifts During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Multiple jobholding is a key economic trend at a key moment. The number of Canadians working multiple jobs has steadily risen in recent decades, a trend that likely reflects the spread of nonstandard work arrangements and the growing availability of app-based gig work (see Glavin 2020; Kostyshyna and Lalé, 2022). But now this almost thirty-year trend has gone through the COVID-19 pandemic, a crisis which temporarily relieved some economic burdens through federal aid programs as it added other burdens in the form of furloughs, social isolation, fears of recession, and vulnerability to disease. The pandemic thus posed impacts which may vary by worker motivation and socioeconomic circumstance. Our paper, based on the Canadian Quality of Work and Economic Life Trend Study (2019-2022), disentangles different multiple jobholding trends by age, gender, financial situation, and motivation over the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings reveal a decline in multiple jobholding between September 2019 and 2020 (17% to 13%). Multiple jobholding subsequently rose slightly in September 2021 before decreasing back to 13% in the following year. The initial drop in multiple jobholding in the first of year of the pandemic is explained by a decline in Canadian workers' financial hardship, which is associated with an increased likelihood of secondary work activity. Supporting these patterns, workers during the pandemic were less likely than their pre-pandemic counterparts to cite financial necessity as a motivation for secondary work activity. Our findings suggest that multiple jobholding is more prevalent than traditional labour market indicators suggest, in large part due to these indicators overlooking informal work activities that are often referred to as 'side hustles.' Inflationary pressures and the increasing prospects of a Canadian recession may mean that the observed decrease in involuntary multiple jobholding represents a temporary labour market trend.

2. *Holly Meaney, Western University; Andrea Willson, Western University*

Addressing Domestic Violence during COVID-19; Understanding Adaptions to Partner Assault Response Programs

In the wake of COVID-19, many not-for-profit organizations faced the need to restructure to continue providing services while also adhering to local and federal safety mandates. Partner Assault Response (PAR) Programs were no exception. PAR Programs provide psycho-educational groups aimed at educating offenders with domestic violence charges on healthy relationships and conflict resolution to promote safety within communities in Ontario. Programs are typically offered as in-person group sessions, but quickly shifted to virtual sessions at the onset of the pandemic. This study sought to understand how PAR program staff navigated changes to the program and workplace structure while continuing to provide complex client services to identify challenges and successes, and the impacts on workers' wellbeing and ability to meet program expectations. Understanding worker experiences can contextualize and explain systematic structural issues that may also be impeding program outcomes. Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic provide an ideal context for examining the impact of the rapidly changing needs and job demands on workers, which is an under-studied area. In-depth interviews were conducted with managers and direct service providers in PAR agencies, and explored the changes workers experienced and how they navigated these changes within the structural realities of the program, with a focus on mental health, stress, and support systems. To contextualize the findings, the study also looks at the organizing documents that structure PAR programs and examines previous literature and recommendations for this sector. Results indicate that management styles,

internal structure, and individual worker strategies can mitigate or exacerbate larger structural realities . Results will be presented to members of the PAR community following a participant action research framework to gain feedback from the community on the validity of the findings and the next steps this community feels are needed to approach the issues illuminated in this research.

The Undergraduate Voice

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:30 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: UNG1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: Hybrid

This roundtable session is organized in the spirit of professional development, mentorship, and sharing. We invite undergraduate social scientists to submit papers to this session with the purpose of providing an opportunity to present work at an academic conference, network with colleagues and receive constructive feedback about their work. All papers are welcome from undergraduates, including papers completed as a part of required course work, honours theses, and other original research.

Organizers: Gary Barron, Lethbridge College; Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College

Chair: Nell Perry, University of Victoria

Discussants: Susan Cake, Athabasca University; Justin Tetrault, University of Alberta; Michael Granzow, Lethbridge College

Presentations

1. Rebecca Currie, Trent University Durham

Youth Diversion: Escaping Formal Justice Sanctions

One of the main goals of Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act is to treat less serious offenders differently than more serious offenders and this is achieved through diversion (Haines et al., 2013). Diversion programs allow youth to take responsibility for their actions, stay connected to their community, and avoid receiving a formal record (Wilson and Hoge, 2013). Drawing on research from a fourth-year undergraduate course, my presentation will provide an overview of diversion research. I will begin by exploring the benefits of diversion, such as allowing youth to avoid formal justice sanctions while still being held responsible. Contrary to this, I will also discuss critiques and challenges of diversion. Although police officers are supposed to give youth diversion, when possible, there is discretion associated with this process. Finally, I will examine parental involvement in the justice system. My presentation will conclude by highlighting the need for youth voice in diversion research. Such research is essential for ensuring that justice programs meaningfully respond to the needs of youth.

2. *Sarah Hepworth, Bishop's University*

Non-presenting author: Katharine Dunbar Windsor, Concordia University; Bishop's University

The Role of Low-Barrier Accessible Programs in Advancing Harm Reduction for Criminalized Women

Re-entry experiences of criminalized women navigating substance use often lead them into the same systemic problems they experienced before criminalization. This is partly due to structural issues such as poverty and the lack of support offered in communities. Previous researchers have shown how criminalized women's experiences with substance use, sex work, homelessness, stigma, distress, and criminalization are impacted by access to or absence of community services (Sheppard, 2021). Challenges, including criminal records, employment discrimination, safe and stable housing, and navigating court-ordered conditions, further worsen the realities of criminalized women. In addition, previous studies have found that women experience insufficient treatment for substance abuse, stigma, and mental health (Maidment, 2017). Research on the post-prison realities of criminalized women in Canada requires further attention, including the role of harm reduction programs which are recognized for supporting recovery processes by reducing risks connected with substance use and providing a place that endorses self-change. In this paper, we examine two programs which support criminalized women and substance use in Canada to highlight how harm reduction programs or low-barrier accessible programs can better support these individuals in communities as well as upon their release. Harm reduction oriented programs are understood to help criminalized women navigate substance use and acquire the help and services they need at their own pace to attain their goals.

3. *Veronica Fish, Mira Costa High School and Cambridge Centre for International Research*

Evaluating Hispanic Cultural Competency Training in Los Angeles Outpatient Drug Abuse Treatment Centers

Studies have shown that Hispanics in the United States report attitudinal barriers to drug abuse treatment more than any other racial/ethnic group. Hispanics report feeling that drug abuse treatment providers do not understand their unique cultural needs and are unfamiliar with their experiences of discrimination and immigration (Pinedo 2018). By taking this concern to its center, this study investigates the extent to which outpatient substance abuse counselors in Los Angeles county are trained to address the unique cultural concerns of Hispanic patients. Los Angeles county is the focus of this study due to its large Hispanic population (49.1% compared to 18.9% nationally) (census bureau 2022). Based on a content analysis of the required courses, syllabi, and course descriptions at 30 universities related to culture/race/racism/ethnicity/diversity at the undergraduate and graduate level on the addiction therapist track, and discourse analysis of seven in-depth interviews with counselors working in outpatient rehabilitation centers in Los Angeles, I argue that cultural competency education for drug abuse counselors is too surface-level and infrequent to adequately prepare students for a career in addiction counseling for Hispanic clients. Significant changes must be made to how cultural diversity is valued and prioritized in the field of psychology to provide better care for Hispanic people with a substance use disorder.

4. *Jessica Mustard, University of Lethbridge*
Emerging Discourses Following Online Learning

The COVID-19 pandemic forced post-secondary students into an online learning environment. However, this pivot affected much more than just the location of student learning, it allowed the emergence of new discourses while questioning previous educational practices. This paper, as part of a third-year sociology course project, will discuss how student opinions of post-secondary institutions have changed following their academic experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. A critical perspective, concerned with how power imbalances are framed by the traditional student-professor hierarchy, will be used to interpret the sequence of events preceding and following post-secondary online learning experiences. These opinions are based on personal discussions with peers, throughout and following, the period of online learning, where I observed patterns of shared feelings and frustrations held by students. I will lay out some of the ideas emerging from the undergraduate consciousness, and what I interpret as the enflaming factors that brought about new sentiments, such as student frustrations with privacy and surveillance, feelings of resentment from a “self-teaching” learning environment, and a sense of disconnection from professors, accelerated by the technological interfaces used during online classes. I will also examine potential consequences of these shifts, while illustrating how these new ideas challenge prominent discourses that maintain post-secondary educational institutions as we know them. Student resistance to in-person attendance, impatience for non-technological integrated classrooms, and the embracement of previously non-endorsed learning resources are some of the ideas that will be analyzed to open the conversation about post-secondary institutions’ future.

5. *Teodora Rawsthorne Eckmyn, University of British Columbia*
A place to create: Relationships between artistic practice and urban space in Vancouver

Arts and culture, and by extension artists, artists’ communities, arts spaces, and other artistic resources, are essential ingredients in the social inclusivity and connectivity, political and civic engagement, experience of well-being, and community resilience of urban communities. In the city of Vancouver, these urban artistic networks exist within the context of an evolving and intensifying housing crisis manifest in issues of unaffordability, instability, and displacement from urban spaces - commercial, retail, industrial, etc. As well as residential. Considering these intersecting urban dynamics, this research explores how the various issues associated with the Vancouver housing crisis impact the living and working conditions of artists and how these impacts are inequitably distributed based on intersecting aspects of artists’ positionalities. Drawing on focus groups and collective mapping activities with local artists, this research seeks to illuminate trends in how the spatial, material, and labour aspects of artistic practice are impacted by housing crisis-related issues, as well as trends in the strategies and practices that artists individually and collectively employ to live and practice within the increasingly spatially and economically volatile and inequitable urban context of Vancouver. The research employs Lefebvre’s concept of the right to the city to understand the barriers and limitations that artists face in equitably accessing spatial, economic, and social resources for their practice and labour, as well as to understand how artists actively assert and exercise the right to the city through their artistic practice and labour.

Transnationalism and migrant inclusion in Canadian small towns and rural areas II

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

Theories of transnationalism and migrant inclusion are perennial themes in the sociological literature. This is likely because the sociological analysis of transnationalism and inclusion invites reflection not only on local community membership dynamics but also the complex processes underlying the construction of the nation-state and nationalism, policy enactment and deployment as well as the interaction of individual/group identity formation with these processes. Although the existing literature is certainly rich, it tends to be modelled on the experiences of large urban centres, overlooking the unique processes present in smaller areas. This session features contributions that examine and theorize transnationalism and migrant inclusion in small towns and rural areas in Canada.

Organizers: Kathryn Barber, York University; Willem Maas, York University

Chair: Willem Maas, York University

Presentations

1. *Keefer Wong, York University*

Living Through and Beyond the COVID-19 Pandemic: Exploring Experiences of Anti-Asian Discrimination in Small Town Canada

Concomitant with the onset of COVID-19, there has been a resurgence of anti-Asian racism. Between March and December 2020, it was reported that 84% of racism and experiences of discrimination occurred within East Asian communities (CCNCTO 2021). While the majority of research on anti-Asian racism focuses on the greater Toronto area (GTA), less is known about the experiences of anti-Asian racism within smaller communities. Recent research suggests that smaller cities have less diversity, and therefore residents have fewer contact with immigrants, which can lead to acts of discrimination that are driven by stereotypes and negative images (Butler 2022). Drawing on the conceptual frameworks of transnational migration and relational ontologies, this paper presents my proposed dissertation project about anti-Asian racism and xenophobia in small town Canada. In particular, the paper examines how structural factors and anti-Chinese ideologies impact the lived experiences of ethnic Chinese individuals in small town Canada, and the strategies they use to accommodate experiences of discrimination both during the COVID-19 pandemic and as society approaches a new normalcy post-COVID-19. The paper elucidates how policies and practices can be implemented to combat racism that is persistent, systemic, and institutionalized in an era of neoliberalism, and complicated by the intersections of gender, race/ethnicity, class, age, and immigration status.

2. *Uzma Danish, Trent University*

Exploring Inclusion/Exclusion Dichotomies at Local Senior Centres in Oshawa: A Critical Race Perspective

The goal of this presentation is to map how conceptualizations of inclusion and exclusion from critical race and transnational theories can be mobilized in my proposed doctoral study about the unique challenges that a racialized aging population experiences in accessing and participating in publicly funded local senior community centres in a mid-sized city Oshawa, Ontario. Mapping a variety of theoretical approaches to inclusion and exclusion is crucial as a backdrop to understand the everyday and localized work of South Asian aging adults as they navigate racist and ageist inclusion and exclusion within a transnational context. My community-engaged, institutional ethnographic doctoral research aims to explore mechanisms that create tensions between inclusion and exclusion in a small senior centre, and opportunities for the contestation of space by a transnational racialized South Asian aging population. This research will address deep-rooted issues of social exclusion experienced by racialized communities, create new empirical contribution knowledge, and develop strategies for inclusive practices unique to mid-sized cities. By imagining Canada's future and social benefits, the anticipated outcome will guide decision-making, and policy enhancement towards inclusive solutions, meet the future needs of diverse aging populations, facilitate inclusion in coordinated, committed, and sustainable ways, and inform social work praxis with racialized people in mid-sized cities.

3. *Kathryn Barber, York University*

Bienvenu.e.s à la région: Municipal integration initiatives in small town Quebec

The Canadian province of Quebec is notable not only because of its francophone history, culture and subnational nationalism but also because of the unique relationship it possesses with the Canadian federal government regarding migration. Specifically, Quebec is the only province that selects certain streams of migrants (economic and humanitarian) resulting in unique immigration infrastructure. It also frames its approach to inclusion through the provincial policy of interculturalism as opposed to multiculturalism. While the major centres of Quebec (Montreal and Quebec City) continue to host the largest number of newcomers, smaller centres also play a role. Based on a policy review and interviews with policymakers and community-service providers, this presentation examines newcomer inclusion practices in two smaller Quebec municipalities.

[Working against anti-Black Racism](#)

Thursday Jun 01 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: BCS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Black Caucus

Session Categories: In-person

In this session, we discuss burgeoning research in anti-racist practice. Given the impact of anti-Black racism in everyday life, Black scholars, practitioners, and community members focus and work on anti-racist praxis. Relevant research is ongoing across fields such as education, health, mental health, religion, economy, labour, crime, global development, policing, and gender studies. With a particular focus on ethnographic, auto-ethnographic, theoretical, and mixed methods work, this session will explore accumulated knowledges and best practices developed in universities and communities. We are particularly interested in papers, at all levels of development, that focus particularly on theories, research methods, policies and practices that challenge anti-Black racism. Joining this session are authors of articles published in the *Canadian Review of Sociology* (November 2022) special issue which discussed Black life. Years after the murder of George Floyd in the United States, the significance of this special issue will be examined. The panelists will present theoretical, reflexive, and empirical papers in English and in French. These papers will discuss policy, pedagogy, policing, education, and immigration including analyses with a regional and a national scope. Furthermore, the authors will elaborate on the implications of their research and future directions of inquiry.

Organizer and Chair: Natalie Delia Deckard, University of Windsor

Presentations

1. *Camisha Sibblis, York University; Natalie Delia Deckard, University of Windsor*

The colour of system avoidance in Canada

2. *Oral Robinson, University of British Columbia*

Black affirming pedagogy: a pro-Black approach for promoting resilience and transformation in higher education

3. *Wesley Crichlow, Ontario Tech University*

Black Gay Scholar and the Provocation of Tenure and Promotion

Working from phenomenological viewpoints of Critical Race Theory, Black Queer Theory Intersectionality and Storytelling, rather than a strict formal process of empirical research and citation, I detail the praxis my research, teaching and service to the university in ways relevant to the promotion process. In particular, I reflect on the process of my journey from Associate Professor to Full Professor as a way to narrate practical considerations for Black and Black LGBTQI+ scholars who aspire to tenured track positions and beyond to administration particular.

4. *Devon Wright, Metropolitan State University of Denver*

Anti-Black Social Media Memes and Internalized Racism

Through a qualitative content analysis of anti-black racist social media memes collected from and reshared by African Americans, I aim to show the persistence of internalized racism within African American collective self-identity. Internalized racism is understood here as the process by which White supremacist ideology (the interrelated myths of innate White superiority and

inherent non-White inferiority), becomes part of an historically oppressed racial group's collective self-identity. Internalized racism functions to justify racial oppression by demanding racially oppressed groups participate in perpetuating White supremacist ideas by accepting them as "truths", internalizing these "truths" as reflective of self, and reflecting these ideas back onto the broad racial group to which one belongs. As "one of the most neglected and misunderstood components of racism" in sociology (Pyke 2010: 551), I aim to show how the persistence of internalized anti-Black racism reveals the fluid adaptability (Doane 2017: 979-980), of White supremacy in terms of its ideology. Collected from Internet social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, I categorize these twenty-eight anti-Black racist memes into thematic criticisms of Black culture according to 1) poor financial habits, 2) self-defeating racial/cultural disunity, 3) disrespectful public appearance and 4) weak family values. In the 21st century digital Information Age of #BlackLivesMatter activism and increased attention to the persistence of systemic racism, eradicating the deep roots of white supremacy must include confronting the insidious internalization of White supremacist ideology.

Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care Research Cluster Meeting

Thursday Jun 01. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizer: Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto

Environmental Sociology Research Cluster Meeting

Thursday Jun 01. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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 at Congress 2023 to provide an overview of recent activities and next steps, and also provide space for open discussion. New and returning participants are welcome!

Organizers: Ken Caine, University of Alberta, Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto

Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization Research Cluster Meeting

Thursday Jun 01. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

Organizer: Kerry Bailey, University of Saskatchewan and McMaster University

Violence and Society Research Cluster Meeting

Thursday Jun 01. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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 fifth annual meeting where they can find out more about the group and opportunities to participate more actively.

Organizers: Robert Nonomura, Western University, Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Can It Happen Here? Rethinking the Far Right and Canadian Exceptionalism I

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM6A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

Scholars often portray Canada as exceptional in resisting the rising tide of far-right movements, parties, and leaders that have swept the globe in the early 21st century. Yet recent developments in the country—including the protests and blockades associated with the “Freedom Convoy,” the establishment of the far-right People’s Party, and the ongoing success of ethno-nationalist politics in Quebec—challenge the narrative of Canadian exceptionalism vis-à-vis far-right politics. Using diverse methods, the papers in this session seek to understand the characteristics and

contours of radical politics in Canada today and situate Canada in the broader global context of the far right's rise.

Organizers: Martin Lukk, University of Toronto; Sakeef M. Karim, New York University; Sebastien Parker, University of Toronto

Chairs: Martin Lukk, University of Toronto; Sebastien Parker, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Kayla Preston, University of Toronto*

Paths Toward Populism: The Making of the Tea Party and the People's Party of Canada

Since the 1990s, Canada has seen an increase in groups that promote far-right populist beliefs (Perry and Scrivens, 2016a). As of October 2018, a minimum of 130 active hate groups were operating in Canada (Habib, 2018), many of them expressing a mixture of far right and white supremacist ideologies. Right-wing populist parties have been making electoral gains in a growing number of Western countries since the 1990s (Aisch et al., 2016), and Canada followed this trend with the emergence of the People's Party of Canada (PPC) in 2018. According to the nativist, anti-immigration discourses of such parties, the contemporary global movement of migrants presents serious challenges to modernity, democracy, and Western civilization. I argue that the People's Party of Canada has followed a similar path toward populism as was seen in the Tea Party movement in the United States which began a decade earlier in 2008. Using a discourse analysis of hundreds of thousands of Twitter posts from both the People's Party of Canada's official Twitter page, and the Tea Party Patriots official Twitter page, I mark the rise of both movements and their path toward populism online. I found that both the PPC and the Tea Party followed a similar movement trajectory throughout their time on Twitter. First, both groups attempted to mobilize by responding to political opportunities, framing their movement according to discursive opportunity structures which attracts rational people with similar grievances to the movement. Second, once mobilized, both groups appealed to more members and formal politics by using anti-global sentiments and by pinning perceived disenfranchisement on the increase of economic globalization. Finally In reaction to anti-global sentiments, both groups argued for a primordial conception of nationalism based on exclusionary populist national identity. By connecting the similarities of these two parties, I stress the need to take seriously populist sentiments in the both provincial and federal governments throughout Canada.

2. *Alessandro Giuseppe Drago, McGill University*

White Supremacist Groups in Canada: Hate, Lethargy and Disunity

Though Canada has seen an increase in hate crimes since 2015 and the emergence of a large number of far-right figures, politicians and movements in the latter half of the 2010s, few have taken the threat of far-right movements/violence seriously enough. Even more problematic (especially during this upswing of far-right thought and social movements) has been the lack of focus on 'openly' white supremacist groups in Canada. Using leaked data from Discord and publicly available data from Stormfront, I will look at the "openly" and "explicit" white supremacist movement in Canada. Through an examination of their textual output and applying

theories/concepts from the social movement literature, I will explore how the movement attempts to facilitate action, gain influence and push their vile rhetoric and policies into the mainstream. Drawing on research conducted on white supremacist groups in the United States, I will apply a comparative lens to see whether the struggles, framing strategies and actions of the movement are similar or dissimilar from our Southern neighbour. Furthermore, I will detail the current strength of the white supremacist movement in Canada, whether a movement at the same strength as the one in United States can emerge in Canada and the strategies that can be used to prevent their spread.

Current Issues and Recent Findings in Canadian Poverty Research

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SPE1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: Hybrid

A recent United Nations report finds that the COVID-19 pandemic has reversed several decades of progress in poverty reduction at the global level. Canada appears to be an exception in this regard as the poverty rate decreased substantially during the initial stages of the pandemic. This decrease, however, is bound to be temporary as government emergency measures are phased out and Canadian society faces the current challenge of a recession, labour force uncertainty and high inflation. The goal of this session is to offer an opportunity for scholars to discuss the most pressing issues in Canadian poverty as well as to showcase their most recent and substantial findings in poverty research.

Organizers: Mathieu Lizotte, University of Ottawa; Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)

Chair: Mathieu Lizotte, University of Ottawa

Presentations

1. *Laura Fisher, Dalhousie University*

Stuck in the 'Welfare Trap': Single Parents Navigating Active Discouragement and Institutional Neglect or Silence

The poverty of single parents in receipt of welfare (income assistance) is a pressing issue across Canada. In Nova Scotia, many of the Employment Support and Income Assistance (welfare) recipients are single parents. As most single parents in Canada are women, poverty is a highly gendered experience. Although scholars have found that an effective method of exiting poverty is attaining post-secondary education, few welfare recipients have obtained post-secondary education. Programs such as Career Seek and Educate to Work that support post-secondary

attainment for welfare recipients in Nova Scotia have surprisingly low enrollment numbers. This article explores barriers and challenges to accessing post-secondary education for single parents on welfare in Nova Scotia. An Institutional Ethnography research approach was used; between April and June 2020, 10 semi-structured interviews were conducted with single parents, while three were conducted with professionals who work with single parents using welfare to obtain their education. Using the questions “how do Employment Support and Income Assistance policies and programs impact access to post-secondary education for single parents?” and “what is needed to best support single parents in receipt of ESIA in accessing post-secondary education?” themes of active discouragement and institutional neglect or silence will be examined. These themes are shared from the standpoint of single parents and their lived experiences attempting to access post-secondary education while receiving welfare. Additionally, policy implications that may be applicable to welfare recipients across Canada will be reviewed.

2. *Edward Haddon, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS); Xavier St-Denis, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)*

Gig work, perceived economic insecurity and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic

Past research shows that workers in precarious positions are more likely to experience job insecurity, have low control over their work and generally perceive themselves to be disadvantaged compared to workers in more stable employment. In addition, recent research during the COVID-19 pandemic finds that perceived job insecurity and financial concern are associated with greater depressive and anxiety symptoms in the U.S. Worker anxieties due to the COVID-19 pandemic may translate into poorer mental health, and that this may occur not only among contingent workers but also among those in more stable employment positions. In this paper, we investigate whether the perceived economic and financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic varied between gig workers and non-gig economy workers in the United States. We then explore to what degree this relationship may affect the mental health of gig workers and non-gig workers differently during the pandemic. To do so, we harness longitudinal data from 32 waves of The Understanding America Study (UAS). We find that disparities in perceived job and financial insecurity between gig workers and non-gig workers partially explains the mental health gap between the two. In particular, when compared to non-precarious workers, higher levels of perceived job insecurity among gig workers reduces the mental health impact of working in such a position. Our research shows that the gap in perceived job and financial insecurity between gig and non-gig workers explains, partially, the greater burden of mental health disorders among gig workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. It also contributes to a largely unexplored question of whether specific categories of precarious workers experiences greater levels of economic insecurity during the pandemic and how this may impact mental health outcomes.

3. *Jacqueline Kennelly, Carleton University*

Non-presenting author: Catherine Leviten-Reid, Cape Breton University

It's the difference between barely making it and not making it at all: Housing as a human right, neoliberalism, and the new Canada Housing Benefit

In liberal democratic countries with historically low public and non-profit housing supply, like Canada, 'demand-side' approaches to housing affordability -- which include rent supplements and housing allowances -- have become one of the dominant modes of addressing a growing crisis of housing precarity and homelessness. With the bulk of rental housing stock owned by private landlords (Madden and Marcuse, 2016), the provision of government subsidies to low-income tenants results in a flow-through of public dollars to the private sector. The provision of rent subsidies is also feared to undermine long-term investments in permanently affordable social housing stock (Eriksen and Ross, 2015; Whithers, 2021). Housing as a protected human right has been enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) since 1948, with almost all member nations voting in its favour. Canada incorporated a rights-based approach to housing into federal legislation in 2019 through the National Housing Strategy Act. One of the core programs of the new National Housing Strategy is the Canada Housing Benefit, an allowance that is co-designed and co-funded by each province and territory alongside the federal government. In this paper, we explore the implementation of the Canada Housing Benefit in one province (Nova Scotia) through the experiences of tenants receiving rental assistance, and of staff within a non-profit organization tasked with supporting them. Our specific research question is whether demand-side approaches, and the new Canada Housing Benefit in particular, can fulfill government obligations under a rights-based approach to housing. To answer this question, we analyzed twenty-one semi-structured interviews with fourteen low-income tenants and four staff members, with additional follow-up interviews occurring with three of the tenants (n=18). We also reviewed government documents and secondary data on rental market searches. Overall, results show a misalignment between rent supplements or the new housing allowance and the provision of housing which is affordable, habitable and provides security of tenure. Beyond making more programmatic or design changes to rent supplements or housing allowances, we argue that structural changes to how rental housing is provided are needed. This research provides one of the first empirical studies on housing allowances in the Canadian context.

4. *Kuo Hao YEH, University of Alberta*

Economic Insecurity during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Evidence from the 2021 Viewpoint Alberta Survey

Who feels economic insecurity during the pandemic in Alberta? Economic insecurity is a widespread issue during the COVID-19 pandemic. While household financial difficulties are expected, especially among low-income Canadians, subjective social class is another critical variable for us to understand the perception of economic insecurity. Using data from the September 2021 "Viewpoint Alberta Survey" (N=1204), this research shows that economic insecurity influences people's confidence regarding upward social mobility and may produce political distrust toward the provincial government. Although many studies focus on marginal groups and their disadvantaged status during the pandemic, the middle class is another group worth our attention. In other words, how families and government respond to economic insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic is crucial, and the substantial impact and picture require more investigation.

Energy Transitions in Comparative Perspective II

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV6B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Between intensifying climate change impacts, concerns over energy security, and market pressures, energy transitions are a pressing contemporary issue. Energy systems are embedded environmentally, economically, politically, and internationally, and thus drivers of energy transitions and their impacts are seen across and between these areas. This session features papers that explore the drivers and impacts of energy transitions from a comparative perspective, within and across national contexts. Given that Canada is the sixth largest energy producer globally and the fifth largest producer of oil, we have the opportunity to be a leader in the transition to a more sustainable future. While climate change is an issue that no one country can address on its own, there are things to learn from different national policy solutions, which Canada can contribute significant knowledge to. Our session aims to help develop a sociological understanding of energy transitions beyond traditional economic and political domains, in conversation with the growing relevant literature in environmental sociology and political ecology.

Organizers: Kristen Bass, University of Toronto; David Chen, University of Toronto; Mark Shakespear, University of British Columbia; Fedor Dokshin, University of Toronto

Chair: Fedor Dokshin, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. David Chen, University of Toronto

Ecological Civilization in China: Authoritarianism, Socialism, or Hobbesian State Developmentalism?

Recent years have witnessed a growing debate about the notion of ecological civilization, which, first introduced in 2006, has been incorporated into the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party in 2012 and into the Constitution of China in 2018, respectively. Thereafter, it has served as the country's paramount framework for ecological policies and energy transition. Scholars have hitherto tended to theorize eco-civilization as either a form of environmental authoritarianism or a project of eco-socialism. This paper aims to make an intervention in the eco-civilization debate by conducting a thorough text analysis of Chinese scholarly discussion of the concept through structural topic modeling, offering a holistic view of how the concept has been (re)produced. The analysis has found both narratives of environmental authoritarianism and socialist envisioning in the discussion that are well-connected with high internal associations, as well as the discussion's shift from mainly an ideological critique of industrial civilization to a

technocratic agenda mostly concerning sustainable economic development and governance strategies. To interpret these findings, I build upon Kees van der Pijl's transnational historical materialism and Hobbes's concept of Leviathan to help understand China's project of eco-civilization as a political architecture founded on the Hobbesian character of state-organized developmental capitalism.

2. *Susan O'Donnell, St. Thomas University; Janice Harvey, St. Thomas University*

Climate capitalism and nuclear energy expansion in Canada

The Canadian governments 80-year commitment to building and maintaining a civilian nuclear power industry has failed to live up to expectations, with operating nuclear reactors in only two provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick. Electric utilities in these provinces are heavily indebted due to their nuclear generators, and this is reflected in power rates. Nevertheless, a committed cabal of nuclear acolytes within federal departments, regulatory agencies, and the now-privatized nuclear research and development sector, continued to push nuclear technology as a viable electricity source. After several decades of languishing on the sidelines, the climate crisis has offered a cover for resurrecting the nuclear power industry. In 2017, Ottawa gave nearly a million dollars to the Canadian Nuclear Association (CNA), an industry lobby group, to map out a plan for expanding their industry. Entitled 'A Canadian Roadmap for Small Modular Reactors (SMRs),' the CNAs plan pins its hopes on building next-generation reactors throughout Canada, including in remote, often Indigenous, communities currently relying on diesel energy. Subsequently, the governments of Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Alberta signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to 'work co-operatively to positively influence the federal government to provide a clear unambiguous statement that nuclear energy is a clean technology and is required as part of the climate change solution.' Federal funds began to flow directly to private SMR developers in October 2020; to date, nearly \$100 million has been granted to three nuclear companies in Ontario and New Brunswick, while Ontario Power Generation received a \$970 million low interest loan to develop its chosen SMR. We situate the proposed nuclear expansion within a climate capitalism framework. Climate capitalism seeks to supersede neoliberalism with a more regulated regime, a project to ensure the continuity of capitalism by enacting a change in the regime of accumulation, a revolution led by corporate and political elites to maintain hegemony and perpetuate the capitalist world order and growth economies.

3. *Mark Shakespear, University of British Columbia*

Renewable Energy as a Panacea? Ecological Modernization and Ecologically Unequal Exchange in Global Wind and Solar Power Systems

Amid the climate crisis, which requires rapid transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, it is pertinent to consider who reaps the benefits and who bears the costs of energy transitions. In this study, I cross-nationally examine ecological modernization (EM) and ecologically unequal exchange (EUE) in solar-panel and wind-turbine supply chains. I examine EUE effects through instances and severity of socio-environmental disruption from industrial extraction of copper and zinc - primary materials used in wind and solar technologies. I examine EM effects through installed energy capacity of solar-panels and wind-turbines. My findings show that countries in the Global South tend to mine the most resources for renewable energy technologies, and suffer

the most socio-environmental disruption from extraction of raw materials used to manufacture those technologies, all while housing much lower installed capacity of wind and solar energy. The reverse is true for countries in the Global North. This means that ecological modernization of energy systems occurs primarily in the Global North, and mineral extraction driving transitions from fossil fuels to renewable energy occurs primarily, and more disruptively, in the Global South. In effect, the Global North displaces the impacts of its energy transitions onto the Global South. After discussing these findings, I explore some potential drivers and ways of addressing socio-environmental impacts of renewable energy transitions.

Gender at Work, Gendered Work III: Gendered inequality at work

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM4C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

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, segregated and routinely devalued and devalorised. Acknowledging ongoing and persistent gender inequalities in workplaces and the labour market, this session features papers that explore and consider the material conditions of gender and work under capitalist patriarchy. We invited scholars to consider the ways that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated, reified, or transformed intersecting inequalities.

Organizers: Lisa Smith, Douglas College; Linda Christiansen-Ruffman, Saint Mary's University; Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University; Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor

Chair: Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations

1. Daniel Amoah, Memorial University

Exploring the experience of tax payment in the urban informal economy in Ghana

Informality is a characteristic feature of many developing countries. The informal economy involves activities that lack any type of legal protection, and where workers do not have secure employment contracts, social protection, or workers' union. Ghana like many other African countries have high rate of informality. Despite the informal economy being employer of majority of the workforce in Ghana, the sector faces many challenges. The link between informality,

poverty and inequality is more pronounced in the poor urban neighbourhoods. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing inequities. Recent years have seen debates around the relationships between informal workers and the state, informal taxation, and social protection for informal workers in Ghana. There is growing recognition among researchers and policymakers that despite their informal status, many informal firms still do pay a variety of formal fees and taxes (Carroll, 2011; Joshi, 2017). This research highlights the effects that these fees and taxes can have on different groups such as women and the urgent need in expanding empirical research on this subject. However, informal taxation is an unexplored area in Ghana despite the country's high rate of informality. This study attempts to bridge this knowledge gap through intersectionality theoretical framework to deepen the knowledge base on this issue, both for the context of Ghana and the wider scholarship on informality, gender and tax. Using mixed methods through in-depth semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and key informant interview, this study will examine these experiences in the selected urban neighbourhoods-Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) and Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA), in two of Ghana's largest cities.

2. Tayler Vajda, Brock University

The Contribution of Allyship to the Struggle for Gender Equality in the Workplace: A Study in Experimental Sociology

This research examines the impact of allyship as a means to mitigate sexism and motivate others to respond to instances of gender bias in the workplace. Using a vignette study, participants were asked to imagine starting at a new workplace (Expedite Data Inc.) where they were required to attend an orientation. Here, they were introduced to an existing employee. During the orientation, the existing employee shared a short story about why they enjoyed working at Expedite Data Inc. The gender and extent to which the existing employee shares a short story involving an act of allyship against sexism were manipulated. Participants were then asked to imagine continuing to work at Expedite Data Inc. for several months. Participants were then exposed to an instance of gender bias and were asked how they would respond. More specifically, participants were asked to rate the effectiveness of different response types, while also considering whether they would be comfortable responding in different ways. Statistical analysis found that participants who met an employee that told a story involving allyship against sexism were significantly more likely to think confronting the sexist perpetrator was effective when witnessing a separate instance of sexism. It was also found that participants who met an employee that told a story involving allyship against sexism felt significantly more comfortable confronting the sexist perpetrator when witnessing a separate sexist event. This result was still significant while holding hostile sexism scores constant. Further analysis of the gender of the participant found that male participants in the non-ally condition were most likely to support the sexist male perpetrator when witnessing a later instance of sexism. These findings are interesting to consider when thinking about how institutions can begin to support inclusive gender performances and who may be receptive to policies and practices used to initiate transitions to a more inclusive workplace.

3. *Kelly Gregory, University of Toronto*

The Work of Belonging: The gendered nature of first response professions in Ontario

First response work has historically been designed for and performed by men, yet more women than ever are striving to do this work. Despite growing interest, however, the available research suggests that women first responders continue to face harassment and discrimination, often experience unequal access to resources, and are provided little guidance on matters relating to reproductive health. In response to these concerns, we completed an empirical study that asked; What are the occupational experiences of women paramedics, police officers and firefighters from Southern Ontario, Canada? Open-ended interviews (n=20) with women from a wide range of professional rank and experience, addressed the topics of individual life course, resiliency and stress, diversity and inclusion, and gender and professional roles. Constructivist grounded theory was utilized to understand the experiences within and across the three professions, and a Gender Based Analysis Plus approach was applied to consider how gender and other social factors may be impacting women's experiences. The study's primary findings suggested that while women's inclusion in the first response professions has improved over recent years, many women continue to face sexism and glass ceilings as first responders, both within their professional organizations and when interacting with the general public. This new exploration will draw on interview data to examine participant's perspectives on the work of belonging, as conducted by women and their organizations. More specifically, it will engage the theoretical concepts of trailblazing and tokenism, women's embodied perspectives, and the ways that gender performance was regarded as both an asset and a liability for participants. This presentation aims to engage with and contribute to theories of gender and work, through our empirical findings and the context of the first response profession.

4. *Lyn Hoang, Western University*

Non-presenting authors: Tracey Peter, University of Manitoba; Jennifer Dengate, University of Manitoba; Annemieke Farenhorst, University of Manitoba

We rely heavily on each other for support with dealing with the very high stress levels of the job - The emotional labour of women employed in EICT

Women's retention and attrition in engineering and information and communications technology (EICT) employment remains a key concern despite efforts to bolster gender equality within these fields. Previous studies have investigated the emotional labour performed by academic faculty in student-centered interactions and its impact on emotional exhaustion. However, less is known about the effects of emotional labour in colleague-centered interactions and emotional exhaustion. To address this gap, we perform a mixed-methods analysis of women's experiences working in academic and non-academic EICT jobs in Canada. The results from PROCESS-based multiple moderation regression analysis show that the zero-order relationship between emotional labour among colleagues and emotional exhaustion is moderated by organizational cynicism toward gender equity and support from a direct supervisor/head/chair, even after controlling for minoritized identities and employment sector. The findings from qualitative content analysis of open-ended survey responses provides context to the empirical findings. Drawing on Kanter's notion of Tokenism, we argue that women employed in male-dominated EICT jobs often experience role encapsulation as "emotional

caregivers/support” within their respective workplaces. This emotional labour can heighten emotional exhaustion in challenging and/or inequitable work environments. Support from equitable-focused institutions and direct leadership can help guard against emotional exhaustion by providing alternative avenues for colleagues to relieve their emotional stress or baggage. This may better support women in detaching from gender-encapsulated roles.

5. *Julien Larregue, Université Laval*

Non-presenting author: Mathias W. Nielsen, University of Copenhagen

Knowledge hierarchies and gender disparities in social-science funding

This article examines the relationship between knowledge hierarchies and gender stratification in research funding. Through a mixed-methods study combining data on 5,460 funded and unfunded social science applications submitted to a research council in Western Europe, and nine interviews with current and former council members, we explore how applicants’ disciplinary, thematic and methodological orientations intersect with gender to shape funding opportunities. Descriptive analysis indicates that women’s proposals are underfunded, with a relative gender difference of around 20%. Using computational text analysis and mediation analysis, we approximate that around one third of this disparity may be attributed to gender differences in disciplinary focus, thematic specialisations and methodologies. The interviews with council members allow us make sense of these disparities and expose the disciplinary hierarchies and power struggles at play in the council, sometimes resulting in a devaluation of qualitative methods and, more broadly, interpretive, descriptive, and exploratory approaches in proposal assessments.

[Lessons on Queer, Trans, and Non-Binary Experiences: Education in the Classroom and Beyond I](#)

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS9A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

The papers in these sessions engage with the topics of gender and sexuality within the context of education, teaching, and learning. The first session of papers examine trans experiences in education and explore queer methodologies for conducting research. The second session of papers explore sex education, thinking critically about consent through centering the voices of LGBTQ2ISA+ and crip youth, also considering the education available for trans adults on parenting.

Organizers: Ali Greey, University of Toronto; Ash Catonio, University of Toronto

Chair: Ash Catonio, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Lee Iskander, University of British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: Christina Cook, University of British Columbia

It improved my experience there: Making space for positive experiences in research with trans educators

While there is very little research about the experiences of trans teachers, the research that does exist gives the impression that being a trans teacher is an uphill battle, at the very least (Buterman, 2015; Harris and Jones, 2014; Wells, 2018). If one were to beat the odds and avoid the high levels of employment discrimination faced by trans communities, one would likely go on to experience harsh and dehumanizing conditions in schools, including frequent harassment and its negative impact on well-being (Dow, 2020; Ullman, 2020). Drawing on several cases from the trans workers in schools project, this paper complicates this narrative by showing that while there is much to be done to improve conditions for trans people in schools, it is more than possible for trans teachers to feel safe and supported in their workplaces. Further, trans educators can uniquely contribute to and enrich school environments. Extending critical and joy-focused work in trans studies in sociology (Shuster and Westbrook, 2022) and queer education research (Allan, 2015; Evans and Rawlings, 2021; Reimers, 2020), we argue the importance of attending to trans people's positive experiences, even when these are outlier cases, in the context of increasing legislative and popular press attacks on trans people's representation and full participation in educational contexts.

2. *Sydney Patterson, University of Toronto*

How Can Social Scientists Meet the Challenge of Attacks on Trans-Affirming Education?

I propose to bring to this conversation a research idea in the beginning conceptual stages, the guiding question being: How can we do research that practically improves the safety and well-being of trans students' safety in Ontario schools, given the context of recent anti-trans political efforts targeting American and Canadian schools? This phenomenon has been more prominent in the United States against the backdrop of the criminalization of youth transition, but also exists in the Canadian context. In the most recent Ontario school board election, over 50 candidates ran on "anti-gender-ideology" platforms; though only 10 won their elections, changing cultural tides on trans rights could lead to very real safety concerns for trans people as a whole, but specifically youth as a vulnerable population with less autonomy than adults. I am curious about what research questions and methods have the most potential to make a practical difference in the lives of trans students, whether this involves researching: what parents (and non-parents who may run for school board trustee) believe about youth transition, what they understand about school curricula and policies, and how they come to these beliefs; cultural narratives around youth and transition; or what factors influence school board policy and unofficial school practices? Furthermore, I am interested methodologically and ethically in how we can respect trans students' voices themselves, who are often excluded from issues concerning their rights and safety. Finally, given that research exists demonstrating the efficacy of social and medical transition in improving the lives of trans youth, but anti-trans legislation and sentiment has still

grown in recent years, what more can we do as social scientists for trans youth's well-being? How can we make use of institutional power to do so?

3. *Ali Greey, University of Toronto*

I Don't Owe Anyone a Coherent Gender: Trans and Non-binary Student Activism in an Elite K-12 school

In the last few years, across the United States, we have seen an onslaught of legislators attacking the humanity of trans, and non-binary youth (Gill-Peterson, 2021). At the same time, we are seeing youth advocating for a revised collective imaginary around gender (Iskander and Shabtay, 2018). In my dissertation research, I explore how middle and high school students are using activism and advocacy to challenge and resist normative understandings of and practices around gender in their schools. Using ethnographic methods, I explore how students are making demands for gendered recognition and institutional change. Activism is often organized according to fixed understandings of identity, but queer theory points to how gender can be complicated in this regard as it, at times, remains fluid and shifting (Halberstam 2017). I'm interested in the interplay and tension between the role that fixed identitarian labels often play in activism and the liminality of gender, which many of the students either embody or embrace.

4. *Elliot Fonarev, University of Toronto*

Enacting queer space through queer research: methodological lessons

This paper reflexively explores a productive tension that can arise for queer and trans scholars and students when studying attitudes and positions of queer-identifying interlocutors and grappling with how our subjectivities inform notions of belonging, inclusion, and queer spaces. Drawing on Sara Ahmed's queer phenomenology, I ask whether and how queer space can be both conceptually mapped and actively enacted through the research process. The paper discusses methodological reflections on a focus group vignette study with queer-identifying participants who I asked to evaluate scenarios containing moral dilemmas engaging questions of queer identity, community, belonging, and exclusion. Individual responses revealed varied frames and schemas used to recognize and respond to the situational dilemmas while conversations culminated in ambiguous and uncertain attitudes, recognizing the situational complexity from subject positions highly attentive to the vulnerabilities of symbolic exclusion. Following participants' discursive direction in each focus group, I noticed our shifts from settling to unsettling ourselves and one another while considering both radical utopic imaginings of community and desires for ontological security grounded in pragmatic, normative, and territorial logics. This produced a recurring tension implicating my position as an 'insider' queer researcher and revealing methodological assumptions that the research product is separate from process and necessarily culminates in an articulation of the critical points of convergence and divergence from criteria defining the parameters of queer space. I argue instead that emphasizing places of overlap discursively rejects binary logics and contributes to a queer epistemology of livable lives grounded in connection and compassion for varied forms of responses to dystopic social conditions that structure queer politics and subjectivities. In turn, this allows for conceptualizing focus groups as not just research sites but possibilities for co-constructed queer enactments with pedagogical and political potential for expansive formations of community and inclusion.

Making, Remaking, and Unmaking Memory I: Contested legacies

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: KNW6A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Session Categories: In-person

Studies of commemoration have largely focused on identifying salient historical events, analyzing the context in which commemorations are undertaken, and examining the production of unified national consciousness. However, a growing line of research draws attention to commemorations without consensus (Wagner-Pacifici & Schwartz, 1991), contested memory projects (Jansen, 2007), and commemorations as contentious sites (Gonzalez-Vaillants & Savio, 2017) that are subject to mnemonic struggles (Savelsberg & King, 2007, 2011; Zerubavel, 2004). Scholars are also increasingly attending to processual (Olick & Robbins, 1998) and multidirectional (Rothberg, 2010) memory-making, remaking, and unmaking. This session aims to bring together projects that explore sociopolitical tensions and conflicts through the study of commemorations. We invited scholars to present case studies and comparative projects on (de)commemoration and memory work. In dialogue with this session, a subsequent session titled Re-imagining Methods in Memory Studies will explore methodological considerations in memory studies.

Organizers: Sophie Marois, University of Toronto; Harmata Aboubakar, University of Toronto; Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University

Chair: Sophie Marois, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Hasmik Tovmasyan, University of Calgary*

Remembering the Past as a Way Forward: a Case Study of Syrian-Armenian Refugees

Armenians in the diaspora and the nation-state alike share a collective memory and a transgenerational trauma of the Armenian Genocide (1915). This historical tragedy is arguably the core of the construction of the Armenian identity. One such diasporic community are Syrian Armenians, most of whom are direct descendants of the Armenian Genocide survivors. Even a century later this community keeps alive and transfers from one generation to another the memory of the Genocide and the strong identity attached to it. Recently, as a result of the Syrian war, this community went through displacement and the experience of being refugees. Based on 18 in depth interviews, conducted with Syrian Armenian refugees in Canada, my paper examines the accounts of the familial and institutional practices of trauma transmission in Syria prior to the war, and how this collective trauma provides a strong frame for experiencing and narrating their personal experience of refugee flight, loss, and resettlement in a new country. I outline the main spaces in the Syrian Armenian community where this work of “remembering” and the annual reactivation and transmission of the memory of the Genocide through

generations happened prior to the Syrian war and the subsequent dispersal of this community. My paper contributes to the understanding of how collective memories and traumas “survive” through generations and how this is attached to identity construction; how people participate in the process of “remembering” and transmitting, and how two different memories (personal and collective) coexist in the course of one person’s lifetime, where “remembering” the past becomes a way forward through war, migration and refugeedom.

2. *Benjamin Connor, The University of British Columbia*

Unreconciled Legacies: Addressing Same-Sex Male Sexual Violence, Intimacies, and Negotiations within the Holocaust and Indian Residential Schools

My project enriches discussions on perpetration and victimhood within the Holocaust and Indian residential schools (IRS) contexts, specifically through examining understudied ethico-political questions concerning male same-sex sexual relations, violence (e.g., rape), abuse, and negotiations (e.g., sexual barter). Within Nazi concentration camps, sexual violence and abuse was ubiquitous. In recent years, Holocaust scholars have paid increased attention to sexual violence against women (Curry, 2021); however, researchers still often neglect acknowledging and engaging with sexual violence against heterosexual/homosexual/queer men (Glowacka, 2021). Similarly, while the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) documented widespread sexual violence within residential schools, they virtually neglected sustained attention concerning sexual violence and abuse against queer men/two-spirit people. In response to this neglect, I use Michael Rothberg’s (2009) concept of multidirectional memory to consider how these contested trans-generational and -temporal legacies of male same-sex sexual violence within the Holocaust and IRS contexts can mutually articulate forms of sexual justice, disrupt cis-heteronormative commemoration practices and memory work, and illuminate complex forms of lateral sexual violence. Drawing inspiration from Jewish Auschwitz survivor Primo Levi’s (1986) concept of the gray zone, which controversially posits that a complex spectrum of perpetrator and victim positions exists in selected contexts, I engage with historical and contemporary primary sources to address the ways in which common-sense “homosexual” and “victim” categories may obscure intra-categorical perpetration as well as male same-sex sexual intimacies that cannot be reduced to (situational) “homosexuality.” Specifically, I close read two testimonies in addition to selected interviews from the TRC: Holocaust survivor Heinz Heger’s 1980 *The Men with the Pink Triangle* and residential school survivor Tomson Highway’s 2021 *Permanent Astonishment*. Ultimately, my project addresses unresolved traumatic histories stemming from sexual violence/genocide that not only permeate the lives of survivors, but risk being transferred/reproduced within their (biological) families and (queer) chosen families/communities today.

3. *Saeed Hydaralli, Roger Williams University*

Reckoning with Commemorative and Confederate Monuments: An Analysis

Since 2015, in particular, there has been increased contestation over some commemorative (in both Canada and the US) and essentially all Confederate monuments (in the US) that are situated in what have been termed community spaces. Those calling for the removal or relocation of such monuments argue that many experience those monuments as a reminder and

celebration of their historical oppression and denigration. In other words, they might be said to experience it as hateful, a form of hate speech. “A descendant of enslaved people will feel injured when she walks by a bronze paean to a person who fought to keep her ancestors enchained.” (Neiman 2019) On the other hand, those who defend the continued display of such monuments are inclined to argue, among other alibis, that the monuments reflect “heritage, not hate.” Here, a commitment to heritage, however distasteful in the eyes of others, might be read as a form of pride in, and loyalty to, one’s cultural and ancestral lineage. “Frank’s [Frank Mitchener, President of the National Cotton Council, and evidently seen as an otherwise thoughtful man] sense of justice is tempered by loyalty to his own family history. It was his grandmother, a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who built the Johnny Reb statue on a pedestal that reads OUR HEROES in front of the courthouse. He doesn’t want the statue taken down . . .” (Neiman 2019). Rather than adjudicate this division, this paper is directed to engaging the both the discourse on inheritance and loyalty with a view to recovering and formulating the ambiguity that informs practices that celebrate and legitimate actions that are widely construed as treasonous, and hateful to those who are/were its victims (historical and contemporary).

Methodological Puzzles in Mental Health Research

Thursday Jun 01. 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH8

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: In-person

Past and current research on mental health in Sociology faces challenges which impact the conclusions presented in peer-reviewed articles. This session addresses these challenges, from quantitative research limitations of selection issues to qualitative initiatives where researchers are limited in terms of access to certain populations most vulnerable to mental health problems. This session invites panel members to answer the question: What are the current challenges of collecting data on mental health, and how might the data we have (and subsequent conclusions) be compromised by these limitations?

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

Moderator: Jinette Comeau, King’s University College at Western University

Panelists:

- Diana Singh, McMaster University
- Scott Schieman, University of Toronto
- Marisa Young, McMaster University

Parenthood and Parenting Culture

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

Contemporary parenthood is shaped strongly by several intersecting cultural discourses. These discourses reveal “intensive” and individualized parental norms informed by developmental psychology, neoliberalism, the wellness industry, and an increasingly digitized consumer culture. In this session, panelists are presenting important work on intersections of gender and race in parenting practices and expectations. Their insights speak to parental experiences, negotiations, and ideals as constructed in daily interactions, magazines, and blogs. Particular focus is given to intersectional identities and inequalities in child socialization and representations of parenting concerns across mass media and social media.

Organizers: Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto; Linda Quirke, Wilfrid Laurier University

Chair: Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Daniah Kolur, McMaster University*

How Do South Asian Parents In Canada Engage With Their Children About Race And Racism?

While important, conversations surrounding race and racism are often difficult for parents to have with their children. Current parental ethnic-racial socialisation research demonstrates a diversity of ways that parents may or may not approach these subjects. Contributing to this area of research, this project explores how South Asian parents in Canada engage with their children on the topics of race and racism. This could include directly talking to their children or indirectly getting them involved in activities, amongst other tactics. In particular, three questions are examined: (1) How do parents engage with their children about their own race? (2) How do parents engage with their children about other races? and (3) How do parents engage with their children about racism that their own or other races may face? These questions are explored through semi-structured interviews (n=27) and a Likert-scale survey adapted from a study by Hughes & Chen (1997) (n=164). Preliminary results of the survey have shown that the behaviours of South Asian parents in Canada align with Hughes & Chen’s (1997) exploration of racial socialisation among African-American parents: messages of cultural socialisation are used more than messages of preparation against bias and promotion of mistrust. Grounded theory analyses of the interviews currently suggest four themes: a desire to preserve culture, reactive parenting, the importance of educators, and an internal locus of control. Overall, this research aims to contribute to understandings about South Asian parents in Canada, as well as be part of a broader project exploring how parents navigate hard conversations with their children.

2. *Amanda Deeley, University of Toronto*

Resist, Embrace, or Balance?: Gendered Differences in North American Parent Bloggers' Narrative Accounts about Children's Screen Time

Mothers, and increasingly fathers, are expected to practice an intensive form of parenting, involving significant effort to cultivate children's maximum potential in hopes of securing advantageous life outcomes (Hays, 1996; Lareau, 2002; Milkie & Warner, 2014). Ideas about good parenting increasingly extend to digital parenting behaviors whereby 'good' parents are expected to mitigate the risks of screen time to children through mediation strategies such as enforcing screen time limits (Symons et al., 2017; Zaman et al., 2020; Willett, 2021) while also exposing children to technological opportunities, lest children be 'left behind' as technology advances (Livingstone & Blum-Ross, 2020; Willett, 2021). Livingstone & Blum-Ross (2020) argue that parents tend to relate to children's digital activities through three primary digital parenting genres: embrace, balance, and resist. Drawing on a textual analysis of 120 parenting blog posts about children's screen time written by 50 of the top-ranked North American mother- and father-bloggers between 2006 – 2022, I examine parent bloggers' discursive framings of children's screen time and the parenting genres they espouse. I find that most parent bloggers, regardless of gender, fall into the Resist or Balance-Resist categories (n=85, 74.5%), while the remaining categories of Balance, Embrace-Balance, and Embrace represent 25.4% of the total blog posts (n=29). Overall, three dominant themes are evident: 1) gendered differences in parenting genres are notable in the Embrace category in which father-bloggers outnumber mother-bloggers; 2) gendered differences in affect are evident, with mother-bloggers expressing guilt over children's screen time while father-bloggers do not mention guilt; and 3) gendered differences are found within the Resist category, with father-bloggers emphasizing screen time as father-child 'fun' while mother-bloggers tend to espouse labour-intensive non-screen enrichment activities and family digital 'detoxes'. Taken together, these differing accounts highlight ways that gender structures digital parenting philosophies around embracing or resisting children's engagements with digital technology.

3. *Deanna Persico, Child Development Institute*

Non-presenting authors: Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto; Linda Quirke, Wilfrid Laurier University

Advising and Advertising Modern Parenthood: Continuity and Change in Parents Magazine Covers, 1926-2021

Parents magazine has been a leading publication for parenting advice in North America for nearly one hundred years. Through examining the content of articles inside the magazine, family scholars have outlined important shifts in the framing of parenting knowledge and expectations over time. Yet the covers of Parents magazine are understudied, despite offering a novel vantage point into how parenting advice is both advised and advertised to consumers. In this study, we analyze continuity and change in Parents magazine covers (n=1,094) from 1926 to 2021. We examine both the textual and visual content of the covers. In developing and applying a schema of 20 thematic codes, we first demonstrate what parenting issues are most prevalent on the covers and how they are distributed by decade. Then, we illustrate how parents and children are represented visually with a lens toward social demographics. We identify a focus on family

consumption and domestic work in the early 20th century that gave way to a greater emphasis on children's socio-emotional development and parents' self-care and fitness in more recent decades. Throughout this period, captions about education and health were relatively consistent. Finally, we note a lack of diversity in the visual representation of families on the covers. To conclude, we discuss how our findings reflect and contribute to historical trends in parenting culture and explain the role of Parents magazine covers in marketing particular parental issues and identities over time.

Professions and Occupations: Inequalities and Complexities

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

Core to all types of occupations and professions are inequalities and complexities. These inequalities and complexities stem not only from the organizational context, but also from broader societal structures and influences. Papers in this session address topics such as: the limits to police reform; gender segregation and diversity in STEM occupations; understandings of inequalities in schools of engineering; and, the work of patent actors. Collectively, the papers provide important insights into change despite continuity in occupations and professions. They also offer powerful examples of the use of relational, comparative, and intersectional analysis in understanding work and its transformation.

Organizers: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Chair: Tracey L. Adams, Western University

Presentations

1. *Alla Konnikov, University of Alberta; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta*

Who are the women in STEM in Canada? An intersectional approach to studying gender segregation.

In Canada, STEM occupations remain predominantly male-dominated. To date, vast attention from academia, industry and policy makers has been oriented towards developing strategies that will help to increase women's presence in STEM to open access to high quality jobs and to promote greater innovation in the sector. This paper contributes to these debates by exploring the heterogeneity of women in STEM, focusing on immigration and visible minority statuses, and the ways in which heterogeneity is reflected on women's occupational profiles. This is critical in Canada, a country with an active migration policy that is developed around skills' assessment of

newcomers who are framed as an immediate asset to Canada's economic growth. Due to these selective policies, many new immigrants are highly skilled, with education and training in STEM fields. Indeed, STEM occupations currently exhibit some of the most diverse employment niches in Canada, with around 40% practitioners being immigrants. Thus, despite the high overall underrepresentation of women, immigrant women in fact outnumber Canadian-born women in STEM occupations. Moreover, immigrants to Canada are coming from all around the globe and many of them are visible as ethnic or racial minority. This additional factor adds another layer of diversity where both new immigrants and Canadian-born (2nd generation immigrants) can be racialized. Employing the theoretical perspective of intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1991; Collins and Bilge, 2020), this paper investigates this heterogeneity amongst women, and the diversity and complexity of women's experiences as a missing part of debates around women in STEM. Using nationally representative census data (2021) it offers an intersectional examination of women in STEM, which will consider women's immigration status, origin of training and ethnic visibility in mapping their profiles, trajectories, and outcomes (e.g., occupation locations across and within STEM and access to advanced positions and wages).

2. *Bruna Moraes, University of Western Ontario*

Professions, Higher Education Institutions, and Social Change: Definitions and Representations of Social Differences on the Websites of Schools of Engineering in Canada and Brazil.

High-status professions and higher education institutions seem interested in recruiting members of social groups previously excluded from their composition, such as women, members of the working class, and people of colour. In my research paper, through thematic analysis of websites and strategic plans, I sought to investigate whether and how two engineering schools, one in Canada and the other in Brazil, portray their current students and, through this portrayal, seek to attract new students. Do they recognize gender, class, race, and other markers of social difference in their student body? If yes, how? Do they address the inequalities associated with these markers? If yes, how? I found that the ways and degrees in which these institutions approach social differences and associated inequalities are related to the way in which the main agents that give them social legitimacy and resources – such as the state, the market, professional peers, and students – address the same issues. While the Canadian school seems more open to recognizing and welcoming visible diversity, for example, the Brazilian school often portrays a neutral and impersonal professional image of its students. This disparity in the portrayal of students could be explained by how the first school depends on tuition paid by students, while the second is highly dependent on state funding. In addition, inequalities in the Canadian school are discussed mainly through its student clubs, while in Brazil they are discussed through state policies. Finally, inequalities are discussed by both schools as located outside the university, and the university is not seen as responsible for producing them; a finding that is in line with theories that discuss the production of internal equality and external differentiation in professional elites. Understanding inequalities within professions, therefore, requires exploring multiple agents and relationships, as well as multiple institutions and means of communication.

3. *Francois Lachapelle, Sciences Po - Paris*

A Relational Look at the Work of High-Status Judicial Actors: The Case of French Patent Actors

The fractured nature of the European patent litigation landscape is dominated by a core group of strong economic nations, each bringing its own reputational twist to a complicated legal game. In the pre-Brexit world, the UK was (and probably still is) a favorite legal destination for patent trolls looking to wreak havoc in their rivals' patent portfolios. Germany, with its technological reputation as 'patent friendly', is the premium destination for patent holders looking to initiate patent infringement proceedings. France, on the other hand, is often perceived to be less favorably biased toward patent holders. What is more, French and European patent practitioners often complain about the lack of experience and technological expertise of French patent judges. Compared to British and German judges who can practice in one specific domain for a very long time, the career of French judges is organized around permanent rotation every few years. In this paper, using an original dataset of the population of French patent cases (2009-2020; n=1049) that reached a substantive decision, I investigate how the experience, trajectory, and social characteristics of judges participate in shaping cases' outcomes. Judges are not alone in shaping cases' outcomes. Lawyers also play a pivotal role. My statistical models include, for the first time, indicators measuring the level of expertise and experience of patent lawyers. The analyses are ongoing. I expect to find no significant effect of experience on the propensity of judges to lean one way or the other. On the contrary, for the lawyers, I expect to measure the significant effect of experience on the odds of winning cases.

Social Control of Space

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: URS2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Urban Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Cities represent unique spaces where a wide array of social control measures and mechanisms can be implemented and deployed. As one of the most visible forms of social control, the institution of policing has been viewed and critiqued from multiple sociological perspectives and studied through many different innovative methodological approaches. Yet policing is not the only institution that seeks to exercise forms of social control over urban space. The purpose of this session is to explore social control strategies operating in urban spaces, as well as impacts and contestations. How do social control strategies further marginalize already vulnerable populations and in what ways is the social control of space contested?

Organizers: Andrew Crosby, University of Waterloo; Daniel Kudla, Memorial University

Chair: Andrew Crosby, University of Waterloo

Presentations

1. *Julius Haag, University of Toronto Mississauga*

Neighbourhood Stigmatization and Criminalization: Exploring the Impacts of Media Discourses on Disadvantaged Black Youth

Media discourses frequently focus on crime problems in disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods with larger racialized populations. Studies of this coverage find that it disproportionately describes crimes involving Black suspects and Black victims, so-called 'Black-on-Black' violence. The effect of this coverage is to negatively stereotype public perceptions towards Black residents and their communities while also contributing to a favourable climate towards aggressive, police-led enforcement strategies. However, while much is known about the effects of news discourses on spatial stigma and neighbourhood reputations, less is known about how young people perceive the reputations held by their neighbourhoods and the resultant impacts on perceptions of community safety and social and spatial mobility. The present study explores these issues through the lens of a disadvantaged community in Toronto, Ontario, which has been the subject of considerable scrutiny related to gun and gang violence. The data include in-depth interviews with Black youths who reside in the neighbourhood and content analysis of crime-related media coverage of their community. Study findings discuss young people's perceptions of media coverage of their neighbourhood and the result harms stemming from the stigma this has caused, including the perceived increase in police surveillance. Additionally, the paper explores how young people navigate, interpret, and resist this stigma. Finally, implications for future research and policy are discussed.

2. *Devan Hunter, University of Guelph*

Age-friendly Cities: An Analysis of Policy on Age-inclusion in Canadian Public Spaces

Age segregation has longstanding been a primary feature of Canadian institutions. Popular examples of this include primary and secondary schools, as well as long-term care facilities; however, age segregation not only exists in institutional spheres, but also structural and cultural ones as well. Indeed, institutions, structures, and cultures of age segregation are mutually reinforcing, and this is vividly apparent in who can access and feels welcome to use public space. This is especially evident with respect to age. In response to this, the World Health Organization launched the 'Global Age-friendly Cities Guide' in 2007 and in 2010, established the Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities (GNAFCC) to ultimately promote municipal efforts to adopt more age-inclusive policies and practices. At their core, these are policies that reckon with the importance of social infrastructure in dictating what aged individuals 'belong' in public space, and when. Drawing on data from the first phase of my doctoral research (to be completed in May 2023), I will present key findings from a critical discourse analysis of Canadian policy on 'Age-friendly Cities', as well as narrowing in on municipal policy on age-inclusion in public spaces from Guelph, Ontario. In doing so, I will explore how such policies discursively operate as mechanisms of social control – ones that iteratively disrupt and/or reproduce 'who' belongs in public spaces. Additionally, my findings will shed light on the ways that policy 'marks' and reproduces age-otherness in public spaces even as it is tasked with eradicating it. Most

importantly though, I will emphasize both the complexity and limits of such policies as public space is constructed through the doing of everyday life.

3. *Natasha Martino, McMaster University*

Non-presenting authors: Carrie Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University; Erin Dej, Wilfrid Laurier University

The Regulation of Space or People? Bylaw Enforcement and the Invisibilization of People Experiencing Homelessness

Bylaw officers are often overlooked when examining punitive responses to homelessness, even though a substantial number of homelessness complaints from the public are forwarded to bylaw enforcement agencies. To address this gap in the literature, my exploratory research investigates how bylaw officers mitigate homelessness complaints in their communities. I conducted qualitative surveys and semi-structured interviews with bylaw officers across Ontario, and found that bylaw officers' primary goal is to invisibilize homelessness to satisfy complainants and prioritized community members. While bylaw officers' outlined roles and responsibilities focus on the regulation of public space and place, their frontline activities often involve managing and displacing people experiencing homelessness. With minimal guidelines on how to manage homelessness complaints, bylaw officers accomplish their goal of invisibilization by engaging in spatial burden shuffling, or physically displacing people experiencing homelessness to other areas of the community. When physical displacement is unsuccessful or not a viable option, bylaw officers engage in bureaucratic burden shuffling, forwarding complaints to the police and social services to invisibilize homelessness. In these situations, bylaw officers either implement policing tactics in their response, or act as a 'bridge' between people experiencing homelessness and service providers. These responses constitute a form of pervasive penalty, increasing the harm and precarity that characterizes the lives of people experiencing homelessness. To conclude, I discuss the implications of this research for bylaw enforcement and people experiencing homelessness.

4. *Marianne Vardalos, Laurentian University*

Reckoning with A Colonial Legacy: Some inconvenient truths about the humanitarian marathons of urban Toronto

This presentation explores how, in neoliberalism, Toronto's Charity Industrial Complex is used to spin a brutal colonial legacy into a reputation of good global citizenship. Marathons in urban Toronto are routinely organized as fundraisers for a variety of humanitarian causes. Hosting of, participation in, and sponsorship for these marathons cast Torontonians as good global citizens who value the civic imperatives to care for the self, care for others, and care for the earth. Yet, although the City of Toronto acknowledges it sits on the traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples, not one of these many marathons calls attention to the dubious Toronto Purchase and its horrendous long-term effects on Toronto's First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. Despite a government settlement in 2010, Indigenous Torontonians are far more likely than adults in the rest of Ontario to be homeless, impoverished, malnourished and without work. They are also more likely to have to engage with the criminal justice and healthcare systems, and child protection agencies. We

argue that the notion of the good global citizenship embodied in Toronto's humanitarian marathons not only conceals Toronto's colonial legacy but also fails to challenge the continuing exploitation perpetuated by neoliberalism. These civic imperatives of care for the self, the earth and others, reflect neoliberalism's logic of expansion and conceal its effective strategies of allophagia (genocide and cultural appropriation), ecocracy (increased mastery of nature) and narcissism (self-interested interpersonal relations). We conclude that the glaring contradiction central to liberal humanism is the incompatibility between the ethical imperative to be good global citizens, and a self-interested economic order predicated on destroying the self, the earth, and others. Good global citizenship, embodied in the discourses of care for others, care for the earth and care one's self, does not challenge but in fact exemplifies and aids the continuation of domination in the imperial project.

Social Theory Tribute Session

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE8

Session Format: Special Event

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: In-person

Join the Social Theory Research Cluster to honour the work and legacy of theorists in sociology.

Organizers: Jeffrey Stepnisky, MacEwan University; Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta

Theoretical Conversations: Reckoning Contemporary Settler Colonialism during a Time of Reconciliation

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: IND1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Decolonization Subcommittee, Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization

Session Categories: In-person

Since the early 1990s, commissions have been struck worldwide to reveal the "truth" about colonialism and map potential pathways to reconcile historical atrocities. Subsequently, conversations about reconciliation are and have been taking place in Canada and around the globe at various levels and across sectors. For example, churches now actively propagate the rhetoric of reconciliation to their followers, and reconciliation policies are common in state institutional mandates. In industry, the creation of companies and targeted positions to address

reconciliation efforts have burgeoned. Yet what exactly does reconciliation mean? How are reconciliation efforts (re)shaping Indigenous-settler-land relations? This session welcomed presentations and papers investigating reconciliation and its meanings, and the possibilities and limitations that reconciliation practices hold for bettering relations between Indigenous and settler peoples given that settler colonialism persists. The goal is to engage in a robust dialogue that explores reckoning contemporary settler colonialism and its consequences for reconciliation.

Organizers: Alicia Clifford, McMaster University; Kerry Bailey, University of Saskatchewan and McMaster University

Chair: Kerry Bailey, University of Saskatchewan and McMaster University

Presentations

1. *Carly Hamdon, The University of British Columbia*

Food Hubs and Reconciliation: Analyzing the Potential for Change in Community Food Initiatives

While decades of research on food justice and sovereignty emphasize the need for social and environmental change in our food systems, we lack an analytical framework to analyze the possibility of change. I interviewed volunteers, committee members, and the lead organizer of a community food security initiative on Vancouver's Downtown Eastside to understand what ideas and strategies for change are available to on-the-ground food actors. My findings show that participants' ideal food hub is grassroots, education-focused, and culturally inclusive. Moreover, the language of reconciliation provides a heuristic bridge which my participants use to emphasize the need for productive allyship in Indigenous food sovereignty initiatives. The significance of these findings is twofold. On the one hand, I forward a novel framework which classifies the strategies my participants draw on, highlighting the conditions under which on-the-ground food actors develop repertoires for change. On the other hand, I emphasize how ongoing conversations surrounding reconciliation help us reckon with the legacy of settler colonialism in our food system.

2. *Timothy Macneill, Ontario Tech University*

Non-presenting author: Memaweswen Niigaaniin, North Shore Tribal Council

Quantifying Indigenous Culture: Insights from a Decolonial Labour market study

It has often been shown how 'Western' science, economic ideas, and statistical analyses have been used to instigate and perpetuate the disenfranchisement, marginalization, and cultural erasure of Indigenous peoples. Qualitative Indigenous research methodologies have often been cited as a decolonial route through which Otherwise worlds and knowledges can be given voice. But can quantitative methods, statistics, and 'Western' constructs such as labour markets be centralized in decolonial social science as well? Are 'Western' methods intrinsically colonial? Are 'Western' methods even substantively 'Western'? We describe an Anishinaabe-led labour market study whose implementation, process, and results have brought many of these issues to the fore. Through the process of bricolage that the Indigenous designers of the study engaged in, we can

explore the potential of cultural valorization, the expression of Otherwise Worlds, and colonial traps, essentialisms, and false binaries hidden in the process of Indigenous-led social science.

3. *Laurie Sherry-Kirk, McMaster University*

Let's Metaphorize - Indigenous Theory in Motion

Indigenous understandings of human existence stem from the belief that we are active and creative participants governed by the ordering principals and processes arising from the abundant flow of creative forces in nature. With an aim to contribute to the advancement of indigenous qualitative research tools within the field of social work, this paper will discuss the development and implementation of an innovative Indigenous research model that draws on insights stemming from Indigenous quantum metaphysics, western chaos theory and the tools associated with understanding how Indigenous people view creativity, chaos, participation, and the metaphoric mind. To demonstrate the model's application, I will review how I used these elements to discuss how traditionally guided child well-being circle processes can enhance creative avenues aimed at ethically engaging in a way that helps transform a child welfare system alongside the influence that colonial child welfare policies and organizational procedures bring to bear on Canadas efforts to reconcile its dark past in relation to Indigenous peoples.

The Sociology of Music

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session offers a space to share new empirical, theoretical, and critical work in the sociology of music. We welcomed papers engaging with the production and/or reception of music at micro, meso, or macro units of sociological analysis.

Organizer and Chair: Taylor Price, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Frederico Barros, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro*

Multiple crossroads: hierarchies and alliances in 20th-century Brazilian music

The paper discusses two works by Brazilian composers César Guerra-Peixe (1914-1993) and Radamés Gnattali (1906-1988). In Guerra-Peixes piece, I show how he used material from vernacular traditions and urban popular music to feed his music for the concert hall. In Gnattalis, on the other hand, we see a composer connected to the European concert tradition writing urban popular music. These analyses show how some very widespread readings of Brazilian culture are

made concrete and gain specificity. Both musically and discursively, the ideas of Mario de Andrade, Gilberto Freyre and other intellectuals of the time are interpreted and twisted by these composers according to their needs. As such, their music realizes the debates of the beginning of the century in a way that is directly connected to the disputes and hierarchies found in a scenario dominated by the figure of Villa-Lobos, closely associated with the authoritarian regime of Getulio Vargas. We then see how these composers brought elements from one tradition to the other, using their technical prowess and knowledge of Brazilian culture as the basis for accusations, disqualifications and power grabs. The figures of Camargo Guarnieri (1907-1993) and Pixinguinha (1897-1973), one associated with concert music and the other with popular music, serve here as elements of contrast by being the object of Guerra-Peixe and Gnattalis criticism. By paying attention to what these two said about the music of other composers of their time, we can build a nuanced view of music-making in mid-20th century Brazil. The age-old discussion of what musical analysis can offer to the social sciences is present throughout the exposition as an underlying theme.

2. *Dorian DiTommaso, University of Toronto*

Hardcore Healing: Theorizing Socio-Cultural Pathways for Mental Health Self-Regulation Through Punk Music

Literature on music and mental health often connects musical participation (i.e., consumption, production) and variables like self-esteem, depression, and self-rated health. Most research on the topic emphasizes music's successful employment as a clinical tool for therapeutic use but neglects to answer how music's positive impact on individual mental health outcomes manifests. My paper forwards a theoretical argument about the socio-cultural pathways by which music benefits mental health. I argue that we can leverage sociology of culture perspectives to understand how music is used by individuals to self-regulate their mental health states. I borrow concepts from sub-areas of the sociology of culture, including cognition, reception, production, and acquisition to establish experiential pathways by which music improves the mental health of creators and listeners. Specifically, i theorize answers to questions such as: (1) how might the collectivity of music production/reception benefit mental health?; (2) how might consensual understandings of a musical genre evoke embodied simulations for producers and consumers that improve their mental health states?; (3) does music and the associated aesthetic, behavioural, social, and musical practices of specific genres construct collective emotional responses that are called upon autonomously and deliberately by producers and consumers to self-regulate their mental health?; and (4) how might resonance dampen or amplify the experienced benefit of music on mental health? Along the way, i review past literature regarding connections between specific musical genres and mental health outcomes as well as some of the benefits and limitations of music therapy. I also offer examples of the theorized socio-cultural pathways using punk music and its associated culture. By answering these questions, i lay the groundwork for future research that will empirically measure the socio-cultural pathways between music and mental health.

3. *Aaron Klassen, Booth UC*

How Does Music Contribute to Self-Transformation? A case study of Rob "Fresh I.E." Wilson

This summary paper sketches my exploratory dissertation research of musical self-transformation as a distinctly modern racialized practice whose historical sociology can be traced through the institutionally organized subjectivity of African American religious music, and whose present singularity is captured and explained through autoethnographic methods. This is to add a corrective to social constructionist perspectives that tend to frame music as an external admixture in processes of social change, on the one hand, and to nuance musicological perspectives that have only recently begun to see music's multiplicative mediation with social institutions and their organization, social imaginatives, and subjectivities (Born 2012; Shepherd and Devine 2015). The 50 year old transnational, mixed race, hip-hopper, Rob "Fresh I.E." Wilson, provides the case whose scene I participated in during a 24 month period from 2014-16, in order to access and analyze his own musical self-transformation over the course of his life so far. Major findings and their implications will be discussed, including my insistence that music as a medium in sound and emotion is self-transformation thereby demanding a comprehensive conception of the musical self. Suggestions for future research conclude the paper, including the collaborative potential for translating musical self-transformation into conciliatory change and the transformation of social problems having to do with alienation and anomie.

4. Taylor Price, University of Toronto

Sociological Causes and Consequences of Artificial Intelligence in the Creative Process: Inviting and Incorporating AI into Songwriting and Music Production

As industries and institutions increasingly incorporate AI into their infrastructures, it becomes equally important to develop science-based principles of its adoption and usage in everyday work contexts. The music industry has largely been regarded as the "canary in the coalmine" when it comes to predicting the technological changes that will radically reshape other industries; in the 2000s this involved the digitization of music and the restructuring of the music industry around digital media, today, this involves the incorporation of AI into everyday work and the potential restructuring of industry, collaboration, and innovation as we know it. AI technology has already proven to be capable of generating stories, images, and music. However, AI technology's introduction into the world of art and culture has led to largely skeptical and pessimistic reactions. For example, in January of 2023 someone used Google's ChatGPT to generate song lyrics "in the style of Nick Cave," then they sent it to the artist. Cave replied: "The apocalypse is well on its way. This song sucks." In contrast, I explore the sociological explanations and consequences of creative people who have moved beyond skepticism and pessimism towards AI technology and have begun to collaborate with it to compose, arrange, mix, and master music. For example, Claire Evans, lead singer of YACHT, said she saw the band's AI generated album *Chain Tripping* "as an opportunity to teach the machine our values, our history, our community, and our influences." This project explores the collective experiences of songwriting teams and music producers who have experimented with and perhaps even incorporated AI technology into their creative workflow, to generate knowledge of the meanings of AI technology for creative practice, optimal styles of aligning human creativity with AI technologies, and theories of cultural production.

5. *Everardo Reyes, University of California Berkeley*

American Does Not Exist: Sonic Decolonization Among Indigenous/Latinx Musicians

In this paper, I focus on how Indigenous/Latinx musicians and activists build transnational coalitions across Canada, the US, and Mexico through music to challenge settler-colonial borders. I define 'sonic decolonization' as how sound is used to contest larger apparatuses of oppression and argue that using the term sonic decolonization helps elucidate how Indigenous/Latinx musicians and activists are using sound to negotiate nationality, identity, citizenship, and hegemonic culture through music. This paper is crucial, as national borders limit the scope and complexity of Indigenous identity across the Americas. However, coalition building through music illuminates how Indigenous musicians from the US, Canada, and Latin America work together to decolonize and question national borders. Through my analysis of Indigenous/Latinx musicians Jessie Reyez, Lido Pimienta, and Shining Soul, I argue that their sonic decolonization jumps the scale of settler colonialism (Recollet 2016), which attempts to maintain colonial borders of space and identity. Together, these artists use sound to question the national borders that deny Indigenous people in the Americas the ability to move freely. The theoretical contribution of this paper is that it urges sociologists and ethnomusicologists to reconsider the role and importance of listening in the process of decolonization. By analyzing these artists, one can hear how music and sound are used to challenge what is a bordered perspective on Indigeneity, Latinx identity, and race. As Dylan Robinson (St:lō) writes: "Decolonizing musical practice involves becoming no longer sure what LISTENING is" (Robinson 2020: 47, emphasis in the original). Similarly, sociology and ethnomusicology need to reconsider what listening is and value its importance in generating theory and rejecting settler-colonial ideals of listening.

[Violence as a Cultural Process I: Changing Meanings and Practices of State and Mass Violence](#)

Thursday Jun 01 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS5A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture, Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

How do people construct the meanings they attach to violence? This is a recurring session that aims to advance sociological theories, methods, and empirical explorations of how people come to understand violence. What conceptual frameworks and experiences enhance or prevent various meanings of violence? Part 1 of this session focuses on how practices and meanings of violence change over time, including cultural understandings of mass shooters, anti-police movements, forensic testing in Indigenous communities, and through the act of writing.

Organizers and Chairs: Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia; Marie Laperrière, University of Manitoba

Presentations

1. *Matty Peters, York University*

I'm pretty sure I'm oppressed... #defundthepolice & January 6th

How do we know if we are oppressed? Is it law enforcement? Then why call on police intervention on our opposition? Is it the state? The entire political spectrum preaches anti-statist rhetoric yet relies on the state to promote their own interests. Ideology remains the dominate model to understand oppression in popular culture, and premises a form of illusion and alienation from a more moral relationality. However, I argue that this produces what Bataille calls the Super-Eagle , and risks the production of an imperialism upon the back of a once revolutionary sentimentality. In this conference, I will present my work which addresses violence as acting as a measurement system which requires the privileging of a specific mode of subjection, disregards any acts which maintain a mode of subjection in alignment with it, and may open up new acceptable ways in which bodies may be externalized or othered. In summary, I will outline the understanding of violence as a measurement of the intrinsic organization of an assemblage, and its processes of modes of subjection, modes of subjectivation, internalization, and externalization within an intrinsic milieu or territory. In doing so, I will show how, on the one hand a subject of interest is inconsistent, dictated by the situation, subordinates people as things , and retains an imperialist tendency, while on the other a subject of truth is consistent, dictates the situation, and subjects people as infinite. This work is produced through an auto-ethnographic exploration of my experience watching the #defundthepolice movement, the January 6th insurrection, and the call for police intervention on social media by those who supported the #defundthepolice movement. My conclusion, that this is the act of a subject of interest, and a subject of truth would not support police intervention in any situation if it supported police abolition.

2. *Mark Munsterhjelm, University of Windsor*

Forensic Genetic Research on Biogeographic Ancestry and Visible Appearance on Indigenous Peoples as Violence Work

This paper analyzes how prominent scientists in the United States, European Union and the People's Republic of China have variously used Indigenous peoples' blood samples, cell lines and data as "resources", including Uyghurs, in research cooperation to develop forensic genetic technologies that try to infer (estimate) the possible ancestry and visible appearance (phenotype) of unknown suspects. Citing victim identification problems after the 9/11 attacks and couched in terms of the so-called war on terror and war on crime, there has been well-funded long-term international efforts to expand forensic genetic testing to include biogeographic ancestry and visible appearance (phenotype). There have been extensive critiques by a number of scholars including Troy Duster, Duana Fullwiley and Dorothy Roberts about how these technologies resurrect once discredited categories of race and portray these as scientifically valid. This paper uses concepts of violence work and settler colonialism in a social semiotic analysis of a range of UK, European Union, US and PRC sources. This analysis shows how these racializing technologies have been developed using Indigenous peoples' genetic materials (some sampled in the 1970s and 1980s) and data by assemblages of forensic genetic scientists from police and security

agencies, universities and private companies through a shared manhunting narrative schema of helping police track down terrorists and criminals to protect Humanity and the People. Several of these research efforts converged during the 2010s and contributed to PRC state efforts to develop ancestry and phenotype inference technologies targeting Uyghurs and other Indigenous peoples in Xinjiang, who are currently under a severe campaign of repression by the PRC government. However, since 2018-19, the partial disruption of a number of these research assemblages over charges of violations of informed consent and of developing technologies specifically targeting Uyghurs, shows how the research and development of these racializing technologies can be challenged.

Applied and Community-Based Dialogues: Reckoning Contemporary Settler Colonialism during a Time of Reconciliation

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: IND1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Affiliation: Decolonization Subcommittee, Indigenous-Settler Relations and Decolonization

Session Categories: In-person

Since the early 1990s, commissions have been struck worldwide to reveal the "truth" about colonialism and map potential pathways to reconcile historical atrocities. Subsequently, conversations about reconciliation are and have been taking place in Canada and around the globe at various levels and across sectors. For example, churches now actively propagate the rhetoric of reconciliation to their followers, and reconciliation policies are common in state institutional mandates. In industry, the creation of companies and targeted positions to address reconciliation efforts have burgeoned. Yet what exactly does reconciliation mean? How are reconciliation efforts (re)shaping Indigenous-settler-land relations? This session welcomed presentations and papers investigating reconciliation and its meanings, and the possibilities and limitations that reconciliation practices hold for bettering relations between Indigenous and settler peoples given that settler colonialism persists. The goal is to engage in a robust dialogue that explores reckoning contemporary settler colonialism and its consequences for reconciliation.

Organizers: Alicia Clifford, McMaster University; Kerry Bailey, University of Saskatchewan and McMaster University

Chair: Alicia Clifford, McMaster University

Presentations

1. *Dean Ray, York University; Trevor green, Toronto Metropolitan University*

A question of interpretation? Reconciliation, Resurgence, and Settler-Colonialism in News Media Institutions

The discourse of reconciliation is reshaping the meaning of Indigenous-Settler relations, increasing the supply-side of cultural tools that institutions can use to destigmatize Indigenous Peoples, their cultures, and histories. But how does the discourse of reconciliation enter into the sticky materiality of institutional cultures? By examining the mandates and policies of two media institutions, the CBC and APTN, this paper will get at the semantics of reconciliation and its competing discourse of resurgence. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is specifically named in the TRC's Calls to Action, tasked with increasing public awareness of Indigenous Peoples, issues, and cultures. The Aboriginal Peoples Television Network is also named in the Calls to Action. However, these two organizations present fundamentally different perspectives on settler-colonialism and what social and cultural change might look like. The CBC is wedded to a discourse that is entrenched in colonialism and seeks to reconcile Indigenous difference within existing settler-colonial relations—seldom discussing traditional knowledge or land repatriation. APTN is focused on a semantic of resurgence and holding colonial power to account—treating explicitly issues of land back and traditional knowledge. What can these contrasting institutions teach us about the discourse and politics of resurgence and reconciliation in the settler-colonial country known as Canada today?

2. *Kerry Bailey, University of Saskatchewan and McMaster University*

Indigenous Experiences with 'Reconciliation' within Post-Secondary Canadian Education

The deep inadequacies of Canadian educational institutions, to sustain just, inclusive and accepting environments, has become clear. Within the Canadian context, Indigenous post-secondary faculty and students have been battling for decades to maintain their identity and gain power, access, and support. In the wake of the TRC report, many universities began creating and implementing strategies for 'reconciliation' (to differing degrees and varied success). Yet research has demonstrated that Indigenous students continue to face racism on both interpersonal and structural levels, and experience high levels of burden both socially and academically. What does 'reconciliation' truly mean within these institutions? And how are these university strategies and programs experienced by Indigenous students? Despite continued issues with settler-colonialism and its accompanying racist ideologies, it is evident that Indigenous students in Canada continue to resist the ongoing attempts at subjugation – refusing to be eliminated. In wake of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, we stand on the cusp of significant potential systemic change within Canadian educational institutions. This paper shares the voices of Indigenous university students who are clearly stating what they need, when and how. These voices have the power to ignite sustained and embedded change. Now we listen.

3. *Laurie Sherry-Kirk, McMaster University*

Truth, Reconciliation & Treaty Reckonings: A Treaty Teach In

A key theme that appears repeatedly throughout the TRC's calls for action is the idea that reconciliation represents the healing of a broken trust. The early signing of treaties amongst First Nations on Turtle Island can be traced back well before the formation of Canada as a country. Fundamental for establishing respectful and meaningful reconciliation is an ongoing commitment to build trusting relationships through the recognition and upholding of treaty agreements that are fundamental to Canada's cultural heritage. However, Indigenous perspectives relating to the meaning and intention of these early treaty agreements have been suppressed through the exercise of judicial power structures that superimpose a Euro Canadian legal worldview on agreements that Indigenous people view as living entities. This Treaty Teach-In presentation provides insight into how nation to nation relations were formalized amongst the First Peoples through the formal signing of treaties and ceremonial protocols that included the presence of spirit and the intent to respect all signing partners as equals. In today's discussion we will consider these historical relationships, how treaties represent the first law for entering into peaceful agreements on an equal Nation to Nation relationship with newcomers to Indigenous territories and people's inherent responsibilities to Turtle Island, a First Nations traditional territory that is now commonly referred to as Canada.

4. *Jeffrey Denis, McMaster University; Sarah Beckman, Reconciliation Kenora*

Reconciliation Efforts in a Settler Colonial Context: A Case Study of Kenora, Ontario

In wake of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission process, dozens of community groups dedicated to reconciliation emerged across Canada. Starting in 2018, settler sociologist Jeff Denis partnered with one such group – Reconciliation Kenora / Azhe-mino-gahbewewin – on a SSHRC-funded research project to study what reconciliation means to Kenora-area residents, barriers to reconciliation, and actions needed to improve relationships in the Treaty 3 region. Based on a sharing circle with ten Indigenous and settler youth at a local high school and forty in-depth interviews with community leaders and elders, this paper outlines key findings from this ongoing project. Although the term reconciliation has been compellingly critiqued, many Indigenous and non-Indigenous people continue to work together to develop more just and sustainable relationships with each other and the land. Anti-Indigenous racism has a long and ugly history at Lake of the Woods hospital and is still frequently reported. Yet, the hospital was an early adopter of innovative programs (i.e., Indigenous healers) and is now working closely with Indigenous partners to design a new “all nations” facility. Similarly, Indigenous people have always experienced racism and violence in local schools. Although the public and Catholic boards have been revising curricula, policies, and practices, including roles for Anishinaabe language, culture, and elders, the students we spoke with knew little of the local (de)colonial history. Although the Treaty 3 and Métis flags are now flown at city hall, and city staff have undergone cultural competency training, city councillors recently proposed an anti-loitering bylaw that seemingly targeted Indigenous people living on the streets. Rather than providing or advocating for resources, they called on volunteers to address the underlying socioeconomic, mental health and addictions issues stemming from colonial trauma. These patterns highlight the complexities and contradictions of reconciliation efforts and the polarization of Kenora and of settler colonial Canada.

Can It Happen Here? Rethinking the Far Right and Canadian Exceptionalism II

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM6B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

Scholars often portray Canada as exceptional in resisting the rising tide of far-right movements, parties, and leaders that have swept the globe in the early 21st century. Yet recent developments in the country—including the protests and blockades associated with the “Freedom Convoy,” the establishment of the far-right People’s Party, and the ongoing success of ethno-nationalist politics in Quebec—challenge the narrative of Canadian exceptionalism vis-à-vis far-right politics. Using diverse methods, the papers in this session seek to understand the characteristics and contours of radical politics in Canada today and situate Canada in the broader global context of the far right’s rise.

Organizers: Martin Lukk, University of Toronto; Sakeef M. Karim, New York University; Sebastien Parker, University of Toronto

Chairs: Martin Lukk, University of Toronto; Sakeef M. Karim, New York University

Presentations

1. *Kyle Willmott, Simon Fraser University*

Elite Strategies of Elimination: A Computational Analysis of How Right Wing Think Tanks Organize Anti-Indigenous Politics in Canada

Using mixed computational and qualitative methods, this paper considers the role of anti-Indigenous activism on the organized political right in Canadian think tanks. Drawing on an original data subset of 967 documents, I trace how right wing think tanks have written about Indigenous people and nations over the span of 21 years (1999-2019). The data and analysis show how right wing think tanks organized anti-Indigenous ideas, how these ideas diffused across the right, and offers theorization of the durable eliminationist racism of Canada’s right wing political landscape. The paper offers a remedy to the failure of political sociology to consider the durability of settler colonialism and the significance of anti-Indigenous thought on the political right. Rather than drawing a boundary around staid think tanks as ‘apart’ from the far right, the paper shows how far right political ideas have long been mainstream in the world of conservative think tanks, especially when pertinent to Indigenous people.

2. *Miles Howe, Brock University; Rachel Kuhn, Brock University*

Non-presenting authors: Paul Sylvestre, Carleton University

From Tax Deduction to Manufactured Rage: Tracking The Elite Funding Behind Right Wing Educational Charities

Canadian far right populist movements make strident claims to their grassroots, ‘bottom-up’, status. Analyzing the philanthropic giving patterns of private foundations with ties to extractive industries, our paper gives the lie to such assertions by tracking discursive and material linkages between elite corporate donors and far-right organizations through charitable intermediaries. Using a novel methodological approach that combines corporate power structure research with the analysis of charitable tax returns, we present an assessment of how elite-funded think tanks provide a key intermediary step in the far-right populist movement, affixing the seal of expertise onto expressions of manufactured rage against perceived legislative impediments to personal and corporate liberties. Building off of Etsen’s theorization concerning ‘Petro Populism’, underwriting so-called grassroots expressions of rage with economically incentivized expert credibility provides right wing populism with an otherwise unobtainable level of influence, arguably granting it entrance to mainstream Canadian opinion and politics.

3. *Neil Wegenschimmel, University of Waterloo; Neil McLaughlin, McMaster University*

The Great Canadian Paradox: The Popularity of Canadian Conservative and Far-Right Internet Personalities in the Absence of Influential Populist Media and Far-Right Domestic Political Movements

Though a moderate liberal-left nation that lacks a politically embedded far-right movement or extremist right-wing media establishment, Canada appears to punch above its weight in producing internationally renowned conservative and far-right figures. Jordan Peterson, Ezra Levant, Gavin McInnes, Lauren Southern, Faith Goldy, and Stefan Molyneux emerged internationally during the Trump years, creating the impression of Canada as a hotbed of right-wing radicalism, which has been the cause of much fretting amongst the country’s liberal elite. The global attention generated by the 2022 “Freedom Convoy” occupation of Ottawa suggested that these forces have gained a meaningful foothold in the country. We contend that the success of these actors is a perception based on online popularity achieved through innovation, mentorship, and collaboration that was forced upon them due to the specificities of the Canadian political media landscape, their use of the English language and ability to act as a bridge between the United States and other English-speaking nations, as well as the influence of the city of Toronto as a magnet place. We stress the need for a qualitative biographical sociological approach in understanding these growing movements due to the particularities of the Canadian political system, media landscape, and factors such as the dynamics of new digital media platforms that have played a role in these figure’s coalescence and subsequent rise.

Culture and Inequality

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SCL3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture

Session Categories: In-person

This session examines the role of inequality in shaping culture and culture in shaping inequality. Potential topics include: How does position within social or economic hierarchies shape individuals' cultural repertoires? When and how does culture affect social stratification? When and how do individuals use culture as a source of social mobility? How do we value or devalue cultural repertoires or strategies associated with particular groups?

Organizers: Allyson Stokes, Memorial University; Saara Liinamaa, University of Guelph
Chair: Allyson Stokes, Memorial University

Presentations

1. *Katie Beekman, Vanderbilt University*

Campaigns, Careers, and Creativity: Pathways to Aesthetic Social Movement Organizations

Country music is generally understood as being “white” music. However, a movement to recognize the genre’s racially diverse history and include listeners and performers of color has gained traction over the last decade. This movement includes social movement organizations, such as the Black Opry, which was formed in 2021. One of the Black Opry’s key strategies to further inclusion is to organize the Black Opry revue, which is a series of performances that showcase Black artists. Participating artists vary in terms of their career stage, sound, and career aspirations. This variety reflects the breadth of the organization’s aims. In addition to increasing representation in the mainstream industry, the Black Opry is working to change the whitewashed narrative of country music and related genres, and to create opportunities for success outside the country music establishment, thus embracing both integration and separation. By fostering music-making and community-building, the Black Opry combats inequality in the country music industry with an ethos of their own ongoing design. Still, given the precarity of careers in the music industry, the grassroots nature of the organization, and how deeply entrenched the genre’s perceived whiteness is, Black Opry performers face challenges that complicate their participation. Therefore, my paper examines how and why performers join the Black Opry and how the culture of the Black Opry has been shaped in response to the exclusionary country music establishment.

2. *Christian de Vrij, Queen's University*

Inequality, Leisure and Wellbeing: Understanding the Role of Hobbies in Promoting Wellbeing During and After the Pandemic

I examine the phenomenon of expanded interest and participation in hobbies throughout the pandemic. Although personal hobbies have occupied the leisure time of consumers since the 18th century (Gelber 1999), the disruption to the flow of everyday life caused by the pandemic has greatly increased their popularity and uptake. Recent findings suggest that hobbies played a key role as coping mechanisms for the anxiety and depression caused by this life routine disruption (Fullan et al. 2020; Moore et al. 2020 Lades et al. 2020). This phenomenon is something that most people seem to have acknowledged generally, yet we know very little about its effects sociologically; in this paper, I offer a theoretical approach to understanding this and propose a study that investigates it further. Drawing from leisure studies (Stebbins 2020; Rojek

2001; Gelber 1999) and adopting a Bourdieusian framework that considers gender, class and race (Atkinson 2016; Bourdieu 1992), I analyze how the “wave of pandemic hobbies” (Tarlton 2022; Stych 2021); is highly dependent upon levels of access to resources such as equipment, time and expertise, as well as levels of support from family and friends. This analysis calls into question democratic access to hobbies and the universality of this phenomenon as portrayed in the media (Hamedy 2021; Connolly 2020; Sharpe 2020; Irwin 2020; Morris 2020). Furthermore, I suggest that the existing definitions of hobbies which made gendered forms of leisure invisible, have been disrupted by the pandemic. I propose a mixed methods approach using survey data and in-depth interviews, in conjunction with media reports to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of hobbies throughout the pandemic. The cultural dimensions of private life concern debates on inequality, as our free time serves as the basis for culture, shapes our identity, and promotes self-realization (Soper and Ryle 2006; Huizinga 1938).

3. *Jie Miao, University of Calgary*

Health Consequences of Being Sonless in a Culture of Son Preference: How Culture Shapes the Meaning of Stress

A stress process perspective suggests that cultural contexts may contribute to health disparities by shaping the meaning of stressful events. However, few empirical studies have investigated the role culture plays in shaping health consequences of stressful experiences in a non-Western context. In addition, little research has examined how the internalization of norms and values may condition the impact of a stressful experience and thus differentiate the health consequences of stress. The current research therefore integrates the concept of stress valuation into the stress process perspective and explores how a culture of son preference may contribute to disparities in later-life functional statuses through shaping the perception of being sonless among Chinese older adults. The current research expects that being sonless acts as a stressor in a culture of son preference and therefore can directly contribute to physical and cognitive disabilities in later life. In addition, the culture of son preference can be transmitted to the children who grow up in a son-preferring family, thereby influencing the adult’s interpretation of life experiences. The current research therefore expects that childhood experience of parental son preference can amplify the adverse impact of being sonless on later-life disabilities. This study uses data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (N = 17,708). The analyses are carried out using ordinary least squares (OLS) regression. According to the findings of the present study, not having a son is associated with diminished cognitive functioning in later life. The childhood experience of parental son preference amplifies the effects of being sonless on later-life cognitive disabilities. By examining the effects of son preference culture on disabilities among Chinese older adults, this study incorporates a cultural perspective to demonstrate how culture shapes the meaning of life course experience and, consequently, plays a crucial role in shaping health stratification in later life.

Energy Transitions in Comparative Perspective I

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV6A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Between intensifying climate change impacts, concerns over energy security, and market pressures, energy transitions are a pressing contemporary issue. Energy systems are embedded environmentally, economically, politically, and internationally, and thus drivers of energy transitions and their impacts are seen across and between these areas. This session features papers that explore the drivers and impacts of energy transitions from a comparative perspective, within and across national contexts. Given that Canada is the sixth largest energy producer globally and the fifth largest producer of oil, we have the opportunity to be a leader in the transition to a more sustainable future. While climate change is an issue that no one country can address on its own, there are things to learn from different national policy solutions, which Canada can contribute significant knowledge to. Our session aims to help develop a sociological understanding of energy transitions beyond traditional economic and political domains, in conversation with the growing relevant literature in environmental sociology and political ecology.

Organizers: Kristen Bass, University of Toronto; David Chen, University of Toronto; Mark Shakespear, University of British Columbia; Fedor Dokshin, University of Toronto

Chair: Fedor Dokshin, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Kristen Bass, University of Toronto

Moving Forward or Left Behind?: Media Framing of Workers and Transition in the Canadian Petroleum Industry

What beliefs do we hold about workers? Discourse on an energy transition away from fossil fuels—specifically the framing of workers in this transition—can serve as a measure of our cultural beliefs about workers more broadly. Climate change necessitates transitioning our reliance on fossil fuels to cleaner, green energy sources. But energy transitions will have differentially felt effects, with communities and workers dependent on fossil fuels for their livelihoods at risk of experiencing the greatest losses. When reporting on this issue, the frames used in news media both shape and reflect public perceptions of the value of workers in an energy transition. Using content and discourse analysis of local newspapers in Alberta, this project examines media framing of workers in news articles and editorials on the petroleum industry, climate change, and an energy transition. This paper asks two questions: 1) How are oil and gas workers represented in the dominant public discourse on an energy transition in

Canada's petroleum industry? 2) What does media framing of workers in this case reveal about cultural beliefs about workers more broadly? In answering these questions, I pay particular attention to where and how workers enter into the stories' news media tell about a transition. Preliminary findings suggest the discourse is contentious, within which different actors frame workers in different ways. Workers themselves and some industry officials frame workers as uniquely skilled and workers as the future. On the other hand, provincial government officials frame workers as vulnerable to risk and loss in a transition and thus position workers as a reason to maintain the status quo. This suggests that in some cases, we believe workers to be agentic actors uniquely positioned to move us forward and in other cases, we see workers as passive victims destined to be left behind in a transition.

2. *Max Chewinski, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting authors: Sven Anders, University of Alberta; John R. Parkins, University of Alberta
Justice-informed Typologies of Support for Wind Energy Projects in Alberta, Canada

Reliance on wind power is expected to grow as part of Canada's transition towards a low-carbon energy future. Canada's Energy Regulator suggests that both wind and solar energy will dominate electricity generation if Canada abides by its pledge for net-zero emissions by 2050. In Alberta, over 60% of the province's electricity will be derived from wind power in this net-zero scenario. Wind energy is clearly a critical component of the energy transition in Alberta, but low support for wind power among agricultural landowners in the province may stall progress towards a decarbonized future. What predicts wind farm acceptance among agricultural landowners? In this research, we conduct a factorial survey experiment with 401 large-scale agricultural landowners in Alberta to investigate the factors that are associated with support for hosting wind turbines. Utilizing concepts and variables from the energy justice literature and building on previous work on the social acceptance of wind farms, we use latent class analysis to identify distinct clusters of rural landowners' support and rejection of wind energy development. The analysis attends to forms of compensation (distributive justice), different types of planning processes (procedural justice), types of lease agreements, and the potential negative externalities of wind turbines on surrounding communities that may complicate a landowner's decision to engage in wind power development.

3. *Mircea Gherghina, University of Toronto*

Energy Providers, Cooperatives, and Green Technology Adoption

The current energy transition has been driving adoption of green solutions, such as solar PV, however recent research has shown that the distribution of these new technologies is unequal. This paper investigates another layer that can potentially contribute to inequalities in green technology by looking at the influence that the type of electric utility has on solar PV adoption. In the context of the US, energy cooperatives have historically serviced areas that haven't been targeted by traditional utilities and therefore they could play a key role in greening rural and other underserved areas. This paper uses data on the geographical distribution of cooperative, municipal, and investor-owned energy providers in the state of Indiana and data on solar PV adoption to look at the relationship between utility provider and solar PV installations. Findings from regression analysis show that territories serviced by cooperatives tend to have significantly

lower adoption of solar panel systems compared to other areas in Indiana, even when we hold demographic characteristics constant. This asks for the need to reconsider the role of utilities as key stakeholders in the energy transition and investigate further how green energy solutions are perceived differently depending on the energy providers available at the local level.

4. Parker Muzzerall, University of British Columbia

The cultural politics of a just transition in the Canadian Oil Sands

In order to prevent the most severe impacts of climate change, we must transition to a low-carbon energy system. However, the process of decarbonization faces significant cultural and political barriers, especially within fossil fuel producing regions where the impacts of decarbonization policy are felt most directly. To overcome these barriers, both scholars and policy makers have begun to call for a just transition for affected communities in an effort to centre justice and equity concerns in the process of decarbonization. While the limited attempts at implementing a just transition program have largely been confined to the coal sector, the Canadian Federal Government has started to develop a more expansive just transition framework for the entire fossil fuel sector. Little is known, though, about how those living and working in the Canadian Oil Sands, home to 97% of Canadian fossil fuel reserves, feel about this proposal. To address this gap, I orient this study around the question: how do those living and working in the Canadian Oil Sands interpret the proposal for a just transition? Using data collected through 18 semi-structured interviews with industry and community members in the Oil Sands town of Fort McMurray, I show how the cultural and political conditions endemic to fossil fuel producing regions are largely incommensurate with a just transition program as it is currently conceptualized in the scholarly literature and materialized through government policy. Drawing on my participants' perspectives on climate change, low-carbon energy alternatives, regional politics, and the proposal for a just transition specifically, I offer evidence for this conclusion while also advocating for the continued development of just transition programs, albeit ones that center the localized cultural conditions and concerns of the communities for which they are intended to serve.

[Lessons on Queer, Trans, and Non-Binary Experiences: Education in the Classroom and Beyond II](#)

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS9B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

The papers in these sessions engage with the topics of gender and sexuality within the context of education, teaching, and learning. The first session of papers examine trans experiences in education and explore queer methodologies for conducting research. The second session of papers explore sex education, thinking critically about consent through centering the voices of

LGBTQ2ISA+ and crip youth, also considering the education available for trans adults on parenting.

Organizers: Ali Greey, University of Toronto, Ash Catonio, University of Toronto

Chair: Ali Greey, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Jamie-Lynn Segeren, University of Windsor; Katie Wiens, University of Windsor

Sexual Education and Attitudes on LGBTQ+ Youth

School-based sexual education started in 1913 with the goal of reflecting wholesome living and the eradication of social diseases, resulting in the establishment of sexual education oriented towards abstinence and influenced by religion. These origins for sexual education ultimately reflect the reinforcement of heterosexuality as the social norm. The “charmed circle”, or hegemonic heterosexuality and its qualities of monogamy and reproduction, became socially approved and sacred, thus pushing all other forms of sexuality to the “outer limits” of social disapproval. An examination of the impacts of heteronormative sexual education with the application of minority stress theory demonstrates the negative impacts of sexual education on elementary and high school aged students. This paper will examine how heteronormative sexual education negatively influences perceptions of LGBTQ+ identities and the quality of sexual education for queer youth through the harmful acts of silencing, pathologizing, and limiting access to resources and information. Administrative structure and social prejudices prevent effective sexual health education and responses to issues regarding LGBTQ+ issues and proposed sexual educational reforms must reflect the variable influences on the current limitations of sexual education curriculums. Future research should focus on the intersection of LGBTQ+ sexual education with issues concerning race and culture, with a focus on how these identities intersect regarding the impact of sexual education.

2. Ash Catonio, University of Toronto

Screwing Consent, Queering Communication: Young People Navigating Relationships

In the age of consent, communication dominates the discourse on sex education and sexual violence prevention. In recent decades, social science researchers have focused their efforts on trying to determine how young people communicate/miscommunicate consent during sexual interaction to better understand the continuing high rates of sexual violence within this population. Although some scholars and sex educators regard miscommunication as the prevailing cause of sexual violence—where individuals either do not communicate refusal clearly enough or miss signals of refusal, others reject this claim. Instead, they suggest that young people are capable and competent at communicating consent and refusal outside of the sexual context and therefore any misinterpretation of refusal within sexual interactions are due to willful ignorance. My project takes up this argument by exploring the sophisticated communication efforts and relationship navigation abilities of young non-binary people and women, both within sexual contexts and beyond. I investigate interviews from a sample of women and non-binary/queer individuals ages 16-21, residing in Toronto, New York City and Sydney, taken from a larger study on risk. Using discourse analysis, I analyze their reflections on personally significant

social interactions and relationships to better understand the communication skills these populations possess, their successes and failures in articulating their needs, as well as the insights/abilities they hope to possess and build. This project resists victim blaming narratives that fault sexual partners for inadequate communication, and at the same time takes seriously young people's calls for better support and education on navigating their selfhood, desires and hopes in their relationships.

3. *Megan Ingram, Queen's University*

Crippling Queer: Sex Ed at the Intersections of Disability and Queerness

Disabled sexualities trouble normative expectations of embodiment and have resultantly been relegated to the margins of sexuality and disability studies alike. Queer, sexually diverse, non-binary and gender non-conforming disabled individuals are largely absent from existing literature, suggesting that both sexual and gendered explorations of the self are legitimated only for those who are cast as having legitimate bodies (Drummond and Brotman 2014). Resultantly, educational resources on sexuality and more recently, gender, have largely failed to account for Disabled students' educational needs, with Disabled people frequently having no, or inadequate access to sexual health education. This inadequacy of sexual education is particularly pronounced for students who are Disabled and identify within the LGBTQQ2SIA+ community. The present work reflects on the author's experience creating three short educational documentaries on disability, consent, and identity for K-12 Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) education in British Columbia public schools. Building from Campbell et al.'s (2020) call to 'crip' existing sex education curriculum, the paper outlines the benefits of documentary and audio-visual material to crip sex education, not just in content, but in method, ultimately arguing that to 'queer' the sexual education curriculum, one must also embrace 'crip'—making visible not just disabled bodies and experiences, but alternate ways of knowing and being in delegitimated bodyminds.

4. *Reese Carr, University of Toronto*

Somewhere Between Trans and Parent

Pop culture and academia share a growing fascination with pregnant men, however, trans parents have expressed that pregnancy and parenting support organizations are ill-equipped to support them. This research examines the current state of trans inclusion and care within NGO family support and education services. Utilising critical content analysis, I analyse the websites of 70 parental support services located in urban areas across the Canadian provinces. Engaging with 'ethical care' as explored by Joan Tronto and the family as a normative institutional, two major themes emerge from the data. First, there is an expectation that gender, reproductive experience, and parental role will all align with assigned sex at birth, what I term 'cis-repronormativity'. Second, child-centric programming often stems from an ideological interest in protecting the innocent child figure, leaving little room for recognition of parents as complex individuals. Together, the results illuminate the NGO form as a mediator between the State and the deviant trans body, with the current state of trans-masculine parental care characterised as one of management. The few programs within the data centered on serving trans parents engage with a refusal of bad care by embracing complex notions of gender and identity.

Making, Remaking, and Unmaking Memory II: Contested sites

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: KNW6B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Session Categories: In-person

Studies of commemoration have largely focused on identifying salient historical events, analyzing the context in which commemorations are undertaken, and examining the production of unified national consciousness. However, a growing line of research draws attention to commemorations without consensus (Wagner-Pacifici & Schwartz, 1991), contested memory projects (Jansen, 2007), and commemorations as contentious sites (Gonzalez-Vaillants & Savio, 2017) that are subject to mnemonic struggles (Savelsberg & King, 2007, 2011; Zerubavel, 2004). Scholars are also increasingly attending to processual (Olick & Robbins, 1998) and multidirectional (Rothberg, 2010) memory-making, remaking, and unmaking. This session aims to bring together projects that explore sociopolitical tensions and conflicts through the study of commemorations. We invited scholars to present case studies and comparative projects on (de)commemoration and memory work. In dialogue with this session, a subsequent session titled Re-imagining Methods in Memory Studies will explore methodological considerations in memory studies.

Organizers: Sophie Marois, University of Toronto; Harmata Aboubakar, University of Toronto; Marie-Lise Drapeau-Bisson, Carleton University

Chair: Harmata Aboubakar, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Katherine Morton Richards, Acadia University*

Smashing Statues: the Unmaking of Commemorations of Colonial Violence in Canada

In the spring and summer of 2021, First Nations from across Canada engaged in ground penetrating radar searches to locate unmarked burials on the sites of residential schools. In response to the thousands of unmarked burials located, many discussed how the impact of residential schools could be memorialized. Simultaneously, there were many interested in unmaking the commemoration of many high-profile architects of the residential school program, such as the statues of John A. MacDonald. The dual processes of commemoration of the residential schools' experience and the destruction of colonial statues were reactionary to the the unmarked graves and the violence they represented for the general public. This research looks at the media discourse surrounding the destruction and removal of colonial statues across Canada and illuminates the contested memory projects of making and unmaking settler commemoration.

2. *Melissa A. Forcione, Queen's University; Kim Buitenhuis, Queen's University*

Non-presenting author: Karina Rider, Microsoft

Resisting and insisting on de-naming: Interrogating (de)constructions of settler colonial commemoration in academic spaces

Including in post-secondary education landscapes, the ongoing commemoration and reverence of historical figures embroiled in white supremacy, colonialism, genocide, and other forms of violence and marginalization are under intensifying scrutiny across turtle island. As educational institutions increasingly purport commitments to decolonization, reconciliation, anti-racism, equity, inclusion, indigenization, and accountability, calls to address persisting expressions and inflictions of settler colonial and racial power are mounting, and in turn, continue to be met with resistance from stakeholders and members of the public. This research examines expressions and rejections of settler colonial power within a contested space through a critical discourse analysis of survey responses (from students, staff, faculty, alumni, and other community stakeholders) that informed the fall 2020 de-naming consultation process for the sir john a. Macdonald faculty of law building at queen's university in Kingston, Ontario. We emphasize key socio-spatial dynamics at play in these debates by examining responses to de-naming a building carrying the name of a controversial colonial historical figure, and by mapping the discourses that aim to (de)legitimize calls for de-commemorative action. When such types of investments are publicly debated, clashing (de)constructions of history, legacy, race, nationhood, equity, education, and social transformation are exposed and heightened. Through our thematic delineation of discourses that emerged in response to calls for institutional accountability and change at queen's, we found certain prominent settler colonial imaginaries and ignorance played a key role in propping up the oppressive and unequal dynamics animating this debate. As such, we argue for the importance of investigating these forms of settler colonial power and their cognitive, emotional, educational, and nonrelational implications in ongoing debates about whose experiences and understandings of the socio-spatial effects of commemoration should be legitimized by institutions purporting equity-oriented commitments.

3. *Katherine Lawless, Huron University College; Katherine Pendakis, Memorial University Grenfell*

Communism Doesn't Belong Here: A Discourse Analysis of the Dispute Surrounding the Canadian Memorial to the Victims of Communism

This paper extends our case study of Canada's first national Memorial to the Victims of Communism (MVC), in which our processual discourse analysis of the MVC's living digital archive demonstrated the repurposing of both European normative frameworks and Canadian cultural repertoires to produce a new national narrative in which communist crimes are rendered foundational to Canadian identity. Shifting from institutional to contestational discourses, in this follow-up paper we draw on recent contributions to cultural sociology to analyze the nuanced dispute at the heart of this project. We read legitimacy-building techniques used by memory entrepreneurs to declare the MVC 'necessary beyond dispute' alongside popular critiques, found in op-eds, open letters, court documents, social media pages, and national surveys and design competitions (which were used to 'democratize' the project). Despite justifications that diverge along political lines and sometimes contradict one another, the overwhelming sentiment among critics is that the memorial doesn't belong 'here.' Ultimately, we argue that the dispute was resolved through both redesign and the strategic relocation of the MVC.

Rendering Blackness Empirical

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: BCS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Black Caucus

Session Categories: In-person

These papers explore the lived realities and structural experiences of Black people in Canada and globally through an empirical lens. Being Black influences several life domains across systems, micro-level (identify formation, interpersonal), meso-level (organizations, communities), and macro-level (legislation, state policies). We welcome work that employs qualitative, quantitative, geo-spatial, and mixed methodologies to investigate Black racialization as a factor or an independent variable. We also look forward to discussion of the nuances of Black intersectional identities.

Organizers and Chairs: Johanne Jean-Pierre, York University; Jessica Bundy, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Travonne Edwards, University of Toronto

Interrupting anti-Black Racism: Investigating the experiences of child protection professionals working with Black families reported for allegations of physical abuse

Presently, allegations of physical abuse are the primary concern for Black families who interact with the child welfare system. However, 94% of substantiated maltreatment investigations involving Black and white children have no documented cases of physical harm, and only 4% of investigations involving Black and white children documented physical harm. Moreover, investigations involving Black families were more likely to have police involvement during the investigation stage when compared to their white counterparts. Currently, Section 43 is interpreted and operationalized by child protection workers. Child protection workers are ultimately left to adjudicate what is physical abuse and what is not. Child protection workers may be confused about how to determine what constitutes physical abuse as research has demonstrated that substantiated physical abuse does not consistently match the legal limit. Given that physical abuse is the most frequent investigation reason for Black families, physical discipline is permissible under the criminal code with certain provisions, and child protection workers are not able to consistently interpret physical abuse, this is a critical area in need of exploration. Utilizing anti-Black racism theory as a theoretical framework, this study explores child protection workers' experiences working with Black families who are investigated for allegations of physical abuse to understand how this influences their service dispositions. Utilizing anti-Black racism as a theoretical framework, the following research questions guided the study: 1). What are workers' experiences working with Black families who are investigated for allegations of physical abuse? 2) What challenges are workers experiencing when

investigating allegations of physical abuse? and 3) What influences workers decisions to non-verify/verify an allegation of physical abuse? Fifty-nine in-depth semi-structured interviews and five focus groups comprised of 28 participants were conducted with child protection professionals for this study. Preliminary findings and implications for policy, research, and practice will be discussed.

2. *Taib Koulmiye Boyce, University of Ottawa*

A comparison: Black Executive Women and Men in Canada's Federal Public Service

In this study I compare the career and work experiences of Black executive women and men employed by Canada's Federal Public Service. The goal of this study is to provide government leaders with information to recognize the value of diversity and equity in the workplace. Participants were recruited using snowball sampling. The conceptual framework draws on Sara Ahmed's work on affect theory, which is the idea that the experiences of a subject fundamentally shape and alter the subject's performance and desires. Data were gathered through audio-recorded semi-structured interviews that were transcribed and coded for emergent themes. Similarities were found in several organizational outcomes, such as compensation, and work attitudes. Important differences were found, however, with women having less authority, gender discrimination, and less international mobility than men. Greater awareness of the sexism and racism Black women face in comparison to Black men in similar executive roles could decrease workplace discrimination and foster a more conducive environment to promote Black women into executive leadership roles within government.

3. *Océane Jasor, Concordia University*

Thickening the Field: Feminist and Diasporic Reflections about South Africa

In this essay, I endeavor to apply feminist insights to theorize gender, and more broadly, racial formation(s), conceptualizations of belonging and articulations of diasporic subjectivities when doing research in and about Africa. I am interested in exploring how politics of knowledge production are intimately tied to my identity and positionality in relation to my research in South Africa. Feminist ideas on what counts as research allow me to best explore how transnational encounters can yield collective transformation, affecting both the subject(s) and object of research. Here, I describe ways of knowing that have informed my research, but also blurred the line between the researcher and the subject of research. Feminist writing also frees up some space within the confines of authoritative academic scholarship to think about the dynamics of place and placelessness resulting from violent displacements and oppressive histories in and out of Africa. This essay, which centers both my academic and diasporic experience, contributes to the feminist body of work concerned with subjectivities and knowledges and seeks to extend the epistemological possibilities for writing about African-ness and Blackness, and their ambivalent, nostalgic linkages.

4. *Giselle Thompson, University of Alberta*

The Black Research Methodology Paradigm: Conducting Racially-Responsive and Culturally-Appropriate Interview Research in Black Communities

In the spirit of the 2023 Congress theme, Reckonings and Re-Imaginings, which is intended to “honour Black and Indigenous knowledges and cultures,” this paper will explore, what I am referring to as, the “Black research methodology paradigm.” I use this term to signal how, as a decolonizing researcher (Stewart, 2020), I am engaging in an ongoing epistemic project to decenter the white gaze (Yancy, 2016) in my work. According to Reviere (2001), “the Eurocentric concept of objective, dispassionate, and value-free research is invalid operationally because what often passes for objectivity can be regarded as a sort of collective European subjectivity (Asante, 1990; Banks, 1992)” (p. 716). Within the Academy, this collective European subjectivity, which Asante (1987) referred to as a “rhetoric of dominance” (p. 25), too often goes unchecked and silences Others’ ways of knowing and being. For this reason, Clair and Denis (2015) argued that the cultural knowledges of Black people, and people from other subordinated groups, serves as a corrective to elite Western knowledge systems. Bearing this in mind, in this paper, I will share lessons from my personal itinerary of discovery (Strong and Blanks Jones, 2022; Thompson, 2020) that have given me the opportunity to interview a diverse population of Black people in rural Jamaica in school community settings and Elders in the Black Jamaican community in the Greater Toronto Area. As in intervention in the qualitative research literatures on semi-structured interviewing and ethnographic interviewing, these experiences will be delineated in order to signal the necessity of engaging in racially-responsive interviewing and culturally-appropriate interviewing in Black Communities, using a transnational and diasporic lens. I define racially-responsive interviewing as an approach to interviewing that recognizes Black people’s historical and contemporary experiences of systemic, institutional, and interpersonal racism, and therefore, does not reproduce racial harm in the process of developing interview questions, conducting interviews, and analysing and disseminating data. Culturally-appropriate interviewing is defined as interviewing that is attuned to the pluralities of Blackness which include, but are not limited to, ethnicity, nationality, class, religion, age, ability, gender, and sexuality, and considers these distinct experiences in the overall research design so that participants’ wellbeing is centered. This includes how researchers obtain informed consent, design research questions, choose or curate a research location, and process and publish data. As a methodologist, I will discuss how I have made ardent attempts to deploy these strategies.

Research, Stakeholders and Social Policy: Reflections on Evidence-based Policymaking Experience

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SPE7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: In-person

Recognizing the potential of social research for promoting evidence-based policymaking does not mean abandoning theoretical ambitions. While the distinction between fundamental and applied

research exists for a reason, in practice, there is nothing that precludes the former from having applied implications, just as nothing prevents the latter from leading to a fundamental insight. The goal of this session is to invite scholars whose research has significant policy implications or influence to reflect upon their experience. While showcasing their main research findings, presenters are encouraged to share their experience in the spirit of establishing the best practices and identifying the most common obstacles in promoting their findings for evidence-based policymaking. For instance, how might research findings be better promoted to reach all possible stakeholders? What are the common concerns that policymakers have which are not typically known to researchers? Etc.

Organizers: Mathieu Lizotte, University of Ottawa; Adam Mursal, University of Waterloo

Chair: Adam Mursal, University of Waterloo

Presentations

1. *Jacqueline Sohn, York University*

Non-presenting author: Stephen Gaetz, York University/Canadian Observatory on Homelessness
Using Research to Advance Social Innovation and Policy Change: The Case of Upstream Canada

In the endeavour to establish better policy solutions to complex social issues, the concept of 'social innovation' has emerged in recent decades. It describes the broad spectrum of novel efforts, processes and approaches to addressing social challenges (e.g., Becker and Smith, 2018; Bode, Rogan and Singh, 2019; Clarke and Crane, 2018; Westley et al., 2014). While there are numerous definitions, one of the key characteristics that has remained consistent over time and across disciplines is the understanding that social innovation is successful to the extent that the approach is based on research evidence. For example, we know based on research that sustainability for innovative prevention work requires the deep commitment of diverse stakeholders which can be strengthened through collective planning (Bode, Rogan and Singh, 2019; Fixsen, Blasé and Van Dyke, 2019; Klitsie, Ansari and Volberda, 2018). This entails aligning different institutional priorities through effective framing and communications (e.g., Cairney, 2018). However, there are very few examples in the literature of social innovations that have been sustained through meaningful cross-sector collaboration and the advice is often vague and abstract. This paper presentation will describe Upstream Canada, a social innovation adapted from Upstream Australia, that addresses the complex problem of youth homelessness through the collaborative work of unconventional sector partners. Currently being piloted in Kelowna, B.C. and St. John's, Newfoundland, we will describe the ways in which interdisciplinary research informed model development and advanced cross-sector collaboration. We will discuss how the same approach can be applied when communicating the outcomes to a policy audience, towards policy change: aligning priorities and effective (policy-oriented) framing and communications.

2. *Andrea Trenholm, St. Thomas University; Joyce Ang, St. Thomas University; Julie Strang, St. Thomas University*

Civic Engagement for Health Among Older Adults: A Healthy Seniors Pilot Project in New Brunswick

With nearly 23% of its population aged 65 or over, New Brunswick has one of the oldest populations in the country. As such, it was chosen to be the site of the Healthy Seniors Pilot Project (HSPP). HSPP supports a range of applied research initiatives striving to lay the groundwork for evidence-based best practices in supporting healthy aging. Our presentation focuses on an action research HSPP project entitled Civic Engagement for Health Among Older Adults. This project took place in Saint Andrews, an Age-Friendly community in New Brunswick. The project engaged the community, particularly older adults, in a series of civic engagement events to develop a community hub. The objective was to develop a programming model that would serve the community of Saint Andrews and surrounding areas by supporting seniors to age in place. A total of six Action Plans were developed through the civic engagement sessions, which have influenced the strategic plans for Passamaquoddy Lodge and the Age Friendly Committee for the Town of Saint Andrews. Qualitative and quantitative methods were employed to examine the social, health, and psychological health benefits of civic engagement for older adults. In addition, by examining the inputs and outputs of civic engagement and identifying the processes and practices that allow seniors to use their knowledge, skills, and voice, we also developed a blueprint for the engagement of older adults in community development work — something that had not previously existed in New Brunswick. The blueprint can serve as a tool to initiate and motivate communities to take action in bringing multiple aging-in-place priorities to fruition within a collective impact framework, as opposed to awaiting further development of government programming. This approach aligns with the foundational priorities of the New Brunswick HomeFirst Strategy.

3. *Tim Weber, Royal Roads University*

Harvesting Applied Forestry Research to Initiate Policy Change: Next Steps?

A recent provincial government report found during a ten-year period, while Indigenous community participation in Planning Teams had been consistently high, participation on Local Citizens Committees had been declining (Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources, and Forestry, 2021). Both groups are used during the development of Forest Management Plans and “are expected to share information about the planning process with their communities and to represent their communities on the planning team” (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2020). A qualitative study completed in 2022 investigating Indigenous community participation in Ontario’s forestry planning process found that experiences varied widely. While participants appreciated the researcher’s efforts to document their experiences, the goal of this study is to at a minimum, support or initiate the policy change process. The greatest anticipated obstacle to achieving this goal is successfully navigating thorough the myriad of political channels, given the tremendous number of individuals and organizations involved in this process (e.g. provincial ministry, forestry industry, Indigenous and non-Indigenous community members and organizations). This session will be used to review and discuss ideas for successfully initiating a policy change, from a local level through to provincial decision-makers.

The Consequences of Economic Insecurity for Loneliness, the Self-Concept, and Mental Health in a Time of Rapid Inflation: Patterns and Implications from the Caregiving, Aging, and Financial Experiences Study

Thursday Jun 01. 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH7

Session Format: Keynote

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: In-person

The Caregiving, Aging, and Financial Experiences Study—or CAFE Study—is a national longitudinal study of over 4,000 older adults conducted between 2021 and 2022, when Canada witnessed a historic rise in levels of inflation, raising substantial concerns for the financial well-being and mental health of Canadian older adults. The CAFE Study is uniquely poised to address these concerns. This study examined not only multiple forms of economic insecurity (difficulty affording food, housing, medical care, energy, and debt, as well as the subjective increase in cost of living), but also a breadth of measures of the self-concept (mastery, self-esteem, and mattering), in addition to social isolation and loneliness. This plenary will give an overview of trends in financial stressors confronting Canadian older adults, as well as their implications for a number of mental health outcomes, such as depression, anxiety, and anger. A central theme of this talk will be on the way that financial stress initiates a process of the degradation of self and social isolation that not only harms mental health, but also amplifies the deleterious effects of stress exposure. I use these findings as a basis to argue that Canadian sociologists of mental health must not lose sight of a fundamental component of the sociology of mental health—that the way in which stress affects mental health is a set of indirect processes, and attention to these processes is necessary in revealing the full extent of the harms of social inequality for mental health.

Moderator: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Keynote Speaker: Alex Bierman, University of Calgary

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University, Marisa Young, McMaster University

The Sociology of the City - New Directions in a Historic Subfield

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: URS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Urban Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Since its inception sociology has been concerned with questions of cities and urbanization. From the writings of Weber, Simmel, and Dubois to the early Chicago School thinkers, many of the foundational concerns in sociology emerged from the study of urban life. In the 21st century urban studies has emerged as vibrant and interdisciplinary field, where sociology is just one amongst many perspectives. This raises the question: what role should our discipline play in shaping and contributing to urban research? With this guiding question in mind, our session invites papers that combine theory and empirical research to enhance our understanding of various aspects of city life, including social issues related to race and immigration, urban marginality, gender and sexuality, class, among many others. We seek to bring work together that provides a sociological lens that helps explain how human interaction in cities both shape and are impacted by a mix of social, cultural, economic, political, and organizational factors. We also hope to generate discussions on the place of sociology within the multi-disciplinary field of urban studies.

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

Chair: Daniel Kudla, Memorial University

Presentations

1. Yuly Chan, York University

The State and the Urban Question

This paper examines how the state has been conceptualized within the “urban question” – a framework for analyzing the social, political, and economic contradictions that arise from urbanization, particularly in the form of massive cities, and the ensuing collective struggles over the urban (Castells 1977). In urban sociology, theoretical undertakings of the state in the formation and transformation of the urban question have been minimal and contradictory. Moreover, while urban theories have largely focused on the city as an object of study and have highlighted the various ways in which cities intensify social and inequalities, urban sociology has failed to make a resounding assessment of the capitalist city as an unequal and unsustainable urban form. Capitalist urbanization tends to generate social and physical spaces that are generally impoverished, unsafe, and unsustainable for the world’s majority (Drummond and Young 2020; Davis 2017), which the state has not been able to adequately address or resolve. This paper thus attempts to explore the sociology of the city within the framework of the urban question by highlighting key state processes around housing that not only impede a complete resolution to urban issues, but actually contribute to persistent social, economic, and spatial inequalities. This paper argues that the state plays a central role in producing and reproducing the particular urban form that we are concerned with – the capitalist urban-form – as well as its emancipatory alternatives. It will examine how the state has been conceptualized within urban sociology by revisiting key classical and contemporary texts in urban sociology. It will then outline a theoretical framework for understanding the state through the urban question through the ideas of Lefebvre, Gramsci, and Bourdieu. Lastly, it will apply this framework to understanding state processes around housing in order to illustrate how state processes are increasingly shaping the production of city.

2. *Tong Wang, University of Toronto*

Examining Transnational Diffusion of Nightlife Policy Ideas

A rising number of global cities have embraced the urban night as an integral part of economic development, cultural identity, and global competitiveness. Specifically, over the past 20 years, more than 40 cities across the world have appointed night mayors and developed extensive policy measures to stimulate the nighttime economy. This paper considers this rapid expansion of urban nighttime governance as a process of rapid diffusion, resonance, and transformation of a set of policy ideas around the urban night. It examines the transnational spread and innovation of nightlife policy ideas as a process of cultural diffusion and in varying resonance with the interests of an assemblage of local and extra-local actors – residents, tourists businesses, governments, community organizations, and intermediate advocacy groups – in the urban nighttime economy. It conducts a preliminary comparative content analysis of key nightlife policy documents in Toronto and Beijing. These global cities have recently incorporated nightlife as a key component of their urban development framework in the past 5 years, but their distinct governance structures and overall political-cultural agendas resulted in significant local variations in the formulation of related policies. This research seeks to complement the content analysis of policy documents by examining the introduction, evaluation and adaptation of these policy ideas in each city through a combination of media and academic sources around nightlife, and in relation to early prominent models of nighttime governance (e.g., Amsterdam and Berlin). A nuanced understanding of the accelerated diffusion and evolution of ideas of nightlife policies and their distinct urban reception across space and time will immensely contribute to a transnational perspective of the sociology of ideas, the city, and the increasingly salient policy field of the nighttime economy.

3. *Angelika Gabauer, TU Wien*

Ageing in the City: Images of Old Age in Urban Development in Vienna

The topic of age has received growing attention in recent decades both in terms of the absolute number of (very) old people and their relative population share, and in terms of its discursive dominance in media debates, politics and academia. Different age stereotypes and images of ageing – from the ideal of the ‘active ager’ to the vulnerable, deficient and fragile very old – shape public discourses and serve as points of orientation for individuals, social groups and organizations. Geographical studies on ageing emphasize the relevance of the socio-spatial environment for ‘ageing well’, which is encapsulated in policy agendas on age-friendly cities as well as increasingly addressed in planning, urban design and architectural approaches. This conference contribution explores how practices and discourses of urban space production shape ageing. It starts from the assumption that the design and formation of spaces stand in a dynamic and constitutive interrelation with experiences, practices and narratives of ageing: Age-related images, attributions and self-perceptions are inscribed and expressed through spatial arrangements. At the same time, the urban fabric materializes through discursive framings and embodied practices of ageing. The growing recognition of the need to design and plan for ageing populations also applies to the city of Vienna (Austria), which is the empirical case of this research. Programmatic frameworks and urban development strategies revolving around age-related topics try to address questions of how to create ‘healthy’ or ‘caring’ neighbourhoods,

design accessible and age-inclusive urban spaces, provide social infrastructures that enable people to remain independent, mobile and socially connected or create conditions to age well in place. This contribution aims to discuss which discursive framings of ageing are inscribed in and articulated through urban development programmes in Vienna. It further seeks to explore the powerful role of planning and urban design for how late life is perceived in society.

4. *Yang Li, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting authors: Yaara Rosner, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Daniel Silver, University of Toronto

The Divided Views of Urban Public Spaces in a Divided Toronto

I seek to analyze the public's perceptions toward urban public spaces in neighborhoods with different ethnic and class makeups across Toronto. People from different backgrounds and living arrangements assign different meaning, values, and functionalities to the public spaces in their communities. This analysis examines how different communities interpret the meaning of such spaces in a rapidly polarizing, post-covid world. I hypothesize that different socio-economic groups of the city have different purposes for the public spaces in the city and have vastly different perceptions for these spaces. This analysis first uses the Canadian census data from 2005 to 2016 with income, demographic, housing and building pattern data for each dissemination areas (DAs). Five neighborhoods will be chosen: a traditionally high-income, low-density neighborhood, a traditionally economically disadvantaged neighborhood, one neighborhood that is experiencing gentrification and displacement, one newly developed neighborhood, and one neighborhood with high level of ethnic diversity. The second set of data will be derived from a series of 30 in-depth interviews per each neighborhood. These interviews will be conducted with adults during the daytime on public-owned spaces in selected neighborhoods. The interviewees will be asked about their current locations and their personal connections with the neighborhood. The interviewee will then be asked about their perception of the neighborhood and the public spaces that were frequently visited and avoided. These interviews are aimed to see how people are connected to the public spaces in the neighborhoods. The interviews will also reveal how people perceive the urban spaces around them. This is the key component of the analysis as it tests the hypotheses of people from different class and ethnic backgrounds assign different values and perceptions to public spaces in the cities. By analyzing the perception of urban public spaces in different parts of Toronto, this study bridges the gap in the current scholarship between urban public spaces and urban inequalities by examining how they connect in different communities of a single city. Additionally, this study serves a policy purpose by bringing the different communities' needs and perspectives regarding urban public spaces in Canadian cities.

5. *Eric Mykhalovskiy, York University; Danielle Landry, York University*

Non-presenting author: Colin Hastings, University of Waterloo

It's NOT a nuisance: Thinking sociologically about urban residential noise

While noise is an established focus of scholarship among historians and urban geographers, it has yet to fully register as an object of sociological inquiry. Drawing on the results of a small study of people's experiences of residential noise in downtown Toronto, in this paper we offer a

modest contribution to a theoretico-empirical sociology of urban noise. We describe our efforts to think “big” about noise, by which we mean according noise an active presence within social relations rarely encouraged by anthropocentric forms of social inquiry, while at the same time keeping in view human experiences of residential noise as a problem. Working with people’s narratives of noise as a complex, ongoing problem of the built environment, we bring forward three related foci of analysis. First, we explore the discord between people’s fraught experiences of noise and the framing and response to noise as a “nuisance” within systems of urban governance. Second, we highlight how people’s experiences of noise as a problem are about much more than the quality of discrete sonic phenomena. Third, drawing upon and modifying Elias’s notion of figuration, we situate people’s proximate experiences of noise within intersecting relations of property development, labour market organization, and systems of urban governance, among others relations, without which noise could not exist as such.

Understanding Resettlement Outcomes for Newcomer Women with Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence Experiences

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM8

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: Hybrid

Sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) are social and individual problems that have gained significant attention politically, socially and culturally. While we have known that all communities experience SGBV, our knowledge about the phenomenon in regard to the newcomer community is often limited to single country of origin studies or studies with small sample sizes. Previous research by Urquia (2018) finds that newcomer women from the Caribbean and Central or East Africa experience the highest rates of SGBV in Canada, outpacing the rate of reported assault among women born in Canada. Other research examines the pre-arrival experiences of newcomer women and SGBV, ignoring their post-arrival experiences of violence. In this session, we invited presentations from Canada and internationally that focus on SGBV as experienced by immigrant and refugee women prior to or post migration and how this experience may influence their resettlement outcomes. In this session, we are also interested in papers that examine government policy and social programs that assist newcomer women who are experiencing SGBV or, alternatively, a review of programs and policies that exclude newcomer women—either intentionally or unintentionally.

Organizers: Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba; Evie Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University; Cathy Holtmann, University of New Brunswick; Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph

Chair: Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba

Presentations

1. *Tania Das Gupta, York University*

When the state is complicit in violence against women: Exploring experiences of Punjabi women international students in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

Feminist migration scholars have pointed out that the structural violence emanating from state policies and practices often contribute to violence against women (im)migrants (Abraham 2002, Abraham and Tastsoglou 2016, Tastsoglou et al 2015, Anitha 2011, Voolma 2018). Further, the role of the state as a service-provider for women in distress is questionable (Abraham and Tastsoglou 2016) under neo-liberalism. Existing scholarship mainly focuses on violence against women who are permanent residents and/or naturalized citizens in countries such as Canada, the U.K, the U.S.A. or Sweden. Moreover, they mainly focus on immigrant women who are married/engaged/sponsored by their abusive male partners. As such, the focus is on domestic violence or violence in intimate relationships. This scholarship says little about temporary migrant women who are here by themselves and are not eligible for any government-funded services. They are the ultimate neo-liberal subjects, supposedly not deserving of or requiring government-funded services. My article will develop the key argument of violence being state-induced, specifically through a focus on the narratives of 14 Punjabi women international students who were interviewed in the context of Covid-19 pandemic in 2021. Their narratives will be supplemented by in-depth interviews with community workers who work with Punjabi women international students in the GTA. The women international students related experiences of various forms of abuse, sexual and emotional violence at the hands of property holders/landlords indicating their precarious housing situation and with it, their vulnerability to homelessness and everything that comes with that, including food insecurity, hampering their ability to study, work, maintain good health, well-being and safety. This housing vulnerability was further exacerbated by social isolation and emergency conditions during the pandemic. I will argue that women international students' vulnerabilities to violence and abuse from landlords/property holders were socially organized by their temporary status in Canada as international students, which put them in a "captive" situation. Further, I will argue that abuse and violence from property holders/landlords amount to domestic violence albeit outside marital intimacy. In developing my argument, I will be using an intersectional feminist framework showing the imbrication of gender, migration status, class and race.

2. *Kaylie Dolan, Saint Mary's University; Evangelia Tastsoglou, Saint Mary's University; Lori Wilkinson, University of Manitoba*

Reliving and Repeating Trauma: Integrating Trauma-Informed, Gender and Culturally Sensitive Care Practices into Yazidi Refugee Re-Settlement

Refugees constitute a highly vulnerable population and are frequently exposed to violence, human rights violations, and inhumane living conditions before, during, and after the migratory journey. Though adjustment stressors are inherent to the migration process, refugees who have had severe exposure to violence pre-migration are often found to have higher rates of trauma-related disorders that can affect both mental and physical health. The Yazidis, one of the world's currently most persecuted ethno-religious minorities, are a distinct refugee population, with

significant numbers arriving to resettle in Canada following the 2014 Daesh-led attacks in the Sinjar district of northern Iraq. Their pre-arrival trauma exposure necessitated a resettlement response that placed trauma-informed interventions at the forefront, however structural shortcomings in the Canadian resettlement strategy have consequently left the Yazidi coping with difficulty in their re-settlement process in Canada. This paper offers a re-conceptualized approach to refugee resettlement that keeps trauma at the forefront, but also applies gender- and culturally sensitive lenses to enhance the efficacy of TIC practices. We use data from qualitative interviews conducted by native speakers of Kurmanji with a Yazidi population settled in the Canadian West, in order to foreground the perspective of their lived experience.

3. *Evangelia Tastoglou, Saint Mary's University*

Non-presenting authors: Myrna Dawson, University of Guelph; Devjani Sen, Saint Mary's University

Understanding Health Impacts of Gender-Based Violence and Responses of Migrant Survivors in Settlement

This paper focuses on the diverse health impacts of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) experienced by migrant women survivors in their settlement in Canada, as well as their responses to SGBV, including the support systems they access and their struggles to overcome barriers. Through qualitative in-depth interviews with 47 migrant women and 43 “key informants”, conducted between 2020-2022, we explore and analyze, with a feminist and intersectional perspective, questions of migrant women SGBV survivors’ agency and access to health services and support systems in the settlement process. It is well-documented that SGBV has emotional-psychological, socio-economic, physical, as well as sexual and reproductive consequences. In this paper we focus on “health” as referring not only to the physical, sexual, reproductive and psychological status during and after SGBV experiences but also the existence, access to, and functioning of social-structural mechanisms to manage health and well-being in settlement arising from SGBV. Such a broadened focus on SGBV-affected health is premised on a “social determinants” of health approach which explicitly recognizes the inequalities and disadvantages and their intersections impacting on health status. Furthermore, we aim at understanding migrant women’s survival responses to their SGBV experiences. Adopting a sociological understanding of “resilience” (Ungar, 2012) and “agency” and an intersectional ecological framework we aim at understanding the social factors that help develop resilience and support agency. While gendered stories of the migratory journey have been extensively researched (e.g. Yakushko et al., 2014) few studies have explored processes and factors that may inhibit or facilitate resilience, agency and empowerment for women SGBV survivors.

Violence as a Cultural Process II: Cultural Narratives and Boundaries of Violence

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS5B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Culture, Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

How do people construct the meanings they attach to violence? This is a recurring session that aims to advance sociological theories, methods, and empirical explorations of how people come to understand violence. What conceptual frameworks and experiences enhance or prevent various meanings of violence? Part 2 of this session focuses on how cultural narratives and understandings about violence emerge, and how people navigate boundaries and moral distinctions between acts of violence.

Organizers and Chairs: Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia; Marie Laperrière, University of Manitoba

Presentations

1. *Nizar Ahmad, Bacha Khan University Charsadda*

Non-presenting author: Paghunda Bibi, Bacha Khan University Charsadda

Pakhtunwali: A Culture of Peace or Violence?

This paper discusses Pakhtunwali in the context of terrorism, violence and peace in Pakhtun society. The study employs John Galtung's (1990) concept of culture of violence and peace to explain Pakhtunwali in relation to peace and violence. In the context of Pakhtun society, Pakhtunwali provides a framework for peace and violence. It is an oral code of life for the Pakhtun ethnic group living on both sides of the Pak-Afghan border. It governs Pakhtun's life in times of peace as well as war. Pakhtun society is being under discussion in Post 9/11 debate on terrorism and peace. This paper, on one hand, will discuss cultural elements such as Badal (Revenge), Paighur (Taunt), Ghairat (Honor), Tarburwali (agnatic rivalry) etc. that contribute to violence and terrorism. On the other hand, it will highlight the cultural elements such as Jarga (tribal council for peace), Tiga (peacekeeping), Milmastia (hospitality), Panah (refuge) etc. that promote peace. These elements have contextual meanings and applications in regard to peace and violence. First, the paper will discuss Pakhtun cultural elements that justify violence and their connection to terrorism and peace. Second, it will shed light on the Pakhtun cultural elements of peace and its relation to peace and terrorism. The discussion will incorporate arguments from two opposing perspectives i.e., those who view cultural elements as a cause of violence and those who think that it contributes towards peace. Finally, a comparison of both the views will be given which will help clear the controversies around Pakhtun cultural values. This will also be helpful for peace scholars and practitioners to understand different cultural concepts related to peace and violence and to eradicate violence and build peace.

2. *Jiarui (Bruce) Liang, University of Toronto*

But Gordon Ramsay Cares: Viewers' Legitimation of Violence on MasterChef U.S.

Unlike scripted television, reality television (RTV) programs (supposedly) portray real events involving real people. On many RTV programs, participants are shamed and bullied, and their embarrassment is meant to be consumed as entertainment for viewers. In alignment with prior research on RTV and with the continuum view on workplace violence, I conceptualize the shaming and bullying of participants on screen as violence. While prior research has examined the cultural objects to investigate how violence is made more palatable (e.g., through editing), scholars have paid scant attention to the field of reception—in other words, how RTV viewers reconcile between violence and entertainment. How do viewers make sense of the violence portrayed on RTV? Through conducting a content analysis of comments to a YouTube compilation video of judges' violent behaviors on MasterChef U.S. (N = 354), I find three types of distinct responses. First, viewers find the violence entertaining. Second, viewers express moral objection to all forms of violence. Third—and most frequently—viewers construct a moral boundary between the violent behaviors of two judges, Gordon Ramsay and Joe Bastianich. While Gordons violence is positioned as socially acceptable, Joe's violence is denounced. Viewers of MasterChef U.S. construct said moral boundary in three ways: 1) through framing Gordon's violence as tough love, 2) through delegitimizing Joe's authority status, and 3) through painting Joe's violence as excessive. These findings reveal a rational process of justification of violence by RTV viewers, in contrast to passive enjoyment.

3. *Taylor Paige Winfield, McGill University*

Killing with Restraint: Navigating Morally-Contentious Terrains in Service of the State

Scholars have long considered how and why people change their minds and behavior. This paper contributes to this discussion by examining moral navigations: the iterative and interactive practices that help individuals transverse unfamiliar and morally-contentious terrains over time. Drawing on the strategic case of the U.S. Army, I examine how the military forges warfighters who are willing to kill in service of the state, but not commit war crimes. Based on a three-year immersive ethnography and over 100 interviews with new recruits, I detail how the institution teaches recruits to orient toward violence in ways that align with what the state needs of them. I analyze how imaginations and rehearsals of calculated violence serve to gradually shift recruits' pre-existing moral profiles and behavior, highlighting how recruits understand and push back against institutional efforts. The paper ends with a discussion about the relevance of moral navigations in other sectors and possibilities for shaping trajectories of violence moving forward.

[Work and Employment Transformations: Challenges and Opportunities](#)

Thursday Jun 01 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO2C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

Work and employment constantly undergo transformations that present both challenges and opportunities for workers. Though transformations occur within broader structures, individuals' agency plays a role in employment and career outcomes. Papers in this session address issues such as: the experience of, and motivations to pursue, platform work; gig work and new employment structures; role blurring and work-life conflict; and, career progression over the life course. Collectively, the papers bring to the forefront the deep-seated challenges in achieving well-being and autonomy, all the while highlighting new possibilities for workers. The papers also emphasize the need for policy interventions and strategies to foster better outcomes for workers.

Organizers: Vivian Shalla, University of Guelph; Tracey L. Adams, Western University; Karen Hughes, University of Alberta

Chair: Alla Konnikov, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. Lyn Hoang, Western University

Prosumer Capitalism: The Meanings and Motivations for Working in the Platform Economy

People can earn income using digital platforms in many ways. Some earn income by sharing their homes on Airbnb. Others engage in ridesharing services using Uber, or become delivery couriers for DoorDash and Amazon Flex. Some even monetize their time spent online by completing paid surveys or transcribing audio/video clips. But is working in the growing platform economy just a side hustle to earn extra money? Or does it indicate a more permanent trajectory of work that is not standardized, salaried, and fulltime? Given that one-in-five Canadians work in the platform economy, it is necessary to uncover why people pursue platform work over conventional employment (and vice versa). Even more, because this sector is not entirely governed by current regulations, platform workers comprise a vulnerable group. Thus, unearthing the potential impacts, benefits, challenges, and consequences for working in the platform economy is important. This exploratory and interpretivist research investigates motivations for pursuing platform work and the rationalization of platform work within prosumer capitalism. This research is informed by the lived experiences of 71 participants performing 23 types of platform work to offer a more holistic view of this sector. The results were analyzed using social action theory and conspicuous prosumption. The participants discussed a range of motivations, challenges, working patterns, and perspectives on platform work. This study argues that participants are rational social actors who make decisions to work shaped by conspicuous prosumption: the spectacle of excess spending and gratuitous working. Their decisions to pursue platform work are guided by their goals for consumption and meaningful production. More legal protections are needed to protect vulnerable platform workers who experience wage theft and dangerous working conditions. Moreover, participants work more hours than the average Canadian by taking on multiple jobs. Most take on added work as a personal choice but some are forced to do so out of financial necessity. Some reported a pessimistic outlook regarding the future of work in Canada. While participants enjoyed the autonomy, flexibility, and benefits of multiple jobholding in the context of the platform economy; they valued stable, fulltime, and salaried conventional employment.

2. *Tauhid Hossain Khan, University of Waterloo; Ishrat Sultana, North South University*

Non-presenting authors: Suraiya Akter Akter, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh; Habiba Jahan Bithi, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh.; Ferdous Hasan Badhon, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

What's up, gig workers? A situational analysis of challenges and opportunities of gig workers in Bangladesh

Today's labor market is incredibly different, encountering a 'paradigm shift' from manufacturing/managerial capitalism, full-time and secured, to entrepreneurial/neoliberal capitalism and precarious working arrangements, played out due to globalization, dramatic technological advances, and the information revolution. Hence, companies are conducting their entire core business using merely different digital platforms, resulting in the emergence of gig workers worldwide. For instance, global gig workers are anticipated to increase from 43 million in 2018 to 78 million in 2023. This trend undermines the old employment structures that provided secure, lifetime jobs with predictable advancement and stable pay. Bangladesh is roaring substantially with its socio-economic indices, comprising formal and informal sectors. According to Asian Development Bank (2012), informal employment in Bangladesh is estimated at around 89% of the total number of jobs in the labor market. In addition, over the last few years, Bangladesh has experienced rapid growth in the ICT sector. Of the more than 66 million Internet users (with an Internet penetration rate of 41%), nearly 96% are on mobile, and 10 million use smartphones. So, Bangladesh is the fertile land for gig workers, entailing around 1,600 team-based freelancing firms, and 400,000 drivers are registered under ride-sharing companies (e.g., Uber). Unlike advanced economies, the Global South is hardly attentive to protecting these gig workers better because of the thin knowledge about their status of them (yet to be recognized in BD). Given this backdrop, using available public documents, this research will conduct a situational analysis to identify who gig workers are, their prospects, opportunities, and challenges, whether the existing employment standards can protect them, and what Bangladesh to do. Since Bangladesh has several international commitments ahead to meet the UN's SDGs, and face the fourth industrial revolution, if these gig workers are included in the formal labor sector, then the economic growth of Bangladesh will be accelerated. Accordingly, the findings of this study would provide food for thought to the government, policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners.

3. *Philip Badawy, University of Alberta*

Blurred Lines in the Work-Family Interface? Contingencies in the Link Between Role Blurring and Work-to-Family Conflict

The ways that workers navigate and configure the boundaries between their work and nonwork life reflect a key part in their pursuit of work-life balance. While research has examined the impact of role blurring on work-to-family conflict, the empirical evidence is mixed. The present study seeks to advance research on this puzzle by drawing on five waves of panel data from the Canadian Work, Stress, and Health Study (2011-2019). I use fixed effects regression techniques to analyze the relationship between role blurring and work-to-family conflict, while also examining how a variety of job demands and resources function as contingencies. Despite the

possibility that role blurring might help workers avoid conflict between their work and family roles, my findings indicate that role blurring increases work-to-family conflict. Moreover, I find that the consequences of role blurring are amplified by job pressure, while it is attenuated by schedule control, job autonomy, challenging work, and workers who transition to working mainly from home. My results speak to core ideas in border and boundary theories and the job demands-resources model.

4. Erika McDonald, York University; Erica Thomson, McMaster University
Occupational Mobility in the Class of '73

Utilizing data from a longitudinal study on the Class of '73 this paper seeks to quantify and describe the pattern of career progression over the life course for our participants. It links occupational mobility to family socioeconomic status to determine the influence that family background has on career. This dataset presents a rare opportunity to analyze this change over almost the entire life course for a cohort of individuals, from high school into the age of retirement, allowing us to link together patterns of inter and intra-generational mobility. We employ growth curve models of occupational status (measured as Blisshen scores) as a function of time as well as individual characteristics. The independent variables included in our analysis take two forms. One is time invariant covariates (TICs), which represent background characteristics. The second are time variant covariates (TVCs) which capture the effects of life events and choices on occupational status and measure the effects of variables that may function as intervening influences on inter-generational mobility, either compounding existing inequalities or allowing individuals to overcome early disadvantages. Our results suggest that those from higher socio-economic backgrounds do have an advantage while the rest of our sample appears highly mobile, except for those that come from a rural area. There are also clear gender differences in the overall pattern of growth, but also in the effects of some key variables, like father's education. In particular, the mechanism through which status is transferred between generations differs for men and women. It appears that resources (family income) matter for women, while father's education plays a particularly important role for men.

[Biodiversity and Society I: Theorizing the Sociology of Biodiversity](#)

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV2A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Biodiversity decline and mass extinction have increasingly occupied the attention of governments, organizations, and scholars. The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, for example, has published reports profiled in major media outlets demonstrating that one million species are currently at risk of extinction. Biodiversity decline is

a deeply social process—many central biodiversity issues such as extinction and habitat loss gain or lose the attention of governments and publics via social processes and relations. Sociologists have begun to theorize the sociology of biodiversity, and this session aims to further the discussion of this subfield. How sociologists in the sociology of biodiversity can most effectively relate to objectivist claims of natural science, how mobility and transportation systems relate to biodiversity decline and restoration, the relative neglect of biodiversity in relation to climate change, and the politics of rewilding will be some of the topics covered in the session. Overall, the session will provide an overview of the social processes and relations that matter in biodiversity decline, protection, and restoration to further the aim of conceptualizing the sociology of biodiversity.

Organizer and Chair: Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Nicholas Scott, Simon Fraser University*

Can a new sociology of biodiversity contest the car?

One of the most wicked blindspots in contemporary Canadian sociology and environmental policy is the car, or rather the hegemonic “system of automobility” (Urry 2004)—the material, political and cultural infrastructures for motor vehicle driving whose growth dwarfs those of transit and active travel. Part of the reason is how ‘environmental problems’ in Canada are narrowly configured as ‘climate problems’ with a profitable, technical fix: reduce GHGs, electrify everything. Fossil fuels are increasingly problematized, yet the idea of flourishing without private automobiles sits almost entirely outside of Canada’s ‘Overton window’ of political imaginability. In this paper, I argue a new ‘sociology of biodiversity’ carries enormous potential and responsibility to at once 1) expand Canada’s grasp of the ‘triple ecological crisis’ we face that includes climate change but also habitat loss and genocide of other-than-human persons, and 2) smash open Canada’s Overton window to imagine the good life beyond the Ford F-150 Lightning. The paper builds on the emerging “sociology of biodiversity loss” (Besek and York 2019) which, echoing Latour (1998), holds up the historical, relational and interscalar complexity of biodiversity problems as key reasons for their obscurity compared to the uncomplicated, global logic of GHG problems. What this sociology needs next, I contend, is sustained analysis of 1) the competing ways in which biodiversity and more-than-human habitats advance the common good, and 2) the moral worth of individual other-than-human persons. My recent research touches on each of these phenomena, and my future projects will, too. Thus, this paper collates and combines relevant pieces in previous works—on “de-roading” (Scott 2021a), “interspecies mobility justice” (Scott 2020a; 2021b) and “ecological mobilities” (Scott 2020b)—with preliminary work on decolonizing active travel and multispecies democracy. Cases in the paper include: invasive species and colonialism, monetizing environmental services, and extending rights to cats, dogs, and nature.

2. *Kim Burnett, St. Francis Xavier University; Nathalie Gatti, St. Francis Xavier University*

People and planet v. profits and power? Whose interests are served by soil carbon sequestration policies?

While both climate change and biodiversity loss are known to be interdependent and synergistic ecological crises, this relationship is rarely recognized by major political and institutional efforts to address climate change. This oversight risks both veiling and exacerbating the ongoing Sixth Extinction of the Anthropocene. To that end, this paper considers the relationship between biodiversity enhancement and soil carbon sequestration, and how the former is factored within the latter, with an examination of the United States of America's recent Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). The policy, passed into law in 2022, includes provisions to transfer billions of dollars to farmers who are sequestering carbon in soil, grasslands, and other farm land systems. The paper establishes the planetary impacts from a biodiversity perspective of soil carbon sequestration through a review of the scientific and broader academic literature. It then reviews how these impacts are, and are not, considered in the funding for soil carbon sequestration in the IRA. Finally, it compares both the academic literature and the IRA policy to a database of over 1200 public comments submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture in response to this policy proposal. This comparison establishes how the existing literature is reflected in comments from different stakeholders, disaggregated and coded as individuals, organizations, corporations and government agencies. This allows us to identify how these different voices are aligned with the literature, which voices are most reflected in the policy, and ultimately reviews the extent to which the policy benefits biodiversity enhancement overall. While this paper cannot trace whether specific voices shaped the policy, it does generate an understanding of whether certain, and powerful, interests are better represented by this policy than others, and the extent to which those interests are aligned with enhancing biodiversity alongside carbon soil sequestration in the United States.

3. *Nicolas Petel-Rochette, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Dances Without Wolves: Hatred of Predators and Cosmopolitics in Northern Spain

This paper's aim is to problematize recent polemics around wolf protection policies in Spain. In 2021, wolves were included in Spain's list of species under special protection. Concretely, this measure meant a total prohibition of killing wolves whatsoever, even in case of "cattle protection" situations. Unsurprisingly, hunting lobbies and agriculture unions, seconded by radical right parties, opposed the change in legislation. During an ethnographic fieldwork in Northern Spain (Asturias), I was struck to see how mainstream anti-wolf sentiments and politics currently are, and how normalized and popular claims to kill them again go way beyond rural worlds. In recent years, the Spanish far right, following their counterparts' strategies in other countries (Kolvræ, 2019), have instrumentalized a lasting anti-wolf cultural heritage in order to delegitimize rewilding and biodiversity conservation strategies. Yet, the "wolf problem" in Spain seems to exceed any right/left political divide. When it comes to biodiversity protection and restoration, it looks as if no one is able to think "ecologically" (Morton, 2012), that is, to contemplate global problems such as climate change and biodiversity erosion taking an unavoidable interconnectedness with all beings, human and non-human, as a ground. In this paper, I will argue that separating wolves from the rest of "nature" and marking them as a harmful species belongs to a certain political ecology that needs to be rethought and explored carefully. I will suggest that environmental sociological analysis might be a heuristically fruitful tool to observe empirical scalability of cultural adherence to what I refer to as "anthropocentric

cosmopolitics” (Stengers, 2010). What can the presence of wolves tell us about the hegemonic vision that runs through the processes of social (un)acceptance of biodiversity protection policies? This paper’s hypothesis is that understanding the cultural dynamics that underlie social reluctance to predators’ protection is crucial to improve biodiversity restoration.

Emotions and Social Change II: How Emotions Can Divide or Mobilize

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

This conference session will examine the diverse and complex role of emotions in politics, identity formation, and social inequalities. Papers will discuss the relationship between nationalism, modernization, and political emotions in China, and how affect is utilized by right-wing populist institutions and individuals to foster fractures and reinforce boundaries. Additionally, the session will explore the emotional landscape of incels and the impact of toxic masculinity on men’s emotional experiences. Finally, the session will investigate the use of screaming by white women as a form of emotional expression and its potential impact on social justice movements.

Organizers: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto; Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto
Chair: Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Tristan Nkoghe, University of British Columbia*

The emotional landscape of incels

The thought processes and the radicalization of incels (i.e., involuntary celibates) are intimately connected to the overarching emotional landscapes they find themselves in. Incels’ pessimistic outlook on both life and their own person indicate that their misogyny is primarily rooted in their contradictory understanding of biological determinism. The emotional inconsistencies within online incel communities complicate the previously unidimensional understanding of incels’ ideas about relationships and love. Analyzing seventy-eight comments from a thread on an incel forum, I bring to light the fundamental contradictions of their conceptualization of relationships and how it stems from incoherent approaches to their emotions. My research shows that the way incels make sense of their relationships, and the lack thereof, is a result of an emotional landscape that is contradictory in nature. By utilizing biological determinism as a cultural anchor for incels, I show that inconsistencies within online incel communities are producing new understandings of relationships and emotions, where both are seen as negative and futile to

pursue and consider. More broadly, I generate new theoretical insights into the study of an online community of incels by focusing on their complicated and contradictory emotional landscape.

2. *Amanda Watson, Simon Fraser University*

White Women Screaming

In January 2021, the New York Times published its interactive series the Primal Scream. The webpage opens in a flood of red as white text brings the unspeakable into view. “I’m so sick of my goddamn children.” “The pandemic has made me realize that maybe I’m not cut out to be a mother.” Haunting screams (if you dare enable the audio) and statistics on women’s unemployment couch essays on the mental health crisis of mothers in the United States. This paper complicates the reputation of rage as fuel for social movement, particularly as anger and rage are experienced, expressed, and received unevenly as communities grieve. Black and Indigenous feminist sociological work on public anger makes clear that while white women’s tears and screams are absorbed into their roles as moral gatekeepers, for Black and Indigenous women and other women of colour, it is not always safe to get mad. And yet, recent work on rage by philosopher Myesha Cherry (The Case for Rage) calls for (Audre) Lordean righteous rage in the fight against systemic racial injustice. In framing a new constellation of screaming as a particularly individualized expression stemming from Eurocentric therapeutics, this theoretical essay, drawing on textual analysis and autoethnographic methods, traces the racialized and gendered contours of pandemic-era maternal rage to question its reception and potential: who can be mobilized for what?

Gender I: Global Perspectives

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS7A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: Hybrid

This is an open session on gender. It invited paper that make theoretical and/or empirical contributions to the sociological study of gender.

Organizers and Chairs: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Presentations

1. *Reyhaneh Javadi, University of Alberta*

Legalized Discrimination Against Women in Iran: Analyzing the Onset of Gender Exclusion in the Iranian Constitutional Revolution (1906-1911)

In the midst of yet another political uprising in Iran, where women fight and resist in the streets, through their outfits, their bodies, their presences, and their beings, in the name of 'Zan, Zendegi, Azadi' (Women, Life, Liberty), this paper turns to the roots of the legal exclusion of Iranian women which date back to Constitutional Revolution of 1905-1911. In this paper, I analyze the early competition of the players of the Iranian Constitutional Revolutionary movement (1906-1911) for the monopoly of rights in determining the Constitution and its effect on the legal and structural discrimination against women and religious minorities in the judicial system in Iran. Accordingly, I ask, "how did the power struggle and the interactions of players in the Constitutional Revolution result in the exclusion of women from the constitution?" Applying Bourdieu's theory of juridical field (1987), I elaborate on the role of the revolutionaries' demand for the House of Justice –as their most significant claim– in the formation of a constitution with Islamic characteristics which excludes women. Reviewing the writings of intellectuals, the parliamentary debates, and the text of the Constitution (1906;1907), I argue that after the proclamation of the Constitution, the competition between the intellectuals and a group of high-ranked religious figures for defining the supplementary fundamental law resulted in neglecting the promise of the House of Justice. I contend that by instrumentally using the language of Sharia to promote constitutional and modernist ideas, the secular intellectuals paved the way for the final dominance of religious figures in the judicial field. As a result of this power struggle, the modern juridical field became highly dependent on and intertwined with Sharia. Thus, despite the early promises of the revolution, the continuous ongoing process of "legalizing" exclusion emerged in which the fundamental rights of women were neglected.

2. *Seyed Alireza Seyed Mohseni, University of Windsor*
Iranian women's movement in contemporary history

Iranian women created a turning point in the contemporary history of Iran. Iranian women did not accept the traditional view and they considered such a view as a source of their subordination. Civil disobedience was chosen by Iranian women as a manner of protest against what Islamic state forced them to do. Increasing number of female students in Iranian universities indicates such a civil disobedience against the policy of the government that asked women to be active in their homes rather their society. Finally, the critiques of women against the government led Iranian people into a national protest that aims to overthrow the dictator Islamic regime. In my essay, by considering three important historical moments in contemporary Iran, that is Qajar dynasty, Pahlavi dynasty and Islamic state, I try to expose how Iranian women could stand for their rights and at the end, their movement shaped a significant protest in order to overthrow the Islamic state ruling the country dictatorially. My research is bibliographic research. In my work, I do my best to look at the historical books in a novel view. Through the lines of historical books, I would try to follow the foot prints of women's attempts in the history of Iran, that has not seen by many researchers. As a regular attitude, the Iranian historical books have been read as he deeds of kings or rulers and the consequences of their decisions. However, I try to elaborate this assumption that it is society and, in this case women, that compel the rulers to act in a specific way, that is the will of the society shapes the decisions and orders of the rulers.

3. *Ramy Habib, Simon Fraser University*

Unpacking the Discourse on Men and Gender Equality: Towards Effective Engagement

The topic of men and boys' role in gender equality has gained prominence in the global arena since its first appearance at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women. However, despite a surge in scholarship and global initiatives aimed at engaging men in gender development over the past twenty-five years, significant challenges persist, including inconsistent practices among "male involvement" practitioners, uncertainty about what exactly is the role of men in gender equality, and an overwhelming tendency towards depoliticised, domesticated approaches. This paper traces these problems back to international policy discourses that established men engagement as a legitimate domain of intervention for gender development actors in the first place. Considering relevant global policy documents, along with materials related to their production and publicization, as evidence of the mechanisms through which the international development community discursively constructed masculinity as an object of intervention, I show that the limitations of men engagement in gender equality work are closely linked to the particular articulation of "men" within gender development discourse. The theoretical models of masculinity underlying the policymaking process and the 'rules' of development discourse can only produce contradictory and individualizing strategies for men engagement. Towards the end of this paper, I argue that the efficacy of men engagement programs will not be achieved until the 'universal', expert-driven conceptions of development are replaced by ones that prioritize local knowledges and historical and cultural contexts.

[Gender, Work and Caregiving during the pandemic](#)

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

The COVID-19 pandemic shaped the experiences of those providing caregiving and care work for young children or aging adults and intensified gendered, racial, and social class inequities. This session features papers that examine caregiving and care work experiences during the pandemic, analyze inequities in caregiving and care work, underline the disconnection between caregiving and the organization of work, or highlight factors and policies that contribute to what Hochschild (1995) called the "care deficit".

Organizer: Rania Tfaily, Carleton University

Chair: Andrea Doucet, Brock University

Presentations

1. *Crystal Montoya-Gajadhar, University of Saskatchewan*

Borderline care and politics: The everyday experiences of working mothers in border communities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Many working mothers experienced new challenges and tensions between paid work and unpaid care responsibilities throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. These challenges and tensions increased as working mothers navigated ever-shifting pandemic recommendations from government, work, and institutions, leaving them with precarious work and care-based options. Institutional supports became unreliable, interrupted, or removed. This research explores how working mothers experienced participation in the labour force during the pandemic through changing supports of the institutional systems of schools and childcare. Employing institutional ethnography (IE), the research begins with a working mother's standpoint during the pandemic. Analysis for this research draws from media, textual, and interview data to investigate the problems mothers faced to coordinate their everyday experiences throughout the pandemic. Textual data analysis draws out 'ruling relations' embedded in Acts and provisional policies implemented across layers of institutions during the pandemic. Interview analysis of twelve participants from Ottawa-Gatineau and Windsor-Detroit is included to orient lived experiences relative to textual and media analysis. The analysis demonstrates that mothers who live in cross-border communities have experienced an increased complexity with multiple recommendations and restrictions that are overlapping and asymmetrical in their application and everyday coordination. These research findings aim to inform policymakers how the provisional pandemic policy designs have impacted and excluded various populations and what those impacts may imply for women's (specifically mothers) equitable labour force participation. Although negotiating paid work while performing caring labour is not relevant to all women, the problems for working mothers are especially acute at this historical moment and have social and economic outcomes that stretch beyond the most directly affected population.

2. *Andrea DeKeseredy, University of Alberta*

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Graduate Student Mothers

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated gendered patterns of inequality, with women experiencing higher rates of employment disruption. For mothers, the closure of schools and childcare facilities placed them in precarious positions with many being forced to leave their jobs to provide care. Mothers in academia struggled throughout the initial outbreak of the virus, decreasing their academic productivity amongst the ongoing uncertainty. While some graduate student mothers experienced the pandemic in similar ways as faculty, others found changes prompted by the pandemic helped them achieve their academic goals. This paper argues that despite the negative impact COVID-19 has had on mothers, the pandemic may have led to greater accessibility for mothers in graduate school. Moving forward, we can learn from the experiences of student mothers and apply what was beneficial to them during the pandemic in more permanent ways. Applying these strategies may help decrease inequality amongst caregivers in graduate school and academia.

3. *Arlana Vadnais, University of Manitoba; Tracey Peter, University of Manitoba*

Doing Gender and the Second Shift in the New Normal: The Impact of Caregiving During Covid on Female NSE Faculty Emotional Exhaustion and the Protective Factor of Collegiality and Inclusion

From the beginning of women's entry into the paid workforce, there has been a noted gender disparity in regard to the caregiving of children and elders in their personal lives, as well as to caregiving duties within their professional roles. While there have been some advances, the 'second shift' remains a burden borne largely by women, and the majority of workplace policies and cultures favor the 'ideal worker' (male, unencumbered by child- or elder-care responsibilities). This presents significant and continuing barriers to female caregivers' professional success and overall wellbeing. The COVID-19 pandemic both highlighted and increased this disparity, with women continuing to bear majority of the increased caregiving burden as schools and daycares shut down and eldercare facilities changed their visiting and support practices. This study interprets results from the Canadian Natural Sciences and Engineering (NSE) Faculty Workplace Climate Survey, conducted between June and July 2021, and focuses on the impact on emotional exhaustion of the increased caregiving burden during COVID on female academics in NSE fields from nine Ontario universities. In these highly masculinized work environments, and with the increased caregiving burden brought on by the pandemic, female academics continue to experience the 'second shift' as both a stressor and a barrier to professional advancement. Additionally, they are often tasked with a significant portion of the student caregiving load, which also increased during the pandemic. As a result, women were more likely to experience emotional exhaustion even when racialized identity and marital and family status were considered. While gender and having children under the age of 18 were found to be risk factors for emotional exhaustion, a positive experience of collegiality and inclusion were significant protective factors, pointing to important implications for post-secondary leaders as they seek to retain and support the success and wellbeing of female NSE academics.

4. *Michelle Maroto, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting authors: Andrea DeKeseredy, University of Alberta; Amy Kaler, University of Alberta

Parenting Sick Children Through the "Tripledemic"

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected those with caregiving responsibilities, especially parents of young children who have struggled to maintain their professional responsibilities under precarious childcare access. These effects were readily apparent early in the pandemic when schools and day cares closed, and parents, particularly mothers, were left to balance work and childcare demands. Although unnoticed by many, these effects have continued into the present. In the fall of 2022, the lifting of pandemic-related restrictions combined with the immune-system effects of previous COVID-19 infections brought an unprecedented amount of children's illness. Although parents continue to be affected by the combined circulation of RSV, influenza, and COVID-19, dubbed by many as the "tripledeemic," fewer COVID-19 supports like financial aid and flexible work arrangements are available. What has this meant for caregivers? Using a mixed-methods approach that incorporates survey research and interviews, this project

captures the on-going effects of the "tripledemic" on caregivers. Specifically, we explore the consequences for work, school, and family life and how these vary by gender and marital status using data from the January 2023 Alberta Viewpoint Survey and from a series of 40 semi-structured interviews with caregivers. Our project contributes to understandings of inequality within work-family conflict and capture the emergence of new norms concerning parenting and parents' obligations, tied to heightened consciousness about respiratory infections.

Mental Health and Social Context

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: In-person

This session focuses on the impact of social context on mental health outcomes. We define social context broadly, ranging from financial and economic context to neighbourhood residence, country of origin, workplaces, or social and demographic contexts including institutions of family, gender, race, and ethnicity. The papers in this session will emphasize patterns of differential vulnerability by individuals' social position within those contexts, including age and socioeconomic status, for example.

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations

1. *Melissa Milkie, University of Toronto; Laila Omar, University of Toronto; Michael Bator, University of Toronto; Casey Scheibling, University of Toronto; Sydney Patterson, University of Toronto; Amanda Deeley, University of Toronto*

Culling, Enriching, and Re-Activating Ties to Protect Mental Health: Young Adults' Strategic Re-Networking during Severe COVID-19 Stressors

Spending time with significant others, and with experientially similar others, is a key part of emotional health and a protection against stressors. A unique situation, the COVID-19 crisis, created risks to mental health through severing and upending social ties. Lockdowns shifted with whom people could spend time, what activities they could engage in, and what mode they were able to connect in, threatening ties' strength in supporting mental health. In this study, we extend Thoits (2011) work on the forms and functions of social ties, particularly significant and similar others, for mental health. Using in-depth interview data from 50 young adults aged 16-24 in a second severe lockdown in Canada during winter and spring 2021, we assess youths' narratives

regarding the dramatic shock to network ties. Alongside demanding stressors taxing young adults, the vast majority describe strategic re-networking in attempting to protect mental health. They 1) intentionally culled networks to strengthen key relationships with significant others and dropped peripheral others; 2) opened to an enriching of existing ties with significant others who also became “similar” others through the shared problem of the pandemic; and 3) re-activated dormant ties and sometimes created new ones, benefitting from how ties became “similar others” as well. Cut ties that became more distant were described as temporarily suspended or unnecessary to maintain. The vast majority of these young adults reported that maintained relationships improved. Overall, young adults’ narratives illuminate agentic re-networking and social resilience to protect mental health in a very challenging time. The study has implications for conceptualizing the place of social ties for mental health under complex and challenging social contexts. Moreover, in a world of new technologies to manipulate social networks, the research suggests examining dimensions of control, emotion, and mode, for future work on social ties and mental health.

2. *Loa Gordon, McMaster University*

The Bubble-bath-ification of Self-Care: Problematizing Rest in Self-Directed Mental Health Care Promotion

Self-care movements were born out of activistic need for “self-preservation” among marginalized groups encountering systemic barriers to well-being. Emergent conversations recognize that while self-directed care can be a “tactic for survival” among the most vulnerable, processes of commodification and pressures of neoliberalization can divorce self-care from its radical roots. While self-directed configurations of care are increasingly prevalent in mental health promotion and programming, the “responsibilization” of people as simultaneous providers and recipients of their own care has yet to be adequately investigated as a lived experience among self-care’s practitioners. Drawing from cross-provincial fieldwork at mental health events across Canada, I investigate the emergence of Rest as a key discourse in institutional settings where encouragements to take breaks and incentives to be idle are permeative. This paper contends with the type of subjectivities that are created when self-care divests itself from activeness to an ethos of inactivity in the name of psychological well-being. Data involves fieldwork, interviews, and archival analysis in conversation with students from several Canadian universities, the stakeholders and staff of their Student Wellness Services, and representatives from national community mental health organizations. Findings reveal that practitioners of self-care desire purposeful activity, which conflicts with institutional invitations to Rest – invitations that can rarely be actualized due to superseding demands of productivity. Outlining provocations with theoretical and clinical relevance, this paper reckons with the problematics of discouraging doing as a mode of healing when undoing structures of inequity is a primary health goal among young Canadians.

3. *Alyssa Gerhardt, Dalhousie University*

The Non-Financial Costs of Personal Debt: Mental Health, Time Horizons and the Social Isolation of Debtors

Debt is becoming a ubiquitous feature of economy and society in the 21st century, meaning for a growing population it is a feature of everyday life. Reasons for taking on debt may vary considerably for individuals and households, and while living in debt is an increasingly common experience, it is likely not felt nor experienced in the same way for everyone. Sociological inquiries around personal debt are still lacking, particularly in a Canadian context, which is currently experiencing record-high inflation and a cost-of-living crisis. One place people turn when their incomes fall short of their expenses is personal credit and debt. Yet less is known about the social costs of debt, and how it affects other elements of wellbeing. This research brings a sociological focus to the study of debt through findings from thirty-six interviews with debtors in Nova Scotia, Canada. This paper discusses the non-financial costs of personal debt, including mental health, social isolation, and how people conceptualize their identities, worth and futures when living with debt. The paper also presents findings on the intersections of personal debt with mental illness.

4. *Jalal Uddin, Dalhousie University*

Non-presenting authors: Helal Uddin, Karolinska Institutet; Lutfun Nahar Lata, The University of Melbourne; Gargya Malla, University of Alabama at Birmingham; Elizabeth Baker, Department of Sociology, University of Alabama at Birmingham; D. Leann Long, Department of Biostatistics, University of Alabama at Birmingham; Susan Kirkland, Department of Community Health and Epidemiology, Dalhousie University

Adverse Childhood Experience and Children's Mental Health Outcomes: Cumulative, Separate, and Simultaneous Risk Approaches

Deleterious effect of adverse childhood experience (ACE) on physical and mental health is well-documented. A cumulative ACE scoring approach is often used, ignoring the differential impact of individual ACE items. We evaluated ACEs' associations with children's mental health outcomes using separate ACE items, simultaneous presence of ACE, and cumulative risk of ACE approaches. Data came from the population-based cross-sectional 2017-2020 National Survey of Children's Health. The analysis included 100,466 children aged 3-17 years. The main exposures were nine ACE items assessing children's lifetime experience of economic hardship, household dysfunctions, unfair treatment due to race-ethnicity, and neighborhood violence. Three outcomes included parent-reported children's current diagnosis of depression, anxiety, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Of the sample, 51.2% were boys and 51.3% were non-Hispanic white children. About 8.4% were diagnosed with anxiety, 3.5% with depression, and 8.7% with ADHD. Overall, the cumulative ACE score's association was larger in magnitude for anxiety and depression than those with ADHD. We observed differential associations of individual ACE items with outcomes. In individual risk models, exposure to interpersonal violence and family member mental health and drug/alcohol problems showed larger associations than other ACE items. When all ACE items were added simultaneously into the regression model, associations were either smaller or null, demonstrating the interconnectedness of many of the ACEs examined here. Socioeconomic hardship remained a significant predictor of child mental health across the three outcomes and remained significant after adjusting for other ACEs. Additionally, ACE related to familial instability appears to be very predictive for depression and ADHD, while having a family member with mental illness is especially important to anxiety. Not all ACE items confer similar

risks for mental health in childhood. Addressing the mental stress brought on by experiencing socioeconomic hardships will likely result in the greatest improvement in child mental health.

5. *Iqbal Chowdhury, Dalhousie University*

What Accounts for the Mental Health of People Living in Atlantic Canada?

This paper analyzes the factors that influence to the mental health of people living in Atlantic Canada. The publicly used data from the Canadian Community Health Survey 2017-18 have been used in this study. Mood disorders (MD) and anxiety disorders (AD) have been considered to measure mental health. Results reveal that immigration category, sex, and yearly household income are significantly associated with the mental health of people in this area. Compared to the Canadian-born population, immigrants; compared to females, males; and compared to lower income holders, higher income holders appear to have better mental health. However, the relationship between marital status is found to be insignificant. For all other socioeconomic and demographic variables, the results differ based on the measure of mental health used. For example, compared to whites, visible minorities tend to have a higher level of AD, while MD appears to be insignificant. For Age, compared to youths (12-24 years old), people from all other age groups tend to have a higher level of MD, but only the senior category appears to be insignificant. AD is insignificant with age. The study also reveals that for AD the educational qualification is insignificant while for MD, compared to people with lower educational qualification, those with educational qualifications of secondary and some post-secondary levels tends to have poorer mental health, while the post-secondary and higher-level educational qualification category appears to be insignificant for MD. The paper suggests considering the complexity of the relationship between the socioeconomic status and mental health of people living in Atlantic Canada.

[Reckoning Migration Studies: Colonialism, Racialization and Migration](#)

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM7

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This session provides a forum to discuss the process of migration under the lens of colonialism. Although there is no dearth of literature on migration, the current literature heavily emphasizes individualistic and a-historical economic explanations of migration. This myopic approach has left the critical inquiry on the relationship between migration, racialization, and colonialism out in migration studies. The main aim of this session is then to explore the relationship between colonialism, migration and racialization to understand here and now.

Organizer and Chair: Esra Ari, Mount Royal University

Presentations

1. *Brianna Garneau, York University*

The Racialized Violence of the Carceral State: The Impacts of Immigration Detention and Deportation as Experienced by Families in Canada

Canadian immigration detention is used to control migration and to facilitate the removal, deportation and exclusion of unwanted and illegalized migrants. While the Canadian government has advanced efforts to create alternatives to immigration detention, it is also building new detention centers, maintaining the use of provincial prisons, and continuing to sanction migrants to indefinite detention. These practices, as outlined in a rare joint report by Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, inflict serious human rights violations and have devastating impacts on the physical and mental health of detainees and their families, both during and after their incarceration. Given the erasure of considerations of race, and (settler)colonialism in the securitization of migration literature, I am particularly devoted to understanding how crimmigration processes are predicated on the racialization and gendering of certain immigrants, so that Black and Brown migrants, families and communities are increasingly surveilled, imprisoned, deported and otherwise subjected to forcible displacement at the hands of the Canadian state. This working paper theoretically and methodologically considers how we might explore the link between the macro-spaces of the nation to the micro-spaces of the home by empirically investigating the symbiotic harms of immigration detention and deportation as experienced by families in Canada. Arguably, these processes contribute to what Anthony Richmond has called the “global apartheid” -- a trend towards a racialized world, segregated geographically in ways that immobilize people from the Global South and exacerbates their position among the overpoliced and overimprisoned in the global North. My aim is to demonstrate that a study of migration is necessarily a study of carcerality.

2. *Genevieve Minville, York university*

Non-presenting author: Yvonne Su, York University

Fire and Floods in Our Own Backyard: Examining Climate Change Displacement and Internal Migration in Canada

Within Canada, climate displacement manifests in various ways in the face of recurrent sudden events such as floods and wildfires yet the topic has received very little scholarly attention in the country. While some are forced to move either permanently or temporarily, others choose to move to safer areas to mitigate future hazard risks. Whether we talk about evacuation, displacement, relocation, planned retreat, migration, or even the symbolic use of the term “refugee,” all these cases refer to human mobility induced by climate change, a phenomenon that an increasing number of people face. This paper discusses the various factors influencing climate-induced displacement in Canada through a literature review of scientific articles and studies, as well as news articles and various reports. It also reflects on the continuum between forced and choice while acknowledging that some people do not have the possibility of moving. Importantly, this paper also reflects on the consequences of colonialism by highlighting how climate change, and by extension, climate displacement, disproportionately impacts indigenous communities. Finally, it discusses some solutions and recommendations, including the need for more research on the subject and proactive measures.

Social Theory II

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session invites research that addresses issues in social and sociological theory, broadly defined.

Organizer and Chair: Jeffrey Stepnisky, MacEwan University

Presentations

1. *Matty Peters, York University*

The Thingification of Humanity: Secularity and Anti-Capitalist Struggle

Weber's work on the Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism is well known and outlines the relationship between a specific form of Christianity and Capitalism, while Althusser discusses organized Religion as an Ideological State Apparatus, and it is these works (along with others) which begins to outline a firm case for secularization. However, Bataille's work in *The Accursed Share* outlines the relationship between Calvinism and anti-Capitalist collective non-productive expenditures, and Hobbes describes religion as the primary tool for the sovereign to maintain homogeneity among the people so that it may install laws which benefit the people unbarred. Finally, while Badiou discusses Christianity as a pseudo-truth procedure, his work maintains clear similarities with the structure of religion in the faithful fidelity and the aura of encountering the void. This conference presentation will be the exploration of a new question which has arisen out of my recent works regarding violence, oppression, and morality. Following this I will explore new strategies of revolution through primarily religious means. The question, "does religion offer the most consistent and quickest method to elevate a subjectivity from its subordination to things, remove people from a state of interests, allow infinite determinations, and offer a means to maintain an equilibrium within a power structure?" And, if so, "does it offer methods of revolution ignored through purely secular philosophy?" Acting as an auto-ethnography of my own relationship with organized religion, I will explore religion's relationship with capitalism, the expenditure, interests, and the anti-capitalist capacity of religion. Perhaps at one time secularization contained a revolutionary capacity, but does religion offer a connection to infinite determination within the situation which may act as a line of flight with which millions of people already maintain a faithful fidelity?

2. *Shawn Wong, Nanyang Technological University*

Graeber's extension of Mauss' *The Gift* to the study of International Relations

Drawing from Durkheim's comparison of societal progress as based on the increasing division of labor to organ complexity in organism, existing work has examined how the practice of gift-giving between members of a society as described in Mauss *The Gift*, may be extended to the study of International Relations (IR). Gift-giving in international society is not expected to be motivated by pure altruism, but by self-interested motives, such as to establish friendly relations with another state. While the theme of reciprocity (of gifts) recurs in *The Gift*, Graeber suggested that reciprocity is emphasized only in one (exchange) of the three motivations governing gift-giving (communism, exchange and hierarchy). This paper seeks to adopt a similar approach in discussing how Graeber's motivations of gift-giving can be extended to the study of IR, while being cognizant that these motivations do not occur in tandem and frequently coexist.

3. *Mario Marotta, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)*

The monopoly of symbolic violence and the reproduction of logical conformity

The objective of this communication is to show that Bourdieu's conception of the State as a "field of fields" should not be taken as a generic form of statism but rather as a reinterpretation of the Durkheimian problem of "logical conformity". According to Durkheim, social order is not only grounded in a shared set of moral values and rules (moral conformity) but, in an even more fundamental sense, in a shared set of cognitive and logical categories that shape the way social actors understand the world and each other (logical conformity). In his early work, Bourdieu (1971, 1977) is quite critical of the irenic character of Durkheim's theory and insists on the role of social conflict in the establishment of logical conformity. His concept of habitus even extends this concept beyond the mere categories of thought towards an embodiment of behaviors mediated by various forms of social interaction. The most important of these forms of interaction is education, which plays a fundamental role in the transmission and reproduction of logical conformity. According to Bourdieu and Passeron (1970) education achieves its goals by wielding what they call "symbolic violence", that is the power to impose a certain set of categories and behaviors on someone. When Bourdieu (2012) later claims that the State is defined by the "monopoly of symbolic violence" he is identifying the modern State as the institution that takes upon itself the role of defining and reproducing logical conformity in a given society. In this sense, the "field of fields" is not an all-encompassing institution which identifies and controls every aspect of society (what Luhmann would call an "organization of society") but rather an institution constantly attempting to neutralize social conflict and conflict between fields by adjusting and redefining the logical framework of social disputes.

[Sociology and the Pandemic](#)

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: OMN1C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session invited papers that afforded possibilities of understanding how the discipline of Sociology can provide ways of understanding the multiple implications of the pandemic. Presenters sociologically analyse themes of resilience, the anti-Covid rhetoric, the effect on class hierarchy.

Chair: Cindy Sinclair, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Jen Wrye, North Island College

Gardening is an Act of Hope: Resilience Gardening During COVID-19

Peoples interest and participation in food growing activities has increased considerably since the start of the pandemic. Garden centres, farmers, nurseries and other related businesses have reported high demand, quick sell outs, and even supply shortages, while food security organizations nation-wide supported many new to food growing activities. This research considers the motivations and experiences of people who started growing food or significantly increased what they produced (e.g. shifting from herbs in a pot to building garden beds for vegetables) during COVID. I conducted 18 semi-structured interviews intended to explore the productive place of gardening in a time of social upheaval. The objective is to understand what led people to grow food, what barriers they faced in doing so, and what tools, programs, or resources have helped them move forward in order to see where home gardening can fit into community futures. Home gardening may seem inconsequential, providing only incidental food inputs for households. However, this paper will outline the many personal, family, social and community benefits participants reported through this period. These stories bring into focus the important possibilities gardening offers for re-imagining more just, resilient, and food secure communities.

2. Cai Kellier, University of Windsor

The Reality of COVID-19 with the Freedom Convoy: A Foucauldian Analysis

The rapid emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in governments across the world to rapidly developing new laws, policies, and safety measures which affect the daily lives of the population. The implementation of these guidelines directly affects the citizens immediate lives and their ability to freely engage with society. The purpose of the paper is to analyze the various procedures and safety guidelines implemented by the three levels of Canadian government to flatten the curve of the transmission of COVID-19 to avoid a collapse of the healthcare infrastructure. Continued lockdowns for extended periods of time and dwindling social welfare provisions have disproportionately affected middle class and lower-class communities as they struggle to obtain the basic necessities needed to maintain a sustainable standard of living. This paper will apply the use of Michel Foucault's apparatuses of discipline and security to analyze the response of governments at the initial outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic to secure the population. It will analyze how the apparatuses of discipline function through practices of prevention and enforcement to govern the conduct of their citizens. As well, the paper will focus on how apparatuses of security function through tolerance. Security apparatuses operate by pre-

emption, disruption, and elimination to contain the threat. These policies circumscribing individual's freedom of movement increasing tensions between the federal and provincial governments resulting in the formation of the Freedom Convoy. This paper will also analyze the media depictions of the Freedom Convoy, the law enforcement agencies' intelligence surrounding the protesters leading up to the blockades, and Prime Minister Trudeau's decision to invoke the Emergencies Act to end the grassroots organization. Through the analysis of disciplinary mechanisms and security mechanisms to highlight the transition of hostility and resentment towards the government through open disobedience. In the findings, the government's inconsistent response to the COVID-19 pandemic marginalized various communities resulting in waves of support towards the Freedom Convoy. With disciplinary and security measures, governments can quickly gather information using multiple agencies to govern insecurity that may threaten the entire population.

3. *Rena Friesen, University of Toronto*

Anti-COVID-19 Beliefs are an Adverse Health Behaviour for Mental Health

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted people across the globe both physically and mentally. It is known that holding anti-COVID-19 beliefs operates as an adverse health behaviour for physical health by increasing the risk of obtaining and spreading COVID-19. This paper argues that these beliefs also operate as an adverse health behaviour for mental health. Anti-COVID-19 beliefs act as a coping mechanism for dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic but do not negate the effects of reduced social support for those with little to no close ties with shared beliefs. Political polarization and anti-COVID-19 beliefs are closely related, negatively impacting social support in various ways, thus negatively impacting mental health. The proposed solution is open and respectful communication despite ideological differences.

4. *Hasan Jamil, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh*

Non-presenting authors: Taslima Nasrin, Bangladesh Research Institute for Development; Md. Noman Amin, Bangladesh Research Institute for Development; Sabrina Mostafiz, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

Tell our govt. to give us food so we secure our food and observe viruses: Cultural hegemony vs the discourse of living of poor classes: An implication of functioning welfare state in Bangladesh

Cultural hegemony functions by framing the worldview of the ruling class, allowing them to exercise authority using the 'peaceful' means of ideology and culture while achieving their interest through social institutions. As a means of establishing and maintaining social order, Bangladesh, as a democratic country, define welfare state as guarantor or means to protect its people's interest against social risks especially in case of a major health and economic crisis. The concept and content of welfare state serve as a means of legitimation of democratic government for the documentation of 'for the people', but practically whether is it covering 'for the people' as a whole considering sense of equality or not has become a question specially regarding the approaches taken during COVID-19 situation. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of non-pharmaceutical interventions colloquially known as lockdowns have been implemented in Bangladesh with an intention to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Consequently, regular movement and means of living has been restricted to a limited version where middle class and rich class could ensure their livelihood securities while poor were in

danger instead of encompassing under the coverage of safety net schemes. 'Jibon or Jibika; the struggle for life and livelihood amid pandemic' was the struggle for millions of people in Bangladesh as the country without ensuring Jibika (foods: basic need to live alive), enforced law (lockdown) to secure Jibon (life). The concept of welfare state as an agent of legitimizing 'for the people' should be in its true sense by reflecting discourses of living of poor people unless cultural hegemony (serving the interest of rich class) will rule over democratic government. This study will reflect on that issue through intervening ground level voicing with a systematic methodological approach.

Teaching Reckonings & Re-Imaginations

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: TEA1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Teaching and Learning

Session Categories: In-person

Creating a radically different world means reflecting upon and changing what and how we teach. This session invites CSA members to share effective teaching strategies and/or curriculum change on the conference theme of Reckonings and Re-Imaginations. What helps students learn to live in non-hierarchical relationships that honour the environment? What has worked well to achieve desired learning outcomes in teaching decoloniality, anti-racism, justice, and the climate crisis? What transformations are sociology curriculums undergoing to center Indigenous and Black knowledge? Any dimension of teaching and learning is welcome, including but not limited to lesson plans, curriculum, and resources.

Organizer and Chair: Lindsey McKay, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations

1. *Mitch Mclvor, University of Toronto*

Improving Our Academic Communities as Coursework

Consider three empirically verified problems with current university education: (1) courses that provide 'real-world' experience benefits students tremendously with their transition to the labour market (McLaughlin, 2010), yet they remain relatively rare as a proportion of courses offered; (2) students in university report poor mental health associated with anxiety over grades, overwork, loneliness, and a lack of feeling that their learning is meaningful (Kuh, 2016; Storie et al, 2010), yet there is little uptake on discussions of how these issues are reproduced by our course designs; and, finally (3) the university experience is structured using a hierarchical approach that often fails to meaningfully engage student perspectives and voices (Semeraro, 2020) and, by doing so, fails to integrate student wisdom and diversity. To address these issues,

a fourth-year seminar was co-designed with students in a way that emphasized providing meaningful experience, reducing anxiety, and using student voices to improve Sociology student experiences at the University of Toronto. Student chose and worked on a project of their choice—for example, providing more course and professor info to aid registration, creating more community-engaged learning courses that the department offers, and increasing the diversity of scholars presented in textbooks. Students also self-determined their assignments and due dates, worked in teams to provide diverse assistance to each other during class time, and were assessed using ungrading. This presentation discusses the details of the course design including student feedback and experiences from the January to April, 2023 course cohort. Early findings indicate that this course design tremendously benefits students (less anxiety, more rich and meaningful experience, more collaboration with peers, direct and applied work experience) as well as the department and wider university community (integrating student feedback and experience in a way that improves their functioning as educational institutions).

2. *Robert Nonomura, Western University*

From Conceptual Understanding to Practical (Un)Readiness: A Problem-Based Learning Approach to Incorporating Trauma- and Violence-Informed Research Methodologies in Upper-Year Undergraduate Teaching

Trauma and violence-informed (TVI) approaches to support work and social research direct specific analytic focus to the experiences of violence survivors experiencing trauma (Varcoe et al., 2016). As such, they address forms of trauma that are distinctly social and may be rooted not only in harmful interpersonal interactions but also broader systems of oppression (i.e. structural violence). By the upper years of most undergraduate sociology students' degrees, students are aware of the social harms caused by systemic injustices, and they are familiar with foundational concepts in social research methodology including ethical considerations in research design. At the early graduate level, students will possess in-depth and sometimes burgeoning specializations in these areas. Most, however, are not prepared to navigate the complex ethical challenges that may arise in the conduct of research involving survivors of violence--particularly those survivors experiencing multiple systems of oppression. This unreadiness was evidenced in knowledge exchange discussions among gender-based violence (GBV) intervention researchers representing 17 TVI projects (Nonomura, Giesbrecht, Jivraj et al. 2020). Experienced practitioners identified various thematic ethical dilemmas that they and their teams faced while employing TVI principles in GBV intervention research (ibid). Therefore, a central recommendation from the knowledge exchange was the development of a TVI research ethics training module to better prepare researchers with the skills to avoid unintended re-traumatization and harm for survivors of violence participating in research. The proposed paper and presentation explores a practical application of the sample dilemmas and problem-based learning principles recommended by Nonomura, Giesbrecht, Jivraj, et al. (2020). I discuss the lesson plan (and related course materials and assignments) that I used to introduce TVI research principles to an upper year seminar course on "LGBTQ2S+ Populations." I discuss challenges that students encountered in addressing a hypothetical ethical dilemma in which telephone interview with a survivor of violence is interrupted by a confrontation by a third party. Students expressed a lack of awareness of the "best practice" preparations and protocols needed to address such situations. Using sample

resources developed by GBV agencies, we used this initial “unreadiness” as a starting point for connecting their social structural awareness of violence to a more practically oriented and TVI understanding of research ethics involving vulnerable populations (such as 2SLGBTQ+ and violence survivors). Drawing upon the positive results of this lesson, and emerging literature advocating the importance of TVI research approaches for socially inclusive research (Lalonde, Nonomura, Tabibi et al. 2021), the paper and presentation call for a “reckoning” and “re-imagining” of how research methods and research ethics are taught to sociology students. Incorporating a TVI perspective into the undergraduate and graduate curricula (in designated research methods courses and beyond) enables students to synthesize conceptual knowledge and practical skills in a way that confronts sites of complicity in trauma, violence, and oppression, and reflexively imagines safe(r) more ethical possibilities for social research.

3. *Florencia Rojo, Colorado College*

Praxis Journals: Reimagining the Writing Assignment, Unlocking Creativity, and Centering Care

In the past few years, we have experienced significant events that require responsive teaching practices (e.g., COVID-19; racial justice movements) and urge us to consider how to both teach and care for our students. One suggested approach to centering care in pedagogy is diversifying assessment methods. This paper describes ‘Praxis Journals’: a teaching and learning tool that expands how students can engage with course material. In an advanced undergraduate Community-Engaged Learning (CEL) class, students kept journals throughout the term. They were instructed to include discussion questions, in-class reflections, drawings, photos, artifacts from the field, thoughts and feelings, brainstorming, mind maps, and more. I call them ‘Praxis Journals’ because they bridge the methodological and epistemological work in the classroom (e.g., indigenous knowledges, feminist standpoint) and students’ experiences in the field with our community partners (a food justice organization). I collected journals weekly and responded to their entries, allowing for informal, process-oriented communication rather than only engaging with student’s completed final products. Students took their journals in creative directions: One student took photos with accompanying ethnographic field notes and provided detailed descriptions of the social dynamics in the field; Another student processed their complex feelings about working with youth from low-income, low-food access neighborhoods, having come from a food insecure household. They used writing, painting, and poetry to express these reflections; Another student drew from course readings to critically evaluate our community-academic partnership. Using the principles of Participatory Action Research, he questioned who was determining the topic, setting the agenda, and benefitting from the work. He posed ethical questions about CBPR that we discussed in class. This paper will outline how to build Praxis Journals into a course, including instructions, accompanying lesson plans, related assignments, and assessment strategies. I will also provide examples of student work and my responses.

4. *Rohil Sharma, University of British Columbia; Oral Robinson, University of British Columbia; Serena Pong, University of British Columbia*

Cooperative learning and personal resonance to curricula as extending social solidarity and agency beyond the classroom

The social sciences today are progressively priming students to interpret phenomena and develop interventions in order to advance the human condition. For example, cooperative learning theory (Vygotsky, 1978) encourages an intersectional, personalized and ecological approach that empowers students to collaboratively take charge of their learning and personal circumstances. However, the relationship between students' abilities to situate their lived experiences in higher education courses, and exercise their agencies are under-researched and under-emphasized in existing literature. As such, this presentation explores how cooperative learning centered around personal resonance with course material impacts students' self-perceived level of ability to be agents of social change. Our results are based on a survey (n=209) and qualitative analyses of memo forms deployed throughout two terms of an introductory sociology course. We concluded that cooperative learning gave students opportunities to integrate the perspectives of their peers, who belong to various social locations, into their own understanding of social concepts. Such exposure helped to diversify students' personal frameworks for enacting social change and fostered cognitive development. We attribute this change in students' thinking to intentionality in course design, lesson plans, and assignments centered around transformative collaboration. We recommend that educators provide more varied and overt opportunities for students to integrate their experiences in learning. We also propose that this model of cooperative learning can empower students to more critically engage with exclusionary and/or oppressive social narratives.

Violence and Society I: Online and Elder Abuse

Friday Jun 02 8:30 am to 10:00 am (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law, Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

It can be argued that victim experience has re-emerged as a reckoning force in re-thinking how we understand violent and/or victimizing events and our responses to them. In this session we seek papers that examine violence and aggression in all forms, from varied perspectives including, but not limited to, those of the victim(s), the offender(s), witnesses, the social context(s) in which violence occurs, reactions to norm violations from both formal (governments, police, courts, etc.) and informal systems, recovery and resilience, and prevention. Papers in this session examine harms and their effects while seeking to re-imagine alternatives to how we identify and respond to violence.

Organizer: Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University

Chairs: Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University; Carly Richards, McMaster University

Presentations

1. *Olivia Peters, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting authors: Jocelyn Booton, Wilfred Laurier University; James Popham, Wilfred Laurier University; Ryan Broll, University of Guelph; Rosemary Ricciardelli, Memorial University
Adult Cyber-Harassment: Understanding the Landscape for Online Help-Seeking and Redress

Cyberspace continues to grey the lines of responsibility and culpability, where regulation remains inconsistent, decentered, and largely non-existent regulation. The rapid development of internet-based technologies and increased reliance on such technologies for day-to-day living continues to obfuscate the nature of responsabilization. For instance, web-based apps, regional police services, and non-governmental organizations provide differing responses to adult victims of cyber harassment. When an adult has been victimized in online spaces, who can help and who is responsible to address the crime is unclear. Our presentation is based on a systematic environmental scan of online resources intending to provide information about cyber-victimization to adults and to identify the breadth, scope, and providence of knowledge available, thus responding to the question, where can someone find information or help for cyber harassment online? Preliminary findings indicate that adult victims face a convoluted digital landscape with varied understandings of cyber harassment. Despite searching for content aimed at adult victimization, webpages were more likely to focus on childhood and adolescent victimization with information aimed at parents and guardians. When provided information is relevant to adult victims, sites are aimed at financially motivated crimes, primarily fraud and scams, increasing digital literacy, and selling a product or service to prevent future victimization—not the more social forms of harassment. Thus, our findings suggest adult victims of cyber harassment are seemingly left to address their own victimization with little to no direction as to what to do once victimized. They are made responsible for their own victimization and targeted for “preventative” technologies or supports sold by privatized companies or individuals (e.g., law firms, online/cyber security firms, software packages). Options for redress, in turn, become obsolete. Our work provides recommendations for post-victimization resources designed for law enforcement, governmental policy, and to support existing cyber victimization services.

2. *Meghan Gosse, Dalhousie University*

Non-presenting authors: Michael Halpin, Dalhousie University; Finlay Maguire, Dalhousie University

Women do not want to be treated like a princess: The glorification and justification of sexual violence against women by incels

Members of male oriented online communities target women for stalking, harassment, and assault. In this talk, we focus on involuntarily celibates (or “incels”), an online community of men who define themselves by their inability to participate in heterosexual sex. Incels are extremely misogynistic, and members of the community both commit and celebrate assaults, homicides, and mass murders that target women. This study examines how sexual violence against women is promoted and justified on a popular incel discussion forum. Using abductive analysis, we analyzed 22,060 comments made on incels.is, the largest English language incel forum. We find that incels glorify sexual violence against women, especially rape. Incels justify sexual violence against women in two ways. First, they appropriate scientific studies in genetics and evolutionary

psychology to argue that women enjoy sexual assault. Second, incels justify sexual assault against women as a form of revenge for their incel status. We discuss these findings in relation to gender-based violence, rape culture, and theories of masculinity. We connect these findings to larger public and policy debates around online content moderation.

3. *Kishinchand Poornima Wasdani, PwC*

Non-presenting author: Mark Lokanan, Royal Roads University

Financial Victimization in Canada: A Predictive model using ML and AI

The story of financial victimization and abuse of the elderly, women, and migrants is not new to Canada. However, its implications were given serious legal and social consideration only a decade back when reports on financial exploitation were published by Vancity Credit Union as “The Invisible Crime” in 2014 and as “Suffering in Silence” in 2017. These research studies pointed out that only 3% of the elderly population in Canada were aware of their financial abuse but there were at least 36% of the population that were not aware of being defrauded. National Survey on the Mistreatment of Older Canadians by the University of Toronto in 2015 estimated that by 2030, this crime would target at least 70% of the elderly and vulnerable population of Canada. Hence was the need for a model that could predict financial fraud, prevent victimization, and was practice friendly. The review of literature pointed to a mix of personal, interpersonal, and institutional factors that increased the attractiveness of victims and the capacity of offenders. The present study uses machine learning and neural networks to develop a logistic regression model that could predict financial exploitation in Canada. Using the data from the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada, a predictive model based on the three highest predictors of financial exploitation in Canada-age, income, and total net worth was developed. It is difficult to imagine regulators in Canada not using the findings from this study to inform policies regarding financial regulation and victims protection. This study is also among the few studies that make a deep dive into the Canadian context and people making the prediction model available to policyholders and financial institutions for thwarting the attempts of defrauding the vulnerable sections of society in Canada notwithstanding the extension of the model to other economies.

[Biodiversity and Society II: The Social Construction of Problem Species](#)

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: ENV2B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Invasive species have increasingly been discussed as a problem in many countries. Yet the process by which a species becomes invasive, or is otherwise thought of as a “problem”, is the result of a complex combination of material and social relations. Many non-native species, for example, are widely considered naturalized or benign. What are the social processes whereby species become

invasive or “problems”? The papers in this session discuss the political, emotional, and cultural processes by which weeds and non-native species gain meaning and elicit social action.

Organizer and Chair: Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Valerie Berseth, Carleton University

Becoming invasive: Climate change politics and the social construction of mountain pine beetle as an invasive species in Canada

Climate change is facilitating global shifts in the distribution and ranges of species. While efforts to manage invasive species are largely focused on organisms that move across national borders, there has been less attention to domestic species that may cause significant negative impacts on biodiversity as a result of climate-induced expansion. This study investigates the social processes through which endemic species “become invasive,” using a case study of mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*). Mountain pine beetle is endemic to British Columbia but has expanded its range in Western Canada, facilitated by climate change and forest management practices. This expansion has prompted public and scientific debates about the meaning of invasiveness and how to respond to movements of species within national borders. I analyze policy documents and interviews with 14 forest managers in five provinces, as well as news media coverage during the peak of the beetle’s expansion (1988-2018). Comparing differences between social, scientific, and legal interpretations of mountain pine beetle’s invasiveness reveals multiple social and legal pathways for endemic species to become invasive. Because public discourses of invasiveness are defined by human responsibility, species shifts are fertile ground for nonhuman “deviants” to become embroiled in longstanding socio-political conflicts.

2. Tyler Bateman, University of Toronto

Invasive Species: Material Facts and Cultural Meanings, A Computational Analysis

This paper asks two connected questions: 1) What are the cultural meanings of invasive species? and 2) Where do these cultural meanings come from? In examining these questions, this paper will contribute to neo-institutional theory. Institutional theory investigates why organizations do not act according to the rational action model expected in much economic theory. Neo-institutionalism examines how cultural categories by which people think and act come about and are perpetuated, and in so doing helps understand why rational actor models do not often describe observed behaviour. Policy discussions of invasive species often slide into assuming that organizations operate on a purely rational basis. Neo-institutional theory is helpful for highlighting how cultural meanings, that operate in the background, shape any attempt at rational management. To investigate the cultural meanings at work in managing invasive species, this paper carries out a computational analysis that uses government texts, biological species records, and additional social data to predict the meanings of individual non-native species—some of which are widely thought of as “invasive”, some of which are not. The data is centered on Toronto, Ontario, and on the wider Canadian context. The findings demonstrate a wide diversity in how non-native species gain their meanings. Some species, like the four species

dubbed “Asian Carp,” do not have to be physically present to be discussed in Canadian policy, labelled invasive and to gain meanings associated with danger and peril. Yet many species, such as dog-strangling vine, do not gain the meaning as invasive for a long period following their establishment. In the paper, we discuss these and other variations in terms of how they relate to social factors. These findings contribute to discussions of “the third dimension of power” and other similar concepts that help us understand how cultural meanings subtly guide political and organizational decision-making.

Caregiving, Care Work, and the Pandemic

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF4B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

The COVID-19 pandemic shaped the experiences of those providing caregiving and care work for young children or aging adults and intensified gendered, racial, and social class inequities. This session features papers that examine caregiving and care work experiences during the pandemic, analyze inequities in caregiving and care work, underline the disconnection between caregiving and the organization of work, or highlight factors and policies that contribute to what Hochschild (1995) called the “care deficit”.

Organizer: Rania Tfaily, Carleton University

Chair: Lindsey McKay, Thompson Rivers University

Presentations

1. *Alysha Mcdonald, McMaster University*

Non-presenting authors: Luca Berardi, McMaster University; Sandra Bucerius, University of Alberta; Kevin Haggerty, University of Alberta; Justin Tetrault, University of Alberta

Labour of love: The burdens of care experienced by loved ones of incarcerated men during COVID-19

Loved ones play crucial roles in improving the wellbeing of incarcerated people throughout their carceral term. However, the burdens of care associated with caring for incarcerated people are overlooked among loved ones who are adjacent to the criminal justice system. We provide empirical insights into the experiences of loved ones in Canada as they navigate the assumed responsibilities associated with caring for an incarcerated friend or family member; most of which become increasingly difficult during COVID-19. We conducted 181 longitudinal interviews from April 2020 to January 2021 with 29 individuals who have incarcerated loved ones to understand the experiences of loved ones, particularly in the context of COVID-19. We analyze the data using thematic coding rooted in a grounded theory approach. Three of the major themes

of our research is how participants who assume caregiving roles (1) come to terms with their loved ones' incarceration; (2) navigate the carceral system; and (3) obtain (or do not) social support. Our findings contribute to research on 'the burden of care,' which captures our participants' experiences of objective and subjective burdens of care – especially the women in our study who experience a care deficit – and centers their caregiving labour as critical for the carceral and reintegrative success of incarcerated people. We expand the burden of care framework beyond health administration and caregiving in the context of mental and terminal illness and incorporate it into the criminological study of incarceration and the collateral consequences of imprisonment. We centralize loved ones as critical for the wellbeing of incarcerated people, especially during times of global precarity, while highlighting loved ones' need for systematic support to reduce the burdens they experience. We underscore the importance of re-responsibilizing the prison system for administrative duties associated with incarceration, post-release planning, and reintegration that are increasingly absorbed by loved ones.

2. *Stefanie De Jesus, Toronto District School Board; Kenneth Gyamerah, Queen's University, Toronto District School Board; Bryce Archer, Toronto District School Board*

Non-presenting author: Anastasia Poulis, Toronto District School Board

Examining the Pandemic Impacts on Kindergarten Children and Pedagogic Approaches to Support Them

This research explored how the pandemic has impacted current kindergarten children and the shifts in educators' pedagogic approaches to support them. Utilizing a mixed methods approach, this research leveraged different sources of data to honour the voices of educators and parents/caregivers. Data were gathered from three anonymous parent/caregiver check-in surveys between 2020-2022 and two recent focused group conversations with (n=3) kindergarten classroom teachers and (n=6) designated early childhood educators from schools across a large school district in Ontario. Considering the size and diverse contexts across the district, an educator survey was developed to learn from additional voices about the breadth of pandemic impacts and pedagogic shifts happening in kindergarten spaces. A total of (n=555) educators completed the survey. Findings shared from this study represented a consolidation of descriptive analyses conducted with quantitative parent/caregiver and educator survey data and a narrative inquiry analytical approach. Maintaining an asset-based view of the child and their incredible resilience, educators shared observations of pandemic impacts from their kindergarten classrooms across numerous areas such as emotional, social, communication, independence, self-help, physical, literacy, mathematics, general knowledge, mental health, school attendance, punctuality, and learning environment domains. Parents/caregivers also expressed steady levels of concern for kindergarten children throughout the pandemic. Focused conversations and surveys with educators and parents/caregivers also revealed that young children and their families had a wide range of experiences during the pandemic. They described the hardships, adjustments, special moments, disruptions, and new norms that families encountered with their young children. They also collectively honoured the skills, knowledge, and experiences acquired during the pandemic. Finally, this research affords insights into key pedagogic approaches and techniques, such as emphasizing social and emotional learning, adopted by educators to mitigate pandemic-related unfinished learning.

3. *Alyssa Gerhardt, Dalhousie University*

Non-presenting author: Rachel McLay, Dalhousie University; Karen Foster, Dalhousie University

COVID, Childcare and Mental Health: A Rural Urban Comparison

While research has shown that the initial shock of COVID-related daycare and school closures and the ongoing precarity of care have been generally stressful for families with small children (Canady, 2020; Gaderman et al., 2021; Gordon and Presseau, 2022; Russell et al., 2020), it is also apparent that some families have fared better than others, with key differences along the axes of socioeconomic and health status. Some studies have honed in on the additional challenges faced by rural parents, for instance a study of rural low-income single mothers in Nova Scotia (Fortune et al., 2022). However, little to no research to date has compared urban and rural parents' experiences of pandemic-related childcare challenges and tested the association between these and reported stress levels. Using data from the 2021 Familydemic Survey of 4,683 Canadian parents, we test for urban-rural differences in two interrelated sets of variables: first, changes and disruptions in childcare arrangements, and second, respondents' self-assessments of mental health before the pandemic and at the time of the survey (August-September 2021). We then run a logistic regression testing the relationship between geography, childcare disruptions and changes and mental health, to understand whether rural and urban families had different likelihoods of experiencing a childcare change or disruption and whether those changes resulted in deteriorating mental health over the first 15 months of the pandemic.

[Child Care Advocacy: The Continuing Struggle for Women's Equality](#)

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM10

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Child care advocates celebrated a historic victory in 2021 as the federal government rolled out an ambitious plan for universal child care across the country. This new funding could be a game-changer for women and families, as it is implemented across Canada. Within the Canadian Sociology Association, the Women's Caucus and the Feminist Research Cluster have also identified child care as crucial for women's equality and have lobbied for accessible and affordable child care services and subsidies at the 2023 Academic Congress. Key issues in the child care movement include public funding, affordability, high-quality care, and accessibility. Child care is also an important part of initiatives which focus on EDID -- equity, diversity, inclusion, and decolonization -- at the Academic Congress and in the wider society. This panel discussion invites presentations from academics, child care advocates, and all those with concerns about child care. Some questions to be addressed include: How did we get to this historic achievement for publicly funded child care in Canada after decades of advocacy? What needs to be done at this moment to build a child care system in Canada accessible to all? How can we apply an

intersectional feminist analysis to the struggle for childcare in Canada and globally? Why is publicly funded, high-quality, accessible child care so essential for women's equality at academic conferences, post-secondary institutions, as well as the wider society? How is child care part of creating a just future for all?

Organizers and Chairs: Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University, Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations

1. *Kenya Thompson, York University*

Prefigurative Care: Everyday Activism in Nova Scotia's Childcare Deserts

This MA research, completed at Carleton University's Institute of Political Economy, investigates care as an inherently political act, by exploring the experiences of mothers and caregivers in Nova Scotia's 'childcare deserts', focusing on how they navigate childcare, and care for themselves and their families, when formal childcare options (and other supports for families) are sparse or unavailable. Using Photovoice methodology, with a participatory action research approach, I worked alongside participants over a two-week period as they visually and textually documented moments of caregiving in their everyday lives. In follow-up interviews, they expounded upon their entries, providing vital context and insight into their experiences of care and caring. Considering these experiences, as they captured them, through a narrative inquiry lens reveals the dynamic, innovative solutions caregivers, families, and communities employ (and have employed, across generations) to coordinate and navigate childcare, domestic labour, and other affective care, while working to make ends meet in the face of various social and economic realities. As the Canadian government develops its national childcare strategy, it is critical that existing strategies employed by mothers and caregivers to meet their care needs in their homes and communities are considered. Understanding these efforts as prefigurative activism—as enacting future childcare and social policy they want to see, now—sheds light on strategies that could be publicly supported to create an inclusive, accessible social policy framework that supports caregivers, families, and communities in a sustainable, holistic way, in Nova Scotia and across Turtle Island.

2. *Martha Friendly, Executive Director, Childcare Resource and Research Unit (CRRU)*

Universally accessible, publicly funded, high quality, not-for-profit, inclusive child care: Are we there yet? What else needs to be done?

The Canada-wide child care movement cheered when Canada's first woman Finance Minister read the April 2021 federal budget, which had child care as its centrepiece for the first time. Importantly, the budget committed to a substantial financial figure for the first phase of building a child care system but also recognized key policy markers we had advocated for – universality, affordability, the importance of the child care workforce, not-for-profit operation and inclusivity. The child care movement's feminists, the labour movement, social justice activists, academics, and many others had spent many years advocating not merely for "more and better child care" but for specific policy solutions centred on moving from a child care market to a child care system. Historian Lisa Pasolli, in an article in *Active History*, correctly identified the "wary but hopeful"

mood following the budget – hopeful because the financial and policy commitments are historic but also wary, because “success” will depend on implementation by provinces/territories and ongoing political will from Ottawa. Obviously, we are not “there” yet, and the roadmap ahead is littered with alligators. A cohesive, solid, dedicated child care movement, armed with research, is more important than ever to continue to advocate – more clearly and effectively than ever – for policy solutions that can deliver the equitable child care for all we envision.

3. *Ayesha Mian Akram, University of Windsor*

Advocacy for Child Care at Congress

At the meeting of the Feminist Sociology Research Cluster and Canadian Sociological Association’s Women’s Caucus at Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities 2021, much of the discussion focused on the need for the recognition and realization of accessible, free childcare as an essential right for all Congress participants through infrastructural and budgetary support. Cluster and Caucus members cautioned that failure to take urgent and adequate action on care provision would extend and exacerbate the gendered and racialized impact of the pandemic, particularly on the intersectionally disadvantaged and those precariously placed in academia. This presentation outlines the advocacy for policy changes to ensure the equitable Congress participation of graduate students and junior/emerging scholars with limited incomes who also have parental and caregiving responsibilities.

Emotions and Social Change III: The Role of Emotions in Politics and Policy

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM4C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: In-person

This session showcases papers that explore the significance of emotions in policy and politics. It explores the connection between hope, despair, and social change in high-risk political activism by Iranian youth, the emotional labor involved in creating Queer-inclusive spaces, the emotional interactive dynamics of youth-focused restorative justice practices, and how grief and community support can provide hope and healing in the face of a national drug toxicity crisis. Through a variety of lenses and case studies, this session contemplates the relationship between emotions and policy or political change and the role that different groups play in transforming grief and hopelessness into meaningful action.

Organizers: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto, Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto

Chair: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Azar Masoumi, Carleton University*

On Hope and the Politics of Hopeless and Hopefulness

Since September 2020, Iranian youth have taken to the streets to protest the suppression of women's rights, economic mismanagement and inequality, environmental and ecological degradation, and ethnic inequality and mistreatment. The protests have taken place under the ruling of a despotic regime that has not shied away from violent suppression of dissent, including brutalization of street protesters, mass arrests, torture and sexual violation of detainees, sham trials, heavy-handed prison sentences, and executions. How is it that Iranian youth continue to protest despite these considerable risks? What has motivated Iranian youth to continually take political action in recent decades, whether through elections and electoral campaigns or revolutionary protests, in a context that arguably offers little hope for change? What do these astounding patterns of political engagement tell us about the affective politics of social movements, and the role of hope in politics? This paper takes the Iranian movement of 'Woman, Life, Freedom' as its locus of study to consider the politics, practicalities and potentialities of hope and hopelessness in questions of social change.

2. *Laura MacDiarmid, The University of Guelph Humber*

Emotional Dynamics in Restorative Rituals: Complexities Concerning Youth and the Law

Framed as a justice ritual, restorative practices have the potential to transform negative emotions, stemming from the harm caused by an offence, into emergent outcomes that reflect positive feelings of solidarity, heightened emotional energy, and shared morality. Despite the benefits these practices may produce, a more nuanced understanding concerning process dynamics that shape variation in conference outcomes is required. The current study draws from interviews with 25 program coordinators involved in _Youth Justice Committees_ (_YJCs_), a program model of restorative justice in Ontario, Canada. Results suggest conditions under which these programs can be successful, and potentially “transformative”, and those in which outcomes “fall flat” or result in a “total disaster” are largely shaped by the remedial work involved during face-to-face encounters. These findings are discussed in light of the complexities inherent in facilitating restorative processes involving youth. Specifically, I discuss factors related to communicative competence, comprehensibility, and dynamics of power and status that configure these interactions. To conclude, I review implications for practice and theoretical insights regarding the role of emotion in restorative programming involving youth in conflict with the law.

3. *Kayla Hagerty, Carleton University*

How Grief Transforms: Resistance In the Face of Canada's Drug Toxicity Crisis

This presentation explores the impact of grief on people who use drugs and their communities. Across Canada, grassroots initiatives have sprung up in response to the surge in overdose deaths. The drug toxicity crisis has significantly impacted cities such as Hamilton, ON and Vancouver, B.C., where community-led initiatives are turning their grief into armour to fight the crisis. Grief has not only helped construct a social movement aimed at preventing harm for marginalized groups

but has also encouraged individual and collective supports. Having lost my father to an accidental opioid overdose just three months into the pandemic, I devoted my MA thesis to how this syndemic — multiple public health crises — contributed to a 91% increase in overdose deaths. By sharing my own experience of how grief can transform and inspire resistance, I hope to demonstrate how emotions can alter our relationships with ourselves and the world around us.

Gender II: Boundaries, Transition, and Experience

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS7B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: In-person

This is an open session on gender. It invited paper that make theoretical and/or empirical contributions to the sociological study of gender.

Organizers: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph

Chairs: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Joanne Ong, York University

Presentations

1. *Abigail Mitchell, University of Guelph*

Your Space or Mine? Social Morality and Women-Only Spaces

Durkheim's theories on the social nature of morality are used to argue that trans-inclusive feminism (TIF) and trans-exclusive radical feminisms (TERF) positions on women-only spaces are moral claims that appeal to the sacred. Each moral claim is described in detail along with the concepts held sacred, the assumptions each argument makes, and why the assumptions made in TIF's arguments ultimately have more evidentiary support than TERF's assumptions. This is due to TERF's reliance upon biological essentialism and biological determinism, which under careful inspection does not hold up against modern genetics or post-modern feminist critique. It is also illustrated why even if the moral claims had equal weight, the application of TERF to women-only spaces has negative consequences for both cis and trans people of any gender or sex and additional negative consequences for trans people. In an already hostile and patriarchal society, this will mean a heightened threat of violence for several oppressed populations.

2. *Mo Cabarat, Independent Scholar*

Where Cisgenderism and Ageism Meet in Gender Transitions

Being mistaken for a prepubescent boy passed the age of 30, going through a second puberty, experiencing an “atemporal adolescence”, celebrating their transition anniversaries... Trans people can go through peculiar age-related experiences. These include encountering forms of ageism specifically related to one’s gender transition. By “ageist”, I refer to the judgment that an individual is either too old or too young to access any social good (material or symbolic) on the basis of their age. In this paper, I focus on two forms of age instrumentalization for gatekeeping purposes. This research is based on the analysis of interviews (n=14) and responses to a questionnaire (n=383) distributed online to trans people living or having lived in metropolitan France. It is also based on observations of interactions between trans people collected over seven years (2014-2021). Firstly, trans people are confronted with ageist remarks intending to question the authenticity of their transness or their right to access medical or legal transition procedures. Secondly, ageist judgments are also made about people in their social circle who are considered vulnerable because of their age and “at risk” (identity-wise, but also health-wise) because of their proximity to a trans individual. This framing of trans people as threats operates through the ageization of young and old people in contact with a trans person, i.e., to their inferiorization because of the age category they are assigned to. This framing constitutes an additional argument to hinder a person’s transition, force them to hide their transness, or restrict their social rights. These two cases are indicative of the co-construction of cisgenderism (transphobia) and ageism and underline that age is a useful yet underexploited category for analyzing the diversity of trans experiences.

3. *Joanne Ong, York University*

Non-presenting author: Cary Wu, York University

Why are women less self-confident? A life course and intersectional approach

Women are less self-confident than men, and this is well-documented in the literature. Three general theories may explain the gender confidence gap. A genetic theory highlights the role of genes in creating gender differences in self-confidence. A cultural theory points to gendered socialization early in life. An experiential theory links women’s lower self-confidence to gender-related discrimination and sexism. To disentangle these theories, we develop a life course and intersectional approach and consider how the gender confidence gap varies across racial categories over the life span. We make the case that the potential interplaying patterns allow us to test whether the gender confidence gap is genetic, cultural, or experiential. Analyzing data from the three-wave Midlife in the United States Study (1995-1996, 2004-2009 and 2013-2017), we show that the gender confidence gap changes over the life course and across race categories. We also show that the gender confidence gap is most significant among working-age groups and that the positive impact of education on self-confidence is more significant among females than males. These findings suggest that an individual’s self-confidence is not simply driven by genetics. The significant effects of age, race, and the interplay between race and life course suggest that the gender confidence gap is created both by cultural socialization as well as changing life experiences.

4. *Nick Martino, McMaster University*

It's an Old Boy's Club: Overcoming Gendered Boundaries in Hunting and Fishing

Women across the world have had a long presence within the history of hunting/fishing. In Europe, some of the earliest writings about sport fishing date back to the 15th century England by a noblewoman and nun— Dame Juliana Berners. During the 1800s-1900s, many settler women hunted/fished for leisure or survival. Though hunting/fishing was and continues to be predominantly male, women have increasingly entered and excelled in the sport hunting/fishing worlds across North America. However, women's advancement and increased presence is not without its challenges. Qualitative interviews with 10 women anglers and/or hunters and findings from other sources (e.g. outdoor magazines, social media, websites) revealed that although women mostly reported positive hunting/fishing experiences, they also faced gender-related barriers and inequalities, including stereotypes of women's fragility, the underestimation of skills and knowledge, the scrutinization of hunting/fishing practices, exclusion from hunting camps or fishing trips, limited leisure time (due to work or family obligations), improper socialization or recruitment into hunting/fishing, and in some cases, misogynistic comments, sexualization/objectification, harassment, stalking, and even violence. Yet, despite the persistent challenges and misogyny, women continue to endure, address, and overcome many of the barriers they experience. The creation of women-run hunting/fishing organizations and clubs has been one effective way to reduce obstacles and help recruit and socialize women into the hunting/fishing worlds. One case in point is an organization called the Ontario Women Anglers (OWA). The OWA have significantly helped carve a pathway for women to become anglers through their programs, workshops, and efforts to assist and positively represent women anglers. Overall, the findings showed that hunting/fishing has been a site of resistance to patriarchal relations and ideologies of women's inferiority. Women's growing presence and contributions within hunting/fishing are breaking down ongoing gender stereotypes and boundaries, and in the process, they are laying the grounds for empowerment.

[Indigenizing, decolonizing, or globalizing sociology in a multi-polar world](#)

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: KNW1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Knowledge

Session Categories: Hybrid

Is globalizing sociology still possible in an increasingly multi-polar world? This session explores how cultures and traditions produce and influence diverse interpretations and understandings of the world. Panelists examine geographic and epistemological origins of conflicting knowledge structures and status positions, while challenging the notion of unidirectional imposition and diffusion of colonialist and imperialist concepts.

Organizers: Will Keats Osborn, Independent Scholar; Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia; Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton

Chairs: Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton; Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel

Presentations

1. *Francois Lachapelle, Sciences Po - Paris*

Doctoral Origins and Academic Labour in the Periphery of American Sociology

In this study, I first examine the doctoral origin of academic workers in Canadian sociology in a historical-comparative setting—how it has fluctuated during the four decades between 1978 and 2018. In a second time, I investigate if, in terms of priorities on scholarship, the high concentration of US-trained researchers in Canada's high-status schools transformed those spaces into a sort of off-shoring of American scientific knowledge production. That is, epistemic domains minimizing Canadian sociology's institutional means to produce knowledge on its own society. Doctoral origins matter for a history of sociology and social sciences beyond questions of prestige and hiring. Some might be tempted to write off such investigation as a regressive form of academic protectionism, or perhaps even as xenophobic in nature. On the contrary, I argue that doctoral origin help highlights the contradiction between the discourse of internationalization cherished in higher education circles and "the strong national orientation of academic labour markets and careers" (Musselin, 2004) in dominant European and American scientific centers. Indeed, in the Global North, dominant scientific nations like France, Germany, The United Kingdom, and USA are all characterized by a strong internal academic labor market where virtually all positions are filled with scholars domestically trained (Musselin, 2005). I foresee a potential paradox in the history of knowledge production for a social science discipline like sociology in elite Canadian schools. To maintain and enhance their status, social science departments located in high-status universities reproduce their rank with high-status US PhDs. These knowledge producers, although working in Canada, focus their research predominantly on the US context. I investigate if Canadian elite schools operate as branches (or, in the post-colonial language, colonies) of US social sciences. My research empirically tests this hypothesis.

2. *Jonathan Hui, Balsillie School of International Affairs*

Chinese-style IR and geotechnics: Considering world orders as technologies of habitation

This paper engages calls for relational sociology, global international relations (IR), and non-Western visions of political order, bringing them alongside currents in the philosophy of technology to shed light on culture and cosmology in the construction of technological societies. Practices of global cosmopolitics are extended into the realm of technology through Yuk Hui's concept of "cosmotechnics", which seeks to recognize the entanglement of moral and technical activities as oriented by understandings of the cosmos throughout Chinese history. Borrowing Bruno Latour's notion of "cosmological projects", this paper focuses on two theorists for their intellectual contributions to Chinese-inflected perspectives on IR and the role of technology. Lily HM Ling's work on Daoist yin-yang dialectics and Buddhism is considered, particularly how

technics play key roles as mediations of cosmology, including scholar-strategist Zhuge Liang's technological diplomacy in the epic *Romance of the Three Kingdoms* and physicist Robert J Oppenheimer's relation of dharma (duty) to nuclear bomb research in WWII. Second, Zhao Tingyang's work on a moral Confucian world order within Tianxia ("all-under-heaven") is engaged, specifically how the role of technics takes the shape of civilizational "packages", including histories, languages, alphabets, and institutional forms, which can inform new norms and governance architectures of co-existence at the global level. His position forwards a Confucian cosmological perspective, prioritizing alignment between heaven, humanity, and earth as . The paper concludes with an argument for seeing technology beyond its instrumental utility and instead as constitutive of cosmological habitation and roles within global politics. One such area of future research includes linking cosmotechnics to notions of infrastructure in order to situate human-built structures not simply as products of engineering and economics, but as sites of ongoing relations requiring active cosmological signification by those maintaining and living alongside them.

3. *Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel*

All-Under-Heaven: From Chinese Tianxia to American Tianxia to World Tianxia?

Situating in the debates of Global Sociology (Burawoy 2008, 2016; Go and Lawson 2017) and Global International Relations (Acharya 2014, 2016), this paper examines the evolution of the concept of Tianxia across different times and spaces. Tianxia or All-under-Heaven is an indigenous Chinese worldview tracing back to the Zhou Dynasty. In its original conception, it was closely related to ancient Chinese cosmology. Zhao Tingyang (2019, 2021) is the most well-known theorist for popularizing the idea of Tianxia. Tianxia has evolved into many variants, ranging from the Sinocentric variant to the liberal variant (Xu 2018). Furthermore, this paper explores how the concept of Tianxia has been applied beyond the Chinese context. For example, American Tianxia has entered the academic discourse (Wang 2013, Babones 2017). Thus, a cosmopolitan understanding of Tianxia based on universalism differs from and contrasts with the common view of Tianxia that is culturally specific based on particularism. Finally, this paper explores whether the idea of Tianxia can transcend the current Westphalian fixation, ethnocentrism and binarism that contribute to increasing conflicts between different groups of people and states. In other words, is a revised World Tianxia with a feeling of a shared world that transcends the increasing fragmentary and dividing world possible?

4. *Sarah Vanderveer, York University*

Decolonizing Colonial Canada through Postcolonial and Indigenous Theorizing

Drawing on postcolonial and Indigenous theorizing, this cross-cultural study engages with theories of refusal, resurgence and decolonization within the ongoing colonial context of Canada. While colonial contexts are not homogenous and the Canadian colonial context does not replicate the colonial experiences of other cultures and nations, parallels can be drawn regarding colonial processes and outcomes, sociocultural impacts upon Indigenous peoples, and the ongoing impacts of inherited colonial political, educational, and economic systems within colonial and post-colonial nations. From this comparative foundation, I draw connections between theories, paralleling similarities in the structures and impacts of colonial oppression to analyze

colonization's ongoing impacts while arguing for the de-centring of Eurocentric theorizing in favour of theoretical *mélange* as part of a broader methodology of reconstructing space for epistemic decolonization. The reconstruction, re-definition, and re-presentation of subaltern epistemes by cultural group members are a form of epistemic disobedience that rejects hegemonic theorizing as part of the ongoing process of de-colonization. Resulting cultural and epistemic resurgence combines with the de-centring of Eurocentric logics as *_the_* forms and structures of knowledge, repositioning subaltern knowledges from the epistemic peripheries constructed by colonial hegemonies and power relations. It is a process that fractures epistemic constraints that work to maintain colonial oppression within post-colonial, postcolonial and colonial nations; it is a progression within a long, rigorous process of de-centring and de-linking from Eurocentric hegemonies to create space for lateral representations of diverse knowledges. Overall, this paper demonstrates the comparative impacts of colonization across cultures while drawing upon theoretical accounts that challenge colonial epistemes through epistemic disobedience and resurgence, defying expectations of colonial conformity as essential for position and recognition.

This author has received the 2023 Sociology of Knowledge Research Cluster Best Student Paper Award.

Innovations in Mental Health Research

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH2

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: In-person

Research on the Sociology of Mental Health has undergone many changes over the past few years related to substantive, theoretical, and methodological advances in the discipline. This session exhibits researchers taking innovative approaches that advance our understanding of differential exposure and vulnerability to stress in international context and the experience of mental illness.

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

Chair: Marisa Young, McMaster University

Presentations

1. *Chris Sanders, Lakehead University*

Non-presenting authors: Karine Malenfant, McGill University; Antony Puddephatt, Lakehead University

Navigating a Medicalized Identity: Disclosure Practices among Adults Diagnosed with Autism

The concept of disclosure has a long history in the social and health sciences literatures. How, when, where, under what circumstances, and the consequences of disclosing stigmatic features of identity have been topics of particular fascination to sociologists at least as far back Goffman. We enter into this discussion through our research on the social experiences of adults who received a late diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), previously referred to as Asperger's syndrome. People living with this form of ASD are often characterized as exhibiting deficits in communication, emotion, and expression in everyday social interaction. They may be labelled as peculiar, rude, or worse for being seen as violating social norms. On the one hand, people may decide to disclose their autism diagnosis to assuage people's concerns or correct misconceptions about their social behavior. On the other hand, they may choose not to disclose their diagnosis to avoid the stigma of mental illness. Drawing on qualitative interviews with twenty individuals who have a late diagnosis of ASD, we explore how the decision to disclose or not disclose is determined and how this is shaped by the social context.

2. *Zoe Lea, McMaster University*

University Student Mental Health and Disordered Eating: A rise in binge and emotional eating

Support for post-secondary students' mental health is a growing concern across Canadian Universities. A major issue identified by Sociologists of Mental Health is the lack of research focusing on young adults and their relationship with disordered eating outside of anorexia and bulimia. Binge eating and emotional eating are becoming more prevalent and a recognized cause for concern amongst post-secondary students. These generations are turning to food to deal with emotional issues. Compounding this concern is the growing cost associated with groceries, which is skyrocketing in the current/post-pandemic context. The prevalence of these behaviours in university settings is unprecedented, as students more frequently turn to food for emotional solace and to alleviate the absence of a sense of control—a key and vital psychological resource. These patterns have likely intensified due to the lack of control students feel in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Using data from the Student E-Mental Health Survey, I outline patterns of disordered eating from a sample of over 6,000 students. My study is a part of the broader World Mental Health Organization initiative led by Harvard University. I address topics around inequities in disordered eating and mental health research which has focused on particular populations and largely excludes those with disabilities and BIPOC populations. I provide preliminary results and an overview of my research plan for my forthcoming research which comprises qualitative interviews. I conclude by underscoring the need for additional support and expertise around disordered eating behaviours, particularly associated with binge eating across Canadian university campuses.

3. *Michael Bator, University of Toronto; Scott Schieman, University of Toronto; Jiarui (Bruce) Liang, University of Toronto*

Ladders and Pyramids: Examining Perceived Inequality's Impacts on SSS

Subjective social status (SSS) has been central to many theories aiming to understand the impact of inequality on well-being; however, little is known about how inequality impacts SSS. Taking a novel approach and using a measure of perceived inequality, this study examines this unique association while testing its strength and independence. This study uses data from the September 2019 wave of the longitudinal C-QWELS project. Drawing on concepts that link greater inequality to negative SSS impacts such as the “psychosocial pathway,” “status anxiety,” and the “differentiation hypothesis,” this study hypothesized that perceiving greater inequality would negatively impact SSS (H1) (Layte 2012:500; Schneider 2019:412; Pickett and Wilkinson 2015:323). However, this study also hypothesized that objective (H2) and subjective (H3) socioeconomic status (SES) would explain or interact (H4) with this effect, SES potentially both key for forming perceptions of inequality and SSS, or moderating inequality’s impacts on SSS through an increased SES salience (Andersson 2018; Evans, Kelley, and Kolosi 1992; Schneider 2019). The results of this study supported H1, perceiving more equal structures of inequality in society significantly increasing SSS.

Liveable futures: radical imagination as method // radical imagination as survival I

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RSM3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

How can we build pathways to a liveable future in times that are increasingly filled with doom? What is the role of arts-based social research in co-imagining liveable futures? How can Khasnabish & Haiven’s concept of the ‘radical imagination’ inform research practice and research-creation? This panel engages researchers, artists, and social theorists in dialogue about the radical imagination as conceptual territory and method. We call attention to social research and community praxis that engages the imagination—an approach that requires we reach beyond the boundaries of our disciplines, institutions, and methodological traditions.

Organizers: Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University; Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University; El Jones, Mount Saint Vincent University; Alex Khasnabish, Mount Saint Vincent University

Chair: Alex Khasnabish, Mount Saint Vincent University

Presentations

1. *Gordon Katic, University of Toronto*

Podcasting the Radical Imagination with Cited Media: Co-Producing a Radical Future

The radical imagination is being captured by the right. Right-wing populists and techno-utopians promise us the Moon--err, Mars. They also promise neural implants (JRE Clips, 2020), seasteading utopias (Adler-Bell, 2022), an end to 'globalist' financial elites (Ling, 2022), and more. In the face of this reactionary threat, the political centre - and unfortunately, much of the academic left - maintain a tone of technocratic defensiveness (Khasnabish, 2022). For the last ten

years with Cited Media, I have been podcasting about these tensions; I have been exploring the tensions between academics, experts, reactionaries, and social movements. We have created numerous award-winning podcasts, including Cited Podcast, CRACKDOWN, and Darts and Letters. In this panel, I would like to discuss our work in two respects: first, as a method of academic communication that can "convoke" a liberatory radical imagination (Haiven and Khasnabish, 2014); and second, as research creation, producing original content that explores competing imaginaries. Despite podcasting about tensions around health, science, and academia, we avoid technocratic defensiveness. I will argue that this is largely the result of our unusual method. We work through co-production, combining the expertise of scholars, social movements, and journalists (MacGregor and Cooper, 2020). This approach decentres scholarly authority and calls together people across epistemic boundaries. Our podcasts have won several journalism awards and have reached millions. In 2019, the AV Club even said we produced the podcast "most likely to save lives" (2019). In this panel, I will discuss examples of recent Darts and Letters episodes that are especially relevant to the radical imagination, touching on a diverse range of actors, including: technocrats old and new, Silicon Valley titans and corporate propagandists, and social movements. Broadly, I will argue we must co-imagine with folks outside academia, both in our theoretical work as well as our academic communication.

2. *Lesley Wood, York University*

Managing Time and Building Power

Building on Marshall Ganz's conception of strategic capacity, and adrienne maree brown's idea of emergent strategy, this paper takes seriously the relationship between the management of time and the radical imagination. Looking at activist meetings in the climate justice, indigenous solidarity and anti-poverty movements it shows how facilitators manage time in order to create the conditions that nurture the radical imagination.

3. *Laura Blinn, Dalhousie University*

Scholarship that Resonates: Towards a Poetic Sociology

This paper is concerned with conventional forms of scholarship failing to (a)effectively articulate the possibility of a radically a new world. How can we, as researchers, use language to galvanize imaginative capacities and incite awe over the not-yet-here (Muñoz, 2009)? Haiven and Khasnabish speak of the imagination as the pulse where ideas and associations "circulate beneath the threshold of conscious thought" (Haiven and Khasnabish, 2014). This begs the question; how can scholars show the possibility of a liveable future that resonates deeply across space and time? This conceptual paper starts from the theoretical proposition of Petropoulou (2016), who emphasizes that "a poetic way of seeing the world" is a necessary resource for imagining substantive social change. My task here is to argue that affect, poetry, lyrical prose—and their evocative power—are indispensable to scholarship that evocatively articulates the not-yet. This paper intervenes on the level of theory and protests the dismissal of poesis as mere "sentimentality" – a critique informed by colonial pragmatism. At the crux of my analytical framework is Hartmut Rosa's (2019) resonance theory. Resonance broadly refers to aesthetic experiences with the world that kindle "affection, motion, transformation", and connects us to other people (Rosa, 2019). Rosa shows how capitalism's demand for surplus and competition impose a non-resonant orientation to the world. I consider how poetry and lyricism, as resonance

instruments, function to incite, agitate, and foster imagination. I will conclude with practical methodological considerations to the integration of poetry and research. In a moment that is increasingly stripping us of resonance, I call upon scholars to engage with affect and poetic representations as revolutionary praxis. Hope / is the light at the end— / I say, it is what keeps us / drenched and dredging / through this darkness / for one day more_ (Belli, 2019).

4. *Amanda Watson, Simon Fraser University*

Fear of Dreaming in Racial Capitalism and Consciousness Raising over Dinner

The Imagine Kin Project asks how those who aim to serve community navigate their complex roles in social reproduction, specifically how young adults reconcile their anti-capitalist desires for sustainable family life with resurging grassroots population control initiatives to reduce their climate footprint by having fewer children. In 2021, after British Columbia experienced two devastating climate events in six months, I worked with a team of research assistants to design an arts-based co-educational workshop with adults aged 18–35 in Metro Vancouver who had participated in Zoom focus groups on the subject of family formation months earlier. Attempting to radically imagine our future kin, we set about the messy work of scheduling, catering, and facilitating a workshop of found poetry and content analysis. Our preliminary findings from this pilot study suggest that while participants self-selected to talk about climate anxiety as a foreboding backdrop for daydreaming about family formation, loneliness and despair are so overwhelming that people are afraid of their dreams. As we dragged vegetables through hummus on the lids of plastic takeaway containers, generous workshop participants expressed guilt for daydreaming and the desire to discipline their thinking into what is feasible and realistic, while others validated their vulnerability and raised consciousness around self-discipline and this racial capitalist training. This project urges scholars of social movements to consider our trained fear of dreaming in fighting to improve the conditions of communities experiencing the brunt of austerity measures.

[Reimagining Citizenship Through Migration Stories](#)

Friday Jun 02. 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM9

Session Format: Workshop

Session Language: English

Session Categories: Hybrid

This roundtable seeks to ignite conversation around a critical understanding of citizenship through foregrounding the StOries Project: Strangers to Ourselves, offered by CERC in Migration, at Toronto Metropolitan University (TMU), in 2021. Grounded in critical migration scholarship and foregrounding reflexivity, the personal, and the experiential, this storytelling and creative writing project brought together a cohort of graduate students with a personal migration background in weekly virtual seminars over nine months. The narratives that the participants shared included fragmented memories, transnational and multi-generational family sagas, and other reflections on in-betweenness and un/belonging. In this interactive session, we will share

our journey of participating in the StOries Project and show how this experience was instrumental in (a) our conceptualization of citizenship as a work-in-progress undertaking through which we negotiated our individual and collective identities and (b) how it helped us to narrativize our migration stories, upcoming in an edited collection.

We grounded our workshops in collaborative practice and co-creation. Self-reflection and peer-mentoring helped us to challenge assumptions and experiences of othering that we encountered. By embracing and re-telling our stories, we were able to claim our rights to citizenship on our own terms. Aiming to create a safe space for engagement, we will share with our participants some of the hands-on writing and reflection focused activities that helped us connect with each other and with ourselves. The StOries Project employed workshoping to produce a hybrid, multi-genre edited collection at the intersection of academic and non-academic discourse, centred on positionality and mutual care. We used storytelling, narrative enquiry, and autoethnography as methods, as well as a variety of creative writing strategies for writing-the-self. These methods of story-ing have helped us generate new forms of knowledge resulting in nuanced understandings of the lived experience of migration and membership.

Workshop Organizers and Facilitators:

- Esra Ari, Mount Royal University
- Ozlem Atar, Queen's University
- Natasha Damiano, University of British Columbia
- Alka Kumar, Toronto Metropolitan University
- Negin Saheb Javaher, Langara College

Social Policy, Security and Gender

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SPE5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: In-person

The session focuses on the gendered implications of social policy and security in a variety of locations in the Global North and South. We welcome papers exploring gendered social policy related to health, education, childcare, housing, immigration, and migrant and newcomer settlement. These policies can be national, subnational (provincial/territorial/state), or municipal level policies. Papers examine how political changes as well as neoliberal right populism affect and help frame gendered social policies. We also feature papers that have a gendered intersectional lens that examine the varied and layered impacts of gendered policies.

Organizers and Chairs: Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University; Paula Maurutto, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Natália B. Otto, University of Toronto; Roberta Silveira Pamplona, University of Toronto*
Non-presenting authors: Luisa Farah Schwartzman, University of Toronto

Framing Violence, Gendering Violence: the Social Construction of the Public/Private Boundary in Southern Brazil

While recent scholarship has been critical of the analytical separation between “domestic” and “street” violence in academic and popular discourse, arguing that there is a continuum of violence, our paper proposes a more radical approach. We draw on empirical data, feminist theorizing, and Brazilian anthropological debates to put into question the very categories of the “domestic” and “street.” We pay attention to how these categories are lived and interpreted by the actors directly involved with violence. Drawing on interview and textual sources from the South of Brazil, we examine the meaning-making processes of two sets of actors that are central to the production of what counts as ‘gendered violence’: police officers who decide which homicides will be labeled as ‘femicides’ and young women who work in violent drug markets. We find that for both actors the “home” is the space of personal, gendered harm and the “street” (here understood as the space of drug markets) as the site of impersonal, genderless violence. Meanings attached to public and private relations shape actor’s understandings of what constitutes gendered violence or not. These meanings impact public policies and institutional actions to cope with violence. Our findings contribute to feminist studies on the social construction of public and private boundaries by showing the gendered symbolic system of violence in Southern Brazil.

2. *Luna Johnson, Queen's University*
Social Motivations of Restroom Deviance

North American public restrooms have remained nearly identical for a century. Despite this, there is insufficient social research dedicated to understanding these spaces, what their impact is on social behaviour, or how they can be improved. There is clear potential to make bathrooms socio-positive spaces, cheaper to maintain, cleaner, less prone to vandalism, and safer that has not been explored. This project explores how restrooms function as social spaces, the factors that influence perception of dignity and how those factors correlate to a user’s propensity to act socially responsible within the space. There is very little published literature on this topic outside of disability, gender studies, and technological hygiene. Examining this will provide insight into the design process of these social spaces, the values that go into designing them, institutional consideration for social behaviour, and explore how various design and maintenance factors motivate negative social behaviours. A proof-of-concept study, an exhaustive literature review, and a series of five existing interviews with restroom design authorities will be used to construct a nation-wide experimental survey consisting of 500 respondents. Respondents will be presented with a short narratives of public restrooms containing different factors of privacy, signage, cleanliness, and aesthetics, and then will asked how likely they would be to pick up their own paper towel, someone else’s, and the quality of experience to use that restroom. This will be analyzed to determine which factors are the strongest predictors of minor deviance within the space. The project will contribute to a greater understanding of the motivations of deviance, social actions within semi-private public space, how perceived dignity may impact social

behaviour, and create applied policy recommendations for cleaner, safer, and more satisfactory washrooms.

3. *Lucy Luccisano, Wilfrid Laurier University; Paula Maurutto, University of Toronto*

Security frameworks for addressing violence against women in Mexico City's public spaces

Mexico City's first elected female Mayor, Claudia Sheinbaum (2018-2024), from the newly-formed National Regeneration Movement (MORENA), assumed power during period of mounting insecurity in the city with growing levels of feminicides as well as narco-related crime. In November 2019, she declared a gender violence alert following an increase in the number of murdered and missing women. Sheinbaum also promised a new multipronged security agenda to address violence against women and crack down on impunity for gender-based crimes. As part of this new security agenda, pre-existing urban programs designed to address violence against women were folded into this larger security program. We show how the government's new security framework goes beyond "repackaging" urban policies, by altering the program orientation and resource allocation. Drawing on interviews with government, academics and feminist NGOs, we examine how the language of security was used to gut collectivist organizing in barrio neighbourhood. Our analysis of the government security agenda provides new insights into how "violence against women" is mobilized politically in Mexico City to both undermine collectivist rights-based claims but also to intensify the policing and securitization of barrios.

4. *Md Saidur Rashid Sumon, University of Manitoba*

Non-presenting authors: Nure Afruz Jyoti, HSTU; Tanvir Hasan Shourov, HSTU

COVID-19 Pandemic and Vulnerabilities of Elderly: A Case of Plain Land Ethnic Community in Northern Bangladesh

While vulnerability can be measured in terms of individuals' mental, physical, or financial status, senior citizens are identified by World Health Organization (WHO) as the most vulnerable cohort of population during environmental emergencies and natural disasters. United Nations (2019) states that there were 703 million elderly (65+ years old) in 2019 worldwide, which constitutes 12.3% of the world population. It is observed that older people were at a higher risk regarding the issue of health condition, social relationship, and economic hardship. This paper particularly focuses on how elderly people in ethnic communities are more vulnerable because of their social stigmas and identities during the pandemic situation. The objective of this study is to investigate the effects and experiences of COVID-19 in plain land ethnic older people in Dinajpur, Bangladesh. Ecofeminism theory has been employed to examine their marginalization. A qualitative research methodology was adopted to illustrate the actual scenario in effect of COVID-19 among ethnic aging population where In-depth interviews in the form of "Testimonio" were used to capture responses and therefore, data were analyzed thematically. Findings reveal that they were not aided with any emergency medical services for their protection such as providing protection kits-mask, sanitizer, hand-wash soaps, gloves, medical-care, food security, and financial support from Government or Non-government Organizations (NGOs). Because of social isolation, their working family members lost their jobs during the pandemic, causing financial hardship, and therefore incurred loans from NGOs to ensure food security. They were deprived of vaccination due to a lack of information and were not covered by the social policy.

The outcome of the study can contribute to budget related policymaking process that are race and age-specific in particular. More specifically, it will equip policymakers, research and development workers with effective strategic plans and implementations during pandemic situation in future.

Social Theory III

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE4C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session invites research that addresses issues in social and sociological theory, broadly defined.

Organizer: Jeffrey Stepnisky, MacEwan University

Chair: Tara Milbrandt, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. Zohreh Bayatrizi, University of Alberta; Audrey Medwayosh, University of Alberta
Toward a Critical Sociological Theory of Grief

Canada is founded in violent losses and profound grief imposed on the indigenous peoples through colonization, residential schools, and continued dispossession. The impact of this legacy on the current experience of loss and grief among indigenous people is a significant but understudied question. Throughout its history, Canada has also become home to a number of settler communities that have escaped violence and unstable homelands. For example, Canada has resettled Lebanese, Vietnamese, East African Ismaili, Syrian, Afghan, and Iraqi populations among others as part of its humanitarian mission to resettle refugees and also to fulfil its own demographic needs. Many in these populations witnessed war and political violence first-hand back home and sometimes continue to experience it vicariously by following the news and keeping in touch with family and friends in their ancestral homelands. Thus, Canada is currently home to large racialized communities that have experienced, and continue to experience, loss and grief as a collective, political fate. While studying these experiences, our team has encountered a theoretical gap in the understanding of grief. The sociology of death, dying, and grief is historically and intellectually anchored in the experiences of privileged populations. Within dominant modern western PSY disciplines as well as in sociology, grief is commonly conceived of as a negative but passing personal emotion. The stereotypical subject of these studies is an elderly middle class person who has lost their spouse. This field cannot adequately account for 'the relations of force'(such as political violence, racialization, inequality) in the experience of grief. We, on the other hand, see grief as collective, culturally-situated, and

political. Our task is therefore to critique the field of grief and its underlying assumptions, and to come up with new conceptualizations that can take account of 'relations of force' in the experience of grief. By doing so, we can contribute to the broader sociological field of emotions. In this presentation, we share the preliminary results of our conceptual critique.

2. *Chiara Piazzesi, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martin Blais, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Non-presenting author: Chloé Dauphinais, Université du Québec à Montréal

What Makes for a Successful Relationship? Moral values and normativity in users' comments on social media

There has been strong support, in the sociology of intimacy, for the “detraditionalization thesis” (Gross 2005; Green, Valleriani and Adams 2016), stating that contemporary intimate relationships are liberated from traditional moral norms and institutional constraints. Some scholars claim that normative patterns of intimacy are nowadays hinged on self-fulfillment (Giddens 1993), which, according to others, exposes intimacy to the threat of being corrupted by neoliberal consumer culture and economic rationality (Bauman 2003; Illouz 1997, 2013). An increasing number of evidence-based studies, however, mitigate these claims, highlighting persisting continuities with traditional moral understandings of intimacy, as well as a lack of knowledge of what ideals and practices really are endorsed by individuals in the general population (Jamieson 1999; Green, Valleriani and Adams 2016; Belleau, Piazzesi and Seery 2020; Piazzesi et al. 2018). Our project Mapping Contemporary Love and Intimacy Ideals in Canada project aims at documenting current normative ideals and actual practices within intimate relationships. In this paper, we will present results of the analysis of public comments posted on Facebook and Instagram by users in reply to our question “What makes for a successful relationship?” (N=512). The prescriptive formulation of the question encouraged users to express their moral appraisal for values, ethical stances, and relational patterns in the sphere of intimacy. Our findings show endorsement for a combination of romantic idealization (selflessness, self-sacrifice, merge of souls etc.) and entrepreneurial, therapeutic logics (relationship work, teamwork, positive communication etc.). We will show how conjugal love is regarded as a complex moral framework, where partners are expected to be equally altruistic, and the relationship to be symmetrical, even though such reciprocity of commitment and selflessness entails the possibility of a “delayed restitution” in a foreseeable future, hence a form of unbalance and “moral debt” in the present.

3. *Ladan Adhami-Dorrani, York University*

The Significance of Methodology in Re-imagining a More Equitable World

Living and breathing in a world that is saturated with myriad forms of inequalities based on race/ethnic background, gender, class, and sexual orientation to name just a few, one may ask what is the significance of methodology in one's trajectory of perspective as well as one's ethical values? Drawing on the breadth of knowledge of texts including, Iris Marion Young's Justice and the Politics of Difference, Edward Said's Representations of the Intellectual, Genevieve Lloyd's The Man of Reason: “Male and Female” in Western Philosophy and Catherine Lutz's Unnatural Emotion: Everyday Sentiments on a Micronesian Atoll and Their Challenge to Western Theory,

the focus of this paper is not only on the systemic disparities in Western dichotomous thinking, but also the significant role of methodology in the realm of knowledge-making and perpetuation, or mitigation of inequalities. This paper through a postmodern, critical and interpretive analysis sheds light onto the myth of value neutrality evident in a rationalistic method that has been oblivious to human emotions and their significant role in the proliferation of care and the furtherance of inclusive love.

4. *Giulia Salzano, Univesità degli Studi di Perugia*

Re-thinking empathy. A socio-phenomenological perspective

The question of the “other” represents a capital topic in social sciences. Historically it has mainly involved methodological issues without being formulated in terms of “empathy”. Nevertheless, the flourishing literature on this notion and the increasing interest it is recently receiving, both in academic and public fields, lead to advance the «theoretical effort to promote a sociology of empathy» (Junco 2017). This account can be developed within the theoretical frame of symbolic interactionism, deepening some considerations made by some eminent voices of the panorama of the contemporary sociology of emotion (Shott 1979 , Clark 1997, Hochschild 2013, 2016). This perspective will allow to reflect on the notions of role taking emotion, empathic maps, empathic paths and on the relationship between sympathy and empathy. This path highlight how the sociological account on empathy tends to privilege a cognitive approach to the phenomenon. The communication would like to integrate Junco’s proposal of a sociology of empathy with the phenomenological analysis of the *Einfühlung*. This letter allows to gain a wider and more complex idea of empathy as a stratified experience (Donise 2019), involving subjects as transcendental ego, Leib and cultural persons. The intersection between the two perspectives can solicit phenomenological reflections confronting them with sociological requests and consolidate the sociological account with new conceptual tools through which investigate the phenomenon. This approach will lead to analyze empathy, from the bodily dimension to the cognitive one, focusing on the consequences this experience has both on social interaction and on the process of development of individual and collective identities.

[Spaces of Sociability: Copresence in Urban Public Spaces](#)

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: URS4

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Urban Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

While much contemporary social scientific work on social interaction foregrounds the role of digital technologies in both maintaining and disrupting social ties across physical distance, this literature tends to set aside physical copresence. Despite the rise of digital technologies, physical copresence—people sharing material space—remains central to our everyday lives, whether for

the deepening of social relationships, initiating new social ties, or simply being together with unknown others (Klinenberg 2018; Schmidt and Power 2021). In our current moment, characterized by mounting tension between technophobia and technophilia, the continuing centrality of shared physical spaces to social life is easily overlooked. Spaces of sociability are those spaces that facilitate and/or enhance social encounters between copresent persons. Urban public spaces are especially important, as it is here that people may find themselves copresent with various forms of social difference as a matter of course (Anderson 2011; Horgan et al 2020; Lapina 2016). Creating and enhancing spaces of sociability—whether sustained or fleeting—is central to developing robust responses to contemporary concerns around social isolation and fragmentation. This session takes an expansive view of urban public space and the centrality of copresence.

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

Presentations

1. *Fernando Calderón-Figueroa, University of Toronto*

Residential Micro-Segregation via Street Barriers in Lima, Peru

This study addresses the relationship between residential micro-segregation, in the form of built barriers to urban mobility, and social capital. Most of the scholarship on residential segregation posits the neighbourhood as its most relevant scale of analysis, while discussing built barriers as expressions of pre-existing social boundaries. A recent thread of studies has shown the importance of segregation patterns at smaller scales (Grannis 1998; Grigoryeva and Ruef 2015; Roberto 2018). Following this line of work, I draw on micro-segregation to analyze the patterns of urban fragmentation that result from resident-driven street enclosures within and across neighbourhoods. I test two theoretical propositions: 1) Residential micro-segregation occurs in the more recently developed residential areas of highly unequal cities and cuts across sociodemographic and ethnic boundaries. Empirically, this implies that measures of street-level micro-segregation (e.g., density of barriers such as gates and fences) must be pervasive throughout residential neighbourhoods and concentrated among the most recently developed ones. 2) Residential micro-segregation negatively impacts the development of social capital and sentiments of community. Barriers express a form of social closure defined by location that interacts with the existing sociodemographic and ethnic composition of the neighbourhood. Empirically, this suggests that measures of social capital (e.g., interpersonal trust) should have decreased in the past few years in areas of the city with higher concentrations of street barriers. To test these hypotheses, I use the case of Lima, Peru. I draw on barrier data from OpenStreetMap, and on sociodemographic data at the block level for the most recent census years (2007 and 2017). To assess social capital changes over time, I use an annual survey (N≈1,200 per year) on community issues conducted since 2010. Overall, this study identifies the challenges that segregating infrastructures impose on public spaces, such as shared streets, as spaces of sociability. Residential micro-segregation occurs in the more recently developed residential areas of highly unequal cities that cuts across socioeconomic and ethno-racial boundaries. Empirically, this implies that measures of street-level micro-segregation (e.g., density of barriers such as gates

and fences) must be pervasive throughout residential neighbourhoods and particularly concentrated among the most recently developed ones. Residential micro-segregation negatively impacts the development of social capital and sentiments of community. Barriers to mobility express a form of social closure defined by location that interacts with the existing sociodemographic and ethno-racial composition of the neighbourhood. Empirically, this suggests that measures of social capital (e.g., interpersonal trust) should have decreased in the past few years in areas of the city with higher concentrations of street barriers. To test these hypotheses, I use the case of Lima, Peru. I draw on barrier data from OpenStreetMap, and on sociodemographic data at the block level for the most recent census years (2007 and 2017). To assess social capital changes over time, I use an annual survey (N≈1,200 per year) on community issues conducted since 2010. Overall, this study identifies the challenges that segregating infrastructures impose on public spaces, such as shared streets, as spaces of sociability.

2. Charmain Levy, UQO

Non-presenting author: Sylvie Paré, Université du Québec à Montréal

Re-Imagining feminist urban spaces and commons: the cases of Montreal and Montevideo

Since the 2000s, gendered urban planning has become a field of action, based on feminist urban criticism. Gendered policies require not only that the people behind them decompartmentalise the specific administrations involved in urban policy-making, but also a huge amount of awareness-raising among these traditional actors, many of whom are unconvinced by the approach. Starting from the observation that the connections between urban citizenship, womens rights and the urban commons remains little addressed, we analyse and compare two case studies of the creation and administration of urban spaces and commons in the cities of Montevideo and Montreal. We chose the case of Montevideo where in 2018 feminist collectives mobilised around the demand for a public space for gathering and recreation in a former train depot, which the municipality of Montevideo dismantled in 2019 and created a recreational space. Part of this space is used and managed by feminist collectives as a space for "common use for activities in defence and affirmation of womens rights in their various expressions and forms of organisation". The case of Montreal differs greatly from that of Montevideo in that it is part of the logic of a Northern country as opposed to that of a Southern country. The Place des Montréalaises is a large urban project that is being developed. Indeed, the construction of this large public square is planned on an overpass of highway located between Old Montreal and downtown. We analyze origins, as well as the role of its designers, recognizing that few women have been recognized in Montreals public space (street names, sculptures and murals, etc.). In the two cases, we consider the type of negotiations behind these major urban projects; the dynamics among stakeholders and what this public space means to them. We also demonstrate how the mobilisation and coordination of women from civil society with municipal democrats and professionals/researchers plays out the significant scope in power dynamics. Anchored in a feminist approach and from a gender perspective, we will analyse the links between the management of urban spaces and commons and if and how they contribute to the empowerment and emancipation of women at the level of municipal urban policies.

3. Guillaume Sirois, Université de Montréal

Montreal Temporary Urban Design: An Idealized Form of Sociability in the City

In the past two decades, the city of Montreal has invested significantly in design as the practice seemed perfectly aligned with the vision of Montreal as a creative city, a vision that is at the heart of the town's cultural development. This increased interest in design has led to the emergence of several new firms specialized in urban design, which are ready to answer the new demand from city officials and other corporations that have followed the lead of the municipal administration. This paper focuses particularly on the work of firms specialized in temporary interventions in public spaces, a practice they generally call "tactic urbanism". Boosted by the pandemic crisis, these interventions have multiplied in several neighborhoods in the past few years. Pedestrianised commercial streets with "placottoirs" (a sitting area for chatting), redesigned squares with playful installations, interactive interventions involving digital technology, colourful refreshment bars and open-air office spaces are among the new amenities that have emerged in the city. Based on a visual documentation and a series of interviews with designers and promoters of these projects, this paper seeks to better understand the vision of the contemporary life in the city that is conveyed by these interventions. Indeed, the creators at the roots of these interventions have strong views on how their work should allow their fellow citizens to experience the city. Away from the coldness and uniformity that is often associated with life in the city, their projects are rather intended to bring people together to encounter a city that reflects some of the central values – authenticity, conviviality, sustainability, aesthetics – guiding the development of their work. However, these practices are not without paradoxes as they also contribute to an aesthetisation and perhaps an increased control over public space, which may reduce the number of people who feel welcome in such installations.

4. *Holly Symonds-Brown, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting author: Christine Ceci, University of Alberta

Out And About With Dementia: The Mall as a Space of Difference and Belonging.

Recently, under the influence of the social model of disability, public spaces of the community have been recognized as a site of dementia care and a place within which everyday life with dementia takes place. However, the dominance of individualizing models in dementia care has left social inclusion interventions challenged to account for the dynamic nature of social life. In everyday life in the community, the social and material practices of public space, care infrastructure, and PLWD come together in precarious and unfolding ways. Public spaces offer opportunities for recognition by others and building of social ties, they also make demands and affordances that PLWD and their supports must attend to, seek out, manage or avoid. Understanding social inclusion in public spaces for PLWD requires attention to the material politics of sociality through which demands and affordances are negotiated and the possibilities for subject positions, agency and life space access are enacted. This paper will offer an analysis of the sociality of a specific public space by examining an ethnographic case study of a woman living with dementia and her outings to the shopping mall. Consideration of the shopping mall's affordances for sociality and as a potential space of difference and belonging for PLWD will be analyzed, along with the implications for the nature of inclusive spaces an aging or dementia friendly society might need to consider in the future.

5. *Meng Xu, University of Guelph*

Beyond 'the magic of the mall': the mall as social infrastructure in China

This study investigates the potential of the shopping mall as social infrastructure. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in a large-scale inner-city mall in the Sanlitun district of Beijing, I show how the mall enables vibrant social life amongst its users. While the mall is not an unregulated setting with unrestricted diversity and activities, it does attract a variety of people, facilitate spontaneous activities, and create affordances of sociability. Based on the fieldwork, I make a case for treating the mall as social infrastructure across four registers of sociability: (1) pleasurable co-presence of strangers; (2) cross-difference encounters; (3) social care and kindness, and (4) personal relationship work. The analysis counterbalances the Western focus on the predominantly negative aspects of malls as spaces for consumption by highlighting their under-recognized roles in cultivating sociability in urban China.

Violence and Society II: Intimate Partner Violence and Childhood Abuse

Friday Jun 02 10:30 am to 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law, Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

It can be argued that victim experience has re-emerged as a reckoning force in re-thinking how we understand violent and/or victimizing events and our responses to them. In this session we seek papers that examine violence and aggression in all forms, from varied perspectives including, but not limited to, those of the victim(s), the offender(s), witnesses, the social context(s) in which violence occurs, reactions to norm violations from both formal (governments, police, courts, etc.) and informal systems, recovery and resilience, and prevention. Papers in this session examine harms and their effects while seeking to re-imagine alternatives to how we identify and respond to violence.

Organizer and Chair: Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University

Presentations

1. *Eugene Dim, University of Toronto*

Power inequities, Status Compatibility, and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among Nigerian women

Shifts in the roles, status, and responsibilities of women and men often lead to changes in the quality and dynamics of intimate relationships. The traditionally patriarchal nature of families tends to inform power inequities between men and women, especially for most couples in Africa.

Previous studies have highlighted the nature of status compatibility among couples, such as traditional status, status parity, or status reversal, and its implications for IPV against women. Similarly, how couples decide their daily domestic activities can influence marital conflicts. I employ the conceptual perspectives of status compatibility and power inequity to understand women's experience of IPV in Nigeria. The study employs the Nigerian Demographic Health Survey of 2018, which captures 8910 women currently engaged in married or common-law relationships. The study found that differences in employment are associated with emotional abuse, while differences in educational attainment inform experiences of severe and emotional abuse. The study also found that equitable decision-making in household activities is associated with the lowest chances of women experiencing controlling behaviour. This study has implications for how status compatibilities and decision-making dynamics inform the relationship between men and women.

2. *Melanie Rogers, Queen's University; Hannah Walsh, Queen's University*

What are the Odds? Exploring the Relationship Between Childhood Victimization and Educational Attainment

Experiences of childhood victimization can potentially influence the life-course trajectories for survivors of abuse. In the present study, using data from the 2014 General Social Survey conducted by Statistics Canada, the authors examine the relationship between childhood victimization, educational attainment, and annual income to understand the impact of childhood victimization throughout the life-course. Results indicate that those who have experienced victimization during childhood are more likely to attain higher levels of education and have a higher annual income. These results highlight the need for further academic inquiry into the multifaceted responses to victimization.

3. *Gervin Ane Apatinga, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting author: Eric Y Tenkorang, Memorial University

The little money I get, is used to buy drugs: A Qualitative Exploration of the Economic Cost of Intimate Partner Violence for Female Survivors in Ghana

Empirical research, mostly in high-income countries, confirms the economic costs of intimate partner violence (IPV) for women. Yet, academic scholarship on this topic is lacking in Ghana, where IPV against women is a known problem. Contributing to the sparse literature on IPV in Ghana, we used qualitative in-depth interviews obtained from 15 female survivors of male partner violence in the Lower Manya Krobo District to examine the economic costs of IPV for women. Findings from the content analysis show that the economic costs of experiencing IPV were both direct and indirect. Direct costs included out-of-pocket payments for medical and non-medical services, while indirect costs manifested in the form of diminished work abilities, increased absenteeism from work, and lowered work productivity. Findings suggest that Ghanaian policymakers must enforce and strengthen policies to prevent violence against women and to improve women's socio-economic status and reduce gender inequalities.

Work and Public Sociology

Friday Jun 02. 10:30 am - 12:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO6

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: In-person

The practice of public sociology, broadly conceived, involves engagement of sociological researchers with the publics to which their work is oriented. This practice reflects the orientation of the discipline towards not only understanding social problems but also identifying possible solutions through sociological research. The practice also signals the commitment of researchers to identify questions of public concern, to maintain relationships with the participants in the research process, and to develop research objectives in line with the interests and experiences of those participants. These concerns have long been present in scholarship in the Sociology of Work, with research in the field oriented towards identifying inequities stemming from the organization of work, exploring connections between work, workplaces, and broader communities, and improving the experience and conditions of work.

This session presents examples of public sociology through research on work, workplaces, and workers. How can sociological research address the concerns of communities impacted by changing conditions of work? How can researchers work in collaboration with research partners outside academia to undertake research and share findings? Presentations in this session will draw from research focused on care work, reproductive labour, and the impacts of job loss on communities.

Co-sponsored by the Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies.

Organizer: Mark Thomas, York University

Moderator: Cynthia Cranford, University of Toronto

Panelists and Presentations:

1. *Pat Armstrong, York University*

Caring for Work. Working for Care

2. *Norene Pupo, York University*

3. *Amanda Salerno, York University*

"Home Dialysis is My Full-time Job:" Productivity, Care Work, and the Division of Household Labour

Gender and Sexuality Research Cluster Meeting

Friday Jun 02. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

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 and other professional activities on the organized patterns of gendered social relations and sexuality. Research on gender and sexuality as social facts motivates much of the most exciting scholarship in this area, including studying the ways that these articulate with race and class, and play out across substantive dimensions of social and cultural life.

Organizers: Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph

Sociology of Knowledge Research Cluster Meeting

Friday Jun 02. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

The Sociology of Knowledge research cluster would like to welcome everyone to our annual meeting, which is open to any scholars or students—current members or otherwise—who are interested in the study of knowledge in all its forms. The cluster's mission is to connect and empower social scientists who see knowledge as a vital topic of research and education, particularly scholars who are interested in developing growth, diversity, reciprocity, and meaning in their collegial relationships. Anyone with knowledge, skills, or ideas that might be of benefit to the field in general, or to the cluster in particular, is encouraged to attend.

Organizers: Will Keats Osborn, Independent Scholar; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Sociology of Mental Health Research Cluster Meeting

Friday Jun 02. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities. Attendees will have an opportunity to network with others working in this field of research and/or teaching. We welcome feedback on our current activities and encourage suggestions for future initiatives.

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

Urban Sociology Research Cluster Meeting

Friday Jun 02. 12:15 pm - 1:15 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

This cluster will engage 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. This meeting is open to current members and those interested in learning more about our cluster activities.

Organizers: Daniel Kudla, Memorial University, Zachary Hyde, University of Toronto
[Centering Survivors in Digital Spaces: Feminist Strategies to Prevent and Respond to Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based and Sexual Violence](#)

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM11

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Feminist approaches are key to confronting the digital dimension of gender-based and sexual violence. This panel brings together community organizations and academics to share, discuss, and imagine solutions that honour and engage the experience and expertise of survivors of technology-facilitated gender and sexual violence (TFG/SV). Contributions that include survivor-centric practical, policy, and technological interventions are invited. The conversation will feature insights from YWCA Canada's Block Hate: Building Resilience Against Online Hate project, student researchers and collaborators from the iMPACTS project (collaboration to address sexual violence) and other intersectional feminist responses to rising online misogyny and digital platform-based violence.

Organizers: Jolin Joseph, York University; Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

Chair: Jolin Joseph, York University

Presentations

1. *Yimin Chen, Royal Roads University*

Non-presenting authors: Chandell Gosse, Cape Breton University; Jaigris Hodson, Royal Roads University; Kaitlynn Mendes, University of Western Ontario; George Veletsianos, Royal Roads University

Tackling Gender Based Technology Facilitated Violence and Abuse: The Case for Digital Bystander Intervention

Gender based violence has long been an issue for women, transgender, two-spirit, and gender non-binary individuals (Siegel, 2020). Modern information and communications technologies have opened up new spaces and means of interaction, but have also led to new forms of technology facilitated violence and abuse (TFVA) with far-reaching personal and societal consequences. TFVA can impact anyone, but earlier research shows that there is a highly gendered component involved (Ringrose et al. 2022). The consequences of gender based TFVA can devastate all aspects of a targeted person's life, yet social media companies and legal institutions have consistently proved themselves ill-equipped and unable to effectively deal with these problems. Worse, lack of support in cases of TFVA has also fostered a culture whereby targets internalize the responsibility of preventing and mitigating the chance of TFVA in the first place (Gosse, 2022). To reduce responsabilizing targets, they need to be supported by a wide variety of institutions and individuals (Hodson et al., 2018). While outreach initiatives to raise awareness of gender-based violence and bystander intervention training programs to engage allies in prevention have both proliferated in recent decades (Benoit et al., 2015; Mazar, 2019), have they kept pace with technological developments? At this session, we present data from our content analysis of sexual violence and abuse training programs offered by 86 community organizations and universities across Canada. Only 48% offered bystander intervention training and a mere 24% addressed TFVA in a substantive way. We urge for the inclusion of TFVA in bystander intervention training programs, as doing so could shift the burden away from the targets of violence and empower witnesses to respond, creating a shift towards collective, rather than individual responsibility, to solve this issue.

2. *Jolin Joseph, York University*

Survivor-Centric Approaches to Gendered Online Hate: Community Action for Feminist Regulatory Response

In 2022, YWCA Canada commissioned national surveys and convened national youth focus groups to discuss individual and collective experiences of online hate across Canada and develop community-generated, survivor-centric solutions to curb the circulation of digital hate and mitigate its harms. Block Hate: Building Resilience against Online Hate Speech, a four-year research and knowledge mobilization project funded by Public Safety Canada's Community Resilience Fund, seeks to strengthen civil society responses at the national and local levels through engagement with the information, communication, and technology sector as well as

local communities in creating and sharing counter-narratives against Anti-Black racism, Anti-Indigenous racism, Islamophobia and xenophobic or racist discourses.

Through national polling and community-based participatory action research, we learnt that 83% of women and gender-diverse people in Canada have witnessed online hate in the past 24 months. We learnt that people who identify as living with disabilities, Indigenous, 2SLGBTQI and Black are disproportionately more likely to be targeted online. We also learnt that the onslaught of online hate is creating a 'chilling effect' on the public participation of women and gender diverse youth. These findings are troubling and inform our advocacy for feminist regulatory responses to technology-facilitated violence that center survivors, their experiences and their solutions. This presentation will highlight the calls to action laid out by youth consultants and peer researchers across Canada that must be at the heart of a feminist response.

3. Nayyar Javed, Practitioner - Psychologist

Regulating Technology: Feminist Ethics as the Foundation for “Normative Framework” for Ensuring Women’s Digital Rights

In this presentation I argue that technology has the potential for working for women but is often used to violate their rights and thus exposes them to multiple forms of violence because it originated and developed in a context shaped by deadly intersection of patriarchy, neo liberalism and neo colonialism based on the protection of white supremacy. Feminist movement including feminist scholars have been engaged in exposing gender biases and concentration of power in tech industry reinforcing gender, race and class inequality swept all over the globe because of the powerful lobby against regulations. My argument is based on the observations I have made in the 67th session of the CSW (Commission on the Status of Women) which was held in New York. The priority theme of the session was “Innovation and technological change and education in the digital age for achieving gender - equality and the empowerment of all women and girl.” In the stories of violence against women and girls, the use of technology by fascist regimes and deadly concentration of power in the hands of those who already are powerful, and flow of resources for developing weapons and turning space into war zones where super powers can showcase their might, spark the realization of dismantling the structures which promote devastation. The urgency for taking concrete action to achieve this much needed goal was articulated not only by feminist scholars and activists but also by the Secretary General of the United Nations. He viewed unrestrained “Silicon Valleys killing women” and expressed urgency to regulate technology by a “normative framework.” His concern for women’s protection and need for a binding regulatory framework was echoed by feminist scholars and activists. However, I noticed with dismay that the proposal for the normative framework left out the need for considering feminist ethics as it’s building block and strategies to use it for transforming technology for shifting the flow of power from powerful to powerless. The reversal of the flow of power, in my opinion, is the only way to make technology work for not against women.

[COVID-19, Care Work and Healthcare Workers](#)

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: CSF4C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Critical Sociology of Families, Work, and Care

Session Categories: In-person

The COVID-19 pandemic shaped the experiences of those providing caregiving and care work for young children or aging adults and intensified gendered, racial, and social class inequities. This session features papers that examine caregiving and care work experiences during the pandemic, analyze inequities in caregiving and care work, underline the disconnection between caregiving and the organization of work, or highlight factors and policies that contribute to what Hochschild (1995) called the “care deficit”.

Organizer: Rania Tfaily, Carleton University

Chair: Holly Symonds-Brown, University of Alberta

Presentations

1. *Christina Young, Memorial University*

Non-presenting author: Shabnam Asghari, Memorial University

Addressing social isolation and loneliness in long-term care: The experience of moral distress among staff

Visitor restrictions imposed on long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic brought significant attention to residents' experience of social isolation and loneliness. Even before the pandemic, rates of loneliness and isolation were exceptionally high among older adults and those living in long-term care settings (Drageset et al., 2011; Gilmour and Ramage-Morin, 2013). Staffing shortages and budget cuts in long-term care facilities in Canada place intense demands on workers in these institutions, impeding their ability to meet residents' social needs (Banerjee et al., 2015; Daly and Szebehely, 2012). Additionally, this work is highly task-oriented and strictly divided among workers with specific roles, with the fundamentals of daily care (e.g. feeding, bathing, and giving medications) as the dominant focus. As a result, staff often have limited unstructured time to develop social relationships with residents (Daly and Szebehely, 2012). Drawing on interviews with staff members at long-term care facilities and personal care homes in rural Newfoundland and Labrador, we explore how these individuals address social isolation for their residents and the challenges they encounter before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. We found that the pandemic exacerbated existing struggles to provide residents with meaningful social interaction due to prolonged visitor restrictions, isolation requirements during active outbreaks, and the need to wear personal protective equipment (e.g. masks and face shields) that limited staff's ability to interact with residents. Our findings suggest that, as a result of these ongoing difficulties, many workers experience 'moral distress' (Jameton, 1984) – a term that describes the personal strain created when structural constraints prevent individuals from acting according to their ethical beliefs. Indeed, many workers indicated a desire to develop more

meaningful relationships with residents but could not do so due to staffing constraints and a lack of time to spend in informal social interactions, even as pandemic restrictions have waned.

2. *Kamran Ishfaq, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan*

Non-presenting author: Makia Babar, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan

Effects of COVID-19 on front line nurses: A study of Government Hospitals Multan, Pakistan

During this pandemic frontline nurses have reported highly psychological, physical and social distress. The present quantitative research was conducted to understand the effects of COVID-19 on frontline nurses. This study aimed to examine the mental, social and physical health and their associated factors of the frontline nurses. It also examined the effects of fear, anxiety, depression and stress level of frontline nurses during COVID-19. The universe for the present study consisted of 384 frontline nurses in 2 public hospitals of Multan. Simple random sampling technique was used for this study. A self-administered questionnaire was designed to collect data. Relationship of variables and statistical analysis was done through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). Major findings of the present research include that psychological effects of COVID-19 on frontline nurses are one of the most marginalized problems in this pandemic. It is also found that after checking COVID-19 patients the frontline nurses faced difficulties to socialize within their own social circle. Physically, nurses also faced many difficulties due to wearing safety equipment's. Therefore, it is suggested that, Focused training programs for frontline nurses at the Government level can further improve their understanding of risks and preventive strategies related to COVID-19, which will help them to provide appropriate care to their patients as well as to protect themselves from this infection. It is also suggested that, Future interventions at the organizational and national levels are needed to improve frontline nurses' mental health during the pandemic by considering preventing and managing building self-efficacy and resilience, providing sufficient social support, and ensuring frontline work willingness.

3. *Elizabeth Quinlan, University of Saskatchewan*

Non-presenting author: Tracey Carr, University of Saskatchewan

The Social Interactions of Participatory Theatre in the COVID era - Gains and Losses

Workplace harassment causes anxiety, sleep disturbances, and depression in individuals and organizations incur costs associated with recruitment, re-training, and legal suits. Prevalence rates of workplace harassment tend to be higher in healthcare than most other sectors. This paper builds on the authors' previous study using Participatory Theatre (PT) to address workplace harassment among Saskatchewan's healthcare workers who are the foot-soldiers of acute and end-of-life care, feeding, toileting, dressing, medicating, and comforting patients in the province's hospitals, nursing homes, and individuals' residences. The study is part of a larger analytical project that relies on labour process theory and critical realist evaluation methodology to understand what interventions work, how, for whom, and under what circumstances. Given the COVID pandemic, to continue the program of research it was necessary to switch from in-person PT interventions to virtual PT interventions with healthcare workers. This paper asks what is lost and what is gained by moving the social interactions of PT to an online context? The research question will be answered by way of a comparison of the outcomes of a virtual PT

intervention to those of a traditional in-person PT intervention. The comparison is rooted in the theory-driven approach of critical realist evaluation, an evaluation method grounded in realist philosophy and critical sociological theory.

Discourses of Urban Improvement

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: URS3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Urban Sociology

Session Categories: In-person

Urban development and municipal initiatives are awash with buzzwords as cities strive to become more liveable, sustainable, and moreover marketable. While urban planners and developers pitch new builds as catering to the greater public good, discourses of urban improvement also facilitate the targeting of existing urban spaces for renewal or revitalization. The purpose of this session is to explore discourses of urban improvement – such as sustainability, liveability, revitalization, intensification/density, walkability, and so on – from a sociological perspective. How are discourses of urban improvement developed, deployed, and contested? What are the social impacts – the costs and benefits – associated with urban improvement discourses and the remaking of urban landscapes? This session invites papers that engage with urban improvement initiatives and the discursive devices that may accompany them to further sociological understanding of how techniques of urban governance are produced, performed, and resisted.

Organizer and Chair: Andrew Crosby, University of Waterloo

Presentations

1. *Sydney Chapados, Carleton University*

Cycles and Spaces of Poverty in Ontario

In 2009, the liberal government of Ontario released their first “streamlined” poverty reduction strategy to end child poverty in the province. The strategy was renewed in 2014, and an updated strategy was released in 2021 by the conservative government of Ontario. Based on ongoing research, this paper explores how these poverty reduction strategies mobilize a historical conception of low-income urban environments as threats to child development. I show that, rather than end poverty, these conceptions are used to justify community revitalization efforts that displace low-income populations while prioritizing and benefiting private market investment. Central to these strategies is the figure of the child, who is constructed as innocent and vulnerable, requiring protection and saving from the perils of poverty by middle- and upper-class interventions. The paper concludes by examining the neoliberal logic that continues to inform the 2021 strategy.

2. *Zachary Hyde, University of Toronto*

Taxing Developers, Selling Zoning, or Taking Bribes? How Local Actors Negotiate the Meaning of Land Value Capture Policies

In the context of the role back of the welfare state, local governments in Western countries have increasingly turned to land value capture (LCV) policies to produce social benefits, such as affordable housing. Land value capture involves the state and real estate development firms sharing in the value created through rezoning parcels of land to allow for greater height and density on new projects. In Canadian cities, like Vancouver and Toronto, which have seen significant levels of condominium development over the past 20 years, this form of policy has played an important role in municipal budgeting, supplementing traditional forms of revenue like property taxes. But what exactly is being exchanged between the state and the private sector in these arrangements? Drawing from a five-year study of land value capture policy in Toronto and Vancouver, involving participant observation and 130 interviews with politicians, developers, and planners, I argue that LVC is a multivalent fiscal policy. In other words, the meanings that different actors attach to tax policy shapes how they are carried out in practice. Developers suggest that LVC is a “gift” from the private sector to the public. Meanwhile, urban planners are concerned that the state is “selling” zoning in the form of a market transaction. Local bureaucrats are careful to avoid the impression that it is an “official tax” on development, as this would violate provincial bylaws. Finally, politicians contend with claims from the public and journalists that LVC is a form of bribery or “soft corruption,” where they gain new neighborhood amenities from developers to please voters. Through my analysis I show how the corruption narrative became the dominant explanation in the public sphere in Vancouver, resulting in the loss of legitimacy for a ruling political party.

3. *Debra Mackinnon, Lakehead University*

A Valuable Investment: Business Improvement Areas, Applications, and Practices of Assetization and Valuation

As policy circulating on a global scale Business Improvement Areas (BIAs) have become an expectation, and as such are often expected to ‘solve’ the crisis of urban governance through private market logics, practices, and increasingly, technology. Building on valuation studies, digital geographies, and critical studies of accounting this article explores the convergence of data driven urbanism, accounting, and corporate storytelling. Specifically, I focus on the use of urban asset management applications, by five BIAs in Toronto, London, and New York to illustrate how these technologies are being used to render, assetize, and govern urban spaces and populations. How are improvement and value rendered through technologies and materialities? And who or what comes to matter? Drawing on internal reports, interview data, work shadowing, and participant observation I argue these data-based accounts when transformed into ‘tellable stories’ platform corporate knowledges and expand the mandate, scale and reach of BIAs. By offering new ways of counting, and therefore knowing, asset management applications enable BIAs way to legitimize their expertise as well as discursive authority over the areas and their futures.

4. *Marisa Young, McMaster University*

Non-presenting authors: Erika Halapy, McMaster University; Jim Dunn, McMaster University

A Quasi-Experimental Approach to Neighbourhood Interventions Predicting Residents' Perceptions of Social Cohesion

Urban improvement manifests in various forms and can potentially have far-reaching and long-lasting benefits for local residents. We contribute to the sociological discussion of urban improvement by considering how municipal interventions in disadvantaged neighbourhoods contribute to a focal resource—social cohesion—which benefits residents as well as overall community well-being. Our reference to this resource resonated with other notable terms such as collective efficacy, community trust, and social capital. Neighbourhood social cohesion is considered a focal contributor to residents' well-being, including outcomes such as health, social support, networks, and reduced crime, for example. Our paper specifically asks: To what extent do residents' social cohesion reports increase after formal resource-based interventions in selected neighbourhoods? We draw upon the Hamilton Neighbourhoods Study (HNS), which was intended to measure the short-term impact of a neighbourhood-based community development initiative known as the City of Hamilton's Neighbourhood Action Strategy (NAS) on various outcomes among residents in selected communities. The HNS is considered a quasi-experimental study with 881 intervention participants across six targeted neighbourhoods and 173 control participants. Our findings overwhelmingly suggest that the intervention neighbourhoods benefited, compared to the control group. In other words, the NAS resulted in greater reports of social cohesion in most intervention neighbourhoods. The largest improvement was in one of Hamilton's key intervention neighbourhoods where the score was on average 0.82 points lower at follow-up than at baseline. The difference in changes between each of these four intervention neighbourhoods and the control group ('difference-in-differences') was also significant. The results were similar between the models that were unadjusted and adjusted for covariates, and all results remained statistically significant after adjusting for multiple testing (FDR-adjusted p-values). We conclude our discussion by outlining the benefit of social cohesion for the mental health of residents and discuss our associated papers examining these connections.

[Emotions and Social Change I: Theorizing Emotions and Affect](#)

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: Hybrid

This conference session will explore the complex and multifaceted nature of emotions in various social, cultural, and political contexts. Papers will discuss the critical phenomenology of romantic love and its impact on gender roles and identity formation. The session will also explore the promise of negative affect in dissensual politics, where emotions are used to challenge dominant power structures. Furthermore, the session will examine fear and its role in shaping knowledge and social relations, particularly in contexts of racism and prejudice. Finally, papers will discuss

the potential for a crip politics of shame that takes into account the experiences of marginalized individuals and communities. Overall, the session aims to broaden our understanding of emotions and their intersectional implications in various social contexts.

Organizers: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto; Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto
Chair: Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Yu-Hsuan Sun, University of Toronto*

Passionate Politics in China: Nationalism, Modernization, and Political Emotions.

Emotions are powerful tools of political institutions. Political sociologists have studied state-sponsored rituals and their ability to translate emotions into public support. While there are numerous studies on China's propaganda, state ideology, and censorship, few have studied the presence of emotions in Chinese politics. The importance of political emotions is immediately evident by the frequent use of the term "hurting the feelings of Chinese people" in state media and official diplomatic speeches. Previous studies on Chinese nationalism have long debated whether it is predominantly organic or manufactured by the state. The study reflects on this debate through the lens of political emotions. While China's fervent nationalism is organic insofar as it is deeply rooted in its rocky historical path toward modernization, the Chinese Communist Party has found effective ways to contain and manipulate nationalism as a source of legitimacy for its one-party rule. State-manufactured nationalism reaches another apex during Xi Jinping's presidency, whose "Great Rejuvenation" project is dependent on the zeal of Chinese nationalism. The decade since Xi's rise is also marked by the advent of social media politics and "online armies" which govern online opinions. For non-China specialists, China is a crucial case because it brings insights into how macro structures of modernization and legitimation connect to rituals of political emotions.

2. *Toby Anne Finlay, York University*

Dissensual Politics, or the Promise of Negative Affect

This paper will advance a theoretical conception of dissensual politics situated within contemporary debates in affect theory. Responding to what has been called the 'affirmative turn' in affect theory, which describes a normative preference for positive affects, this paper will argue for the importance of negative affects as productive forces within ethico-political thought. In so doing, I employ an expansive definition of affect theory which explores the resonances between: (1) Deleuze's (1998) theorizations of affect as a pre-individual bodily capacity, (2) Sedgwick's (2003) conception of affect as an essentialist sensory register, and (3) psychoanalytic understandings of affect related to melancholia, prohibition, and abjection (Butler 1993; Kristeva 1986). Whereas Deleuzian approaches to affect have tended to prioritize an affirmative view in which positive affects increase the body's capacities, the approaches advanced by Sedgwick and psychoanalysis have asserted that the negative affects commonly found throughout queer theory, such as shame and loss, have the potential to effect social change. To resolve this

impasse, I take up Rancière's (2010) conception of dissensus in which social change is precipitated by struggles that arise from the position of those who have been excluded from an affective economy. The negative affects associated with exclusion or abjection could then be understood to incite a dissensual rupture, thereby affecting a positive change in the capacities of the body and a redistribution of the sensible. This paper's theorization proposes a reconciliation of competing traditions in affect theory while asserting the ethico-political promise of negative affects as a resource for social change.

3. *Chung-Ho Wang, York University*

Fear in a Social World

Existing sociological models of fear, such as Frank Furedi's culture of fear, have been limiting and fail to adequately explain the causal power of fear in a social dynamic. Within this presentation we discuss a theoretical framework for analyzing the social mechanisms of fear built off Joseph Ledoux's two-pronged model of fear. Ledoux's original psychological model constructs a framework that introduces "subjective" elements alongside biological dimensions to a theory of fear, which we will improve upon by introducing discussions of known and unknown traits within the external stimuli that is received by the system; interpretation and exposure to these factors in turn, are deeply related to personal experience and agency. Discussion of this dimension is the key to this interdisciplinary model, as by expanding this network we can further the understanding of both how social and biological dynamics can contribute to fear, but also how the construction of knowledge affects this mechanism. This presentation will aim to discuss how this model can supplement the currently limiting literature within the sociology of fear, as well as how it can have implications on the broader discourse of sociology of emotions as a whole.

4. *Megan Ingram, Queen's University*

Towards a Crip Politics of Shame

In this article, I argue that resentment for disabled people, manifest in 'blame culture' (Hughes 2015), results in affective practices of shaming that construct disabled subjects as a/shamed. Shame as an affect has typically been aligned with disability oppression and repressive self-governmentality and as such has been positioned as the opposite to pride. Working against the narrative that shame must be overcome to achieve pride, I argue that shame itself has productive potentialities that can produce a disruption of the ideological underpinnings of disability, produce coalition building, and produce social mobilization. As such, I assert that shame and pride are not binary opposites but should be explored as co-existing and dual affects. Taking the feminist politics of shame as my point of departure, I first articulate the shame/pride divide. Second, I consider what emotions are available to disabled individuals and the linkages between resentment (and its attendant politics) and being a/shamed (Kolarova 2012). Finally, working from queer and feminist articulations of a shame politics I argue towards a crip politics of shame that recognizes shame as dynamic, as coexisting with pride, and as having productive potentialities beyond its ability to incite an individual to pride.

Intervention-Focused Research in the Sociology of Mental Health

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: In-person

A growing area of the Sociology of Mental Health involves the assessment of intervention-based programs and policies in Canadian context, as well as internationally. This session invites emerging scholars working on research related to intervention approaches from randomized control trials to community engaged research. The targeted populations of intervention can be wide ranging, but an emphasis will be placed on equity deserving groups.

Organizers: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University; Marisa Young, McMaster University

Chair: Jinette Comeau, King's University College at Western University

Presentations

1. *Rui Hou, Toronto Metropolitan University; Isabella Huang, Toronto Metropolitan University*

Non-presenting author: Josephine Wong, Toronto Metropolitan University

Who are helping students? A qualitative analysis of the mental health service providers in China's university setting

The mental health problem of university students has become a major concern around the world. Evidence shows that mental disorders have become highly prevalent among over 40 million Chinese university students in recent years. Although the current literature has highlighted the workforce shortage is a global issue in the delivery of mental health intervention, there remains a knowledge gap on how mental health promotion is conducted in the university setting where the workforce shortage is the main challenge. It is also unclear how universities remedy the situation and whether their solution works. Our paper addresses this gap by exploring the following three questions: (1) Who are the main actors in the delivery of mental health in the Chinese university and college context? (2) What role do they play in the mental health service provided by China's college system? (3) What are the main facilitators and barriers in their mental health supporting practices? Through the focus group interview of 141 mental health service providers in the university context of Shandong province, our research identifies four types of service providers whose practices constitute the foundation of China's university mental health support network. Inspired by the health-setting approach, this article further examines the association between service providers' institutional positions, knowledge background, and the advantages and disadvantages in their practices of mental health intervention. Our work proposes that the health-setting approach can help us understand how facilitators and challenges

in the frontline delivery of mental health support are embedded within a university context oriented to non-health goals. We also expect this research can help map out the unique features of the workforce situation in the mental health support system of Chinese universities and help researchers and practitioners better localize their intervention and assessment.

2. Alexandria Pavelich, University of Saskatchewan

Non-presenting authors: Holly McKenzie, University of Saskatchewan; Colleen Dell, University of Saskatchewan; James Stempien, University of Saskatchewan

Understanding If and How Therapy Dog-Handler Teams Benefit Emergency Department Patients with Mental Health Concerns

Across Canada, a high proportion of emergency department (ED) visits are for patients seeking assistance for mental health, with patients also reporting experiences of stigmatization and isolation while attempting to access care. Currently, there is limited data exploring the patient experience whilst seeking assistance for mental health in an ED, but the existing literature also reflects a need for innovative social supports relevant to diverse populations. Burgeoning research in recent years has documented the positive impacts of animal-assisted intervention in various medical settings, and our team's research demonstrated that, among patients presenting with pain, visiting with therapy dog-handler teams (TDTs) improved their overall ED experience. This project aims to generate and mobilize knowledge about how TDTs can support individuals with mental health concerns within an ED. We are conducting this community-based initiative alongside St. John Ambulance to better understand how TDTs may benefit mental health patient experiences in the ED, the "work" TDTs engage in during these visits, and how their presence may affect the ED environment for patients and staff. Drawing upon participation-observation and semi-structured interviews, our methodology is grounded in an institutional ethnographic approach. The ethnographic observations and interviews will focus on TDTs visits with n=25 patients presenting with mental health concerns to a Saskatchewan-based ED. The patient-oriented study privileges the standpoint of the patient by starting with observations of TDT-patient interactions, followed by interviews with patients. The perspectives of the handlers about these interactions will also be accounted for through interviews (n=6), as this is the first study of its kind to directly explore the perspective of the therapy dog handler and how their presence and engagement may affect the patient and staff experience. This presentation discusses this study's findings, and provides insight on directions for practice, policy, and research.

3. Michele Mayne, University of Miami

Investigating the Relationship Between Health Risk Behaviours Clusters and Common Mental Disorders: Data from the South-East London Community Health (SELCoH) Survey

Mental disorders are strongly associated with physical morbidity and mortality. One possible mechanism for this relationship is health risk behaviours. A comprehensive examination of the links between healthy behaviours and mental disorders is crucial to understanding the potential mechanisms behind these associations. This study is to build up to contribute to existing studies and examine the clustering of four primary health risk behaviours (HRBs)—smoking, drinking consumption, lack of fruit and vegetable intake, and lack of physical activity—and the

relationship between common mental disorders (CMD) —depression and anxiety —and if it varies across the socio-demographic English adult population. Additionally, to determine whether individuals with a common mental disorder report more ‘unhealthy’ behaviour (s) than those without a common mental disorder. Do people with mental health conditions engage in more healthy behaviours? I analyzed data from the second phase of the South-East London Community Health Study (SELCOH) (Hatch et al., 2011). The health behaviours measured included alcohol consumption and misuse using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), categorizing smokers/non-smokers. The United Kingdom recommended guidelines for assessing physical activity and dietary intake. Common mental disorders were assessed using the Revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R). The clustering of health risk behaviours and socio-demographics was assessed using the chi-square test and the association between CMD, each health behavior and a number of health behaviours performed using the One-Way ANOVA analysis. The findings in this sample revealed that those without a CMD reported more “unhealthy” behaviours compared to those with a CMD and identified which groups were at a higher risk by examining the socio-demographic variation in the clustering of HRBs and CMD. Also, those with a CMD were more likely to perform a greater number of HRBs. Therefore, it suggests that HRBs are positively associated with CMD and that unhealthy behaviour clusters place individuals at an increased risk. This study provides preliminary population-level data on the CMD and HRBs in the local English community. These outcomes indicate a need for more effective, concentrated health promotion campaigns simultaneously targeting health promotion and mental well-being.

4. *Diana Singh, McMaster University; Ruth Repchuck, McMaster University*

Non-presenting authors: Jessica Monaghan, McMaster University; Yu Yan, McMaster University
Building Psychological PPE: An evaluation of emotion regulation strategies as a frontline psychological resource

The management of emotions at work has recently become a central point of discussion amongst employers, employees, the media, and the general public throughout Canada. The increased discourse around this topic has been catalyzed in large part by the COVID-19 pandemic. A common stressor essential service workers have faced is having to regulate their own feelings and emotions at work (e.g. fears for personal safety) in addition to the feelings and emotional expressions of others (e.g. displaced blame from a patient’s family). While scholarship on emotional labour has regarded emotion management as a source of stressful interpersonal demands—particularly under poor working conditions—there are inconsistencies regarding the ways in which individual psychological factors influence the interpersonal experiences of frontline workers. This paper examines the mental health consequences of emotional labour using a sample of frontline library and mental health and addictions workers from a COVID-19 community-engaged study in Ontario (Emotions Matter study; n=856); the paper explores the extent to which emotion regulation strategies serve as a positive psychological resource that can potentially diminish the negative impact of performing emotional labour in heightened emotional contexts. Findings reveal that there are greater mental health consequences for individuals who engaged in deep acting as an emotional regulation strategy compared to surface acting. Possible workplace programs and interventions are discussed.

Liveable futures: radical imagination as method // radical imagination as survival II

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RSM3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

How can we build pathways to a liveable future in times that are increasingly filled with doom? What is the role of arts-based social research in co-imagining liveable futures? How can Khasnabish & Haiven's concept of the 'radical imagination' inform research practice and research-creation? This panel engages researchers, artists, and social theorists in dialogue about the radical imagination as conceptual territory and method. We call attention to social research and community praxis that engages the imagination—an approach that requires we reach beyond the boundaries of our disciplines, institutions, and methodological traditions.

Organizers: Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University; Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University; El Jones, Mount Saint Vincent University; Alex Khasnabish, Mount Saint Vincent University

Chair: Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University

Presentations

1. *Elder Dan Smoke, Advisory Circle Member, Department of Sociology, King's University College; Elder Mary Lou Smoke, Advisory Circle Member, Department of Sociology, King's University College; Anna Badillo, Advisory Circle Member, Department of Sociology, King's University College; Tammy Cadue, Advisory Circle Member, Department of Sociology, King's University College*

Non-presenting authors: Jess Notwell, King's University College at Western; Amina Abdulhaq, The Jerusalem Story Project, Metafora Production W.L.L.

ᐱᓂᔭᓂᓴ sâkihtowin Pedagogy: Radical Imagination in/as the Beloved Community

In response to growing precarity, food insecurity, poverty and mental health struggles, in a university that passed a \$1M budget surplus in the midst of calls for emergency measures to address student wellbeing, a small group of students launched The Care Collective. Over the last year, we have been asking: what is decolonization, really? How might we recognize the contours of freedom dreams (Kelley, 2002) and co-liberatory acts in our classrooms and communities? Together with students and an Advisory Circle of Elders and Knowledge Holders, we have developed the undergraduate sociology courses _Decolonization I: Care, (Un)Learn, Act, Decolonize and Decolonization II: From Turtle Island to Palestine through radical imagination "as a collective process" (Haiven and Khasnabish, 2014: 10) of decolonial dreaming and co-creating

beloved community in embodied struggles for co-liberation. Learning from/with Elders Mary Lou Smoke (Anishinaabe, Batchewana First Nation) and Dan Smoke (Seneca, Six Nations of the Grand River), and Palestinian human rights lawyer Amina Abdulhaq, we have enacted ᓱᐁᑦᑐᕈᔭ skihtowin decolonial love as pedagogy, mapped a ᐅᖃᓴᒪᑎᖃᕈᔭ miyo pimtisiwin decolonization curriculum, launched ᐅᓵᑲᑐᐅᖅᓇᓂᖅᑲᓄᖅᓶᓗᖅ kinkatohknawak kwkhwamakw The Care Collective (a student-led gathering space where students, staff and faculty strengthen community, share food, engage in healing activities, and plan actions toward decolonization and social justice), and implemented a "Land Day" action together with Palestinian and Indigenous community. While our Decolonizing Action Research enacts radical imagination as methodology, our ᓱᐁᑦᑐᕈᔭ skihtowin decolonial love (of one another, the land, our identities, languages, generations, communities and futurities) has become our pathway to collective survival. Taww we welcome you to listen to our stories, expand our beloved community, and extend The Care Collective across spaces, places, and radical imaginings.

2. *Grisha Cowal, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Reimagining Care: Pathways Towards Radical Transformations in Community Care

In an increasingly neoliberal world in which the notion of collective good continues to be struck down in favor of individual responsibility, self-care has emerged as a popular practice aimed at focusing on one's needs. While maintaining personal wellbeing is important, when does the individualization of care impede our ability to radically imagine a world outside of ourselves in which care is inclusive, accessible to all, and constructed collectively? This paper will explore how self-care culture reduces our ability to radically imagine a society free from the restraints of neoliberal ideologies that render social issues individual failures, with a particular focus on activist spaces. The implications of individualizing care desensitize us to issues of injustice and inequity, in turn limiting our ability to mobilize transformative action. Self-care has become a tool utilized by the not-for-profit industrial complex to isolate activists from creating meaningful relationships that are necessary for imagining a future where these organizations are no longer needed. Self-care culture reflects white feminist practices of centering individual comfort over the collective wellbeing of all women. Our western society's inability to prioritize community care is evidence of the ongoing process of colonization, particularly in relation to white activists that ignore the imperative role that community care has played in Black and Indigenous movements. Radical imagination is foundational to achieving new ways of conceptualizing care that transcend the boundaries of professionalism set out by neoliberal institutions. Abolitionist feminism rejects mainstream values of punishment, profit, and individualism; therefore, it is integral to radically transforming our relationships to care through imagining new ways of engaging in community wellbeing. To reimagine care is to engage in an act of radical love, and to engage in community care is an act of vulnerability necessary to forge a livable future.

3. *Helen Yao, Mount Saint Vincent University*

Images, Imaginaries, and Insurgencies: Research Creation and Prison Abolition

Law (2004) and Manning (2015) posit that in social research, the “messiness” of humanity often evades the capture of hegemonic methods. Creative and artistic approaches, which are often

deemed “illegitimate” in academia, facilitate a jailbreak of knowledge that challenge the hegemony of Western colonial paradigms. Similarly, prison abolition requires a “jailbreak of imagination” (Kaba, 2021, p. 52) to shatter the permanence of carcerality in our consciousness. Art is a medium through which we bear witness to the harms of carceral institutions without collapsing into the “terrible spectacle” (Hartman, 1997) of carceral violence. Furthermore, art generates potential for critical consciousness to develop as incarceration is delegitimized in our ideological landscapes. Recently, I painted over pictures of prisons from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As I manipulated these images, I recalled testimonies from people incarcerated in these very institutions. This project, guided by abolition feminist perspectives, attempts to convey what it means to foster abolitionist intimacies (Jones, 2022) in our struggle. As part of my collaborative work on Whynacht’s *Insurgent Love* project, I create illustrations for a zine regarding abolition and domestic homicide. During this collaboration, I find myself considering the complexities of meeting each other’s needs in the present and espousing an expansive vision for abolition in the future. Ruth Gilmore tells us that “there is no body and no form of life that is outside the imperative for abolition today” (Haymarket Books, 2021, 9:24). The purpose of using creative methods is not to capture all the dimensions of abolitionism and confine it within academia. This process- one of research/creation- is guided by the abolitionist imaginary to escape carceral frames of classification offered by colonial paradigms. I create art to communicate the living project of abolition, while remaining conscious of the urgency for collective material struggle.

4. *Jessica Scott, Trent University*

Imagining Disabled Futurities through Community-Based Care Practices

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic resulted in devastating economic and social impacts for people with disabilities across Canada. One of the ways in which these changes manifested was through the arts, as access was limited to online platforms through remote, virtual interactions. The collective experience opened further questions pertaining to what meaningful access practices are and how these can be utilized to better engage people with disabilities in the arts. This paper focuses on the area of Peterborough-Nogojiwanong, as it contains an artistic hub which Bain and Mclean (2013) refer to as “inclusive, informal, and built upon many collaborative and multi-disciplinary approaches.” The four research questions the paper addressed are: 1) how do people with disabilities define “access”, 2) from the perspectives of the participants, are there barriers in access to the local arts, 3) has COVID-19 impacted access to the arts in Peterborough, and if so, how, and 4) how do participant perceptions of access compare with the standards outlined in the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act? The research recruited 10 participants, comprised of people with physical, mental, cognitive, and sensory disabilities, for one-on-one, semi-structured interviews to understand their perspectives and experiences with the local arts over the past five years. Five themes arose within the data findings, including: Access as Community-Based Care, On the Fringe, Access Labour, Passive Consumption, and Neoliberal Compliance. Using a Critical Disability Studies lens, the paper argues that meaningful access emerges through the grassroots work of communities, requiring ongoing communication with and between invested parties to prioritize the complex and unique needs of those with non-normative body-minds.

Migration, Transnationalism, and Social Reproduction: Intersectionalities IV

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM4D

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Migration

Session Categories: In-person

This session brings together theoretical and empirical research papers examining the experiences, agencies, and activism of individuals within immigrant families who are engaged in the work of caring/social reproductive work, both locally and/or transnationally. In particular, the papers will address the following questions: How do social, economic, political, and cultural processes shape these women's social reproductive work locally and/or transnationally? How do gender and other intersectionalities complicate social reproductive/care work locally and/or transnationally? We welcomed papers that interrogate intergenerational relationships, care and support of older persons, the work of young carers, and the implications of multigenerational households for adult women.

Organizer: Guida Man, York University

Chairs: Sadie Gibson, York University, Guida Man, York University

Presentations

1. Sadie Gibson, York University

Transnational reconfigurations of social reproduction, care work, and (in)equality

The current state of social reproduction in a global hybrid model of care has disrupted traditional notions of the family and its relationship with the state. With the expansion of social reproduction and caring interventions to suit the needs of a globalized world, the displacement of traditional notions of social reproduction and caregiving has illuminated wider global inequalities. This paper will use a feminist intersectional framework to engage with current arguments and debates in the literature on transnational networks of social reproduction and care. By first locating and defining transnationalism within the literature, this paper will begin by contextualizing what is meant by a transnational model of care through a feminist intersectional framework. Next, focusing on caring abroad and the care drain will address current issues on the extraction of care from the Global South and how the displacement of care creates new forms of the traditional family as the transnational family. Additionally, this paper will engage with transnational commercial surrogacy as a site of transnational social reproduction that displays the various political, economic, gendered and racial inequalities within social reproduction. Finally, this paper will contend that a nuanced understanding of transnational families provides

new directions for future literature. This paper will conclude with the argument for an intersectional feminist engagement with the social, economic, political, and cultural processes involved in transnational social reproduction. A feminist intersectional lens provides migration studies with a critical understanding of globalizations various issues and implications for transnational families and networks of care.

2. *Tania Ruiz-Chapman, University of Toronto*

The Dialectics of Disablement at the Border

This paper demonstrates how Canadian immigration policies relating to temporary foreign workers programs, and Canada's commitment to indefinite detention and/or deportation of undocumented migrants, both perpetually dehumanize some types of people through the denial of citizenship. It analyzes how this process is inherently disabling insofar as it safeguards the 'pure body' of the normative legitimized citizen within Canada's borders, which is a border making project in itself. The paper discusses how denied access to citizenship, and the criminalization of undocumented status, maintains the dominance of settler colonial capitalist rule and order in Canada. Drawing on Marxian dialectical materialism I show how the programs, policies and procedures in question disable already vulnerable populations in the name of economic profit, national security and bio-political legitimacy. I specifically address how some of the movements and contradictions that have occurred produce, reproduce, morph and fortify the border as it exists in the context of this study. In the end the paper takes the mode of production to be the umbrella and hegemonic mechanism of all human socio-political life and identity formation.

Social Theory I

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: THE4A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Theory

Session Categories: In-person

This session invites research that addresses issues in social and sociological theory, broadly defined.

Organizer and Chair: Jeffrey Stepnisky, MacEwan University

Presentations

1. *Anas Karzai, Laurentian University*

Colonial Reason in Philosophy

Most mainstream academic research in the social sciences and post-colonial literature has largely neglected examining Enlightenment philosophy as a form of colonial reason. By colonial reason, we mean the theoretical and philosophical justification provided by most, if not all, European political and moral thinkers for the debasement and subjugation of Others indigenous to Africa, the East, and the Americas. In short, colonial reason can be understood as both worldview and practice justified on the basis of rational utilitarian reason and Christian moral evaluation. Without denying their philosophical significance and cultural contributions, Social Contract Theorists like Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacque Rousseau, Immanuel Kant, but also George Berkeley, John Stuart Mill, Georg Wilhelm Hegel, David Hume, among others, have helped shape the Euro-colonial imagination and at times even provided explicit philosophical commentaries. This paper seeks to highlight the philosophical contribution made by Enlightenment thinkers who justified European colonial projects, hitherto a lacuna that exists within the study and reading of the various branches of western philosophy. Four points are explored in this paper. First, the most notable example of the philosophical justification came from the school of classical liberalism, from a member of the British parliament and a rationalist-utilitarian philosopher, John Stuart Mill (1806-1873). Second, the philosophical support for colonial reason also came from Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) and his moral philosophy in a form of a theological pronouncement via a proposition of a categorical imperative, and an unconditional faith in human reason (Christian-European). Third, influenced by Kant, Hegels (1770-1831) perception and philosophical commentaries on Asia and Africa are of special relevance here. Hegels Philosophy of History puts Asia and Africa outside of his dialectical *Zeitgeist*. He thereby situates Europe as 'the end of history'...the final stage of the human story whereby the self-realization of his Absolute Consciousness is manifested in ethical life and subsequently finds its ultimate expression in Civil Society and the State. Finally, this paper makes one exception and offers a fresh and different social-philosophical viewpoint in relation to colonial reason: Friedrich Nietzsche and Theodor Adorno. the two most influential thinkers of the 19th and 20th century. Two thinkers who stand alone against the philosophical ideas of their predecessors and contemporaries alike--thinkers who recognized early on that at the heart of Enlightenment, both as a philosophical and cultural project, lies the domination of both man and nature.

2. *Sarah Badr, McGill University*

Posthuman Feminism: Applications and Limitations in the Context of the Anthropocene

This paper will provide an overview of the literature on posthuman feminist theory, with an emphasis on Rosi Braidottis Posthuman Feminism (2022). The paper explores how posthuman feminist theory, and its emphasis on non-material agency, can be used to re-imagine non-hierarchical relationships in the context of the Anthropocene. It will first discuss the primary theoretical tenets of posthuman feminism. It will then examine the limitations of posthuman feminist theory by exploring the tension between posthumanist and historical materialist theories of the environment, which will provide an opportunity to more directly interrogate the concepts of human, non-human and material agency in relationship to the political.

3. *Nathan Ly, Cornell University*

Second Chamber Legitimacy and Reform: Revisiting the Classics

Second chambers, often referred to as upper houses or senates, are a central feature of many democracies, varying widely in size, structure, method of election, and legislative power. They can also be controversial, stemming largely from their counter-majoritarian nature. At the heart of these debates are central questions of social science: majority-minority relations, institutional/organizational structure, and systems of governance. This paper engages with two examples, the Senate of Canada and the British House of Lords, unelected chambers long at the centre of reform talks. In these cases, discussion of chamber reform revolves principally around three core issues: a) mode of election; b) regional/territorial representation; and c) the balance of power. Thinking about bicameralism and chamber reform has recently taken up interest in perceived legitimacy, to complement the focus on formal powers and compositional differences. This paper seeks to ground these debates and concepts in similar themes observed in the work of classical theorists, particularly Alexis de Tocqueville and Max Weber. Tocqueville, a strong advocate of bicameralism, was as skeptical of aristocracy as he was unchecked majoritarian rule and its potential to produce, among other things, “democratic despotism.” Weber informs modern thinking on legitimacy and bureaucracy, and his work on their characteristics may prove useful in distinguishing the specific challenges that unelected political actors face.

4. *Seyed Alireza Seyed Mohseni, University of Windsor*

Weber's Alternative For rational Action

Emerging modernity led western societies into serious challenges. New promises could be considered the starting point of the renaissance. Modern ideas encouraged people to new ideas that would make a considerable distinction between the traditional and modern worlds. The central idea of the modern era, which began in the renaissance period, could be summarized as overcoming nature and living through rationality. However, passing the time, when the potential promises became actual ones, showed the results of modern ideas were not fulfilling. Therefore, modernity faced challenges that caused the critique of modern rationality. The sociologist, Max Weber, is one of the critics of modernity. For Weber, society is defined by the actions of its members. Then he tried to examine the actions of modern people rooted in the idea of modern rationality and modern science and capitalism as the product of modern rationality. Next, he identified the results of the new form of rationality as the loss of values and restriction of individuals freedom. Finally, he tried to look at the possibility of another alternative for such rationality within the mentioned realms. Based on Kant and Nietzsches thoughts, Weber chose an option for the crisis of modernity in private and public areas. In this work, I will try to analyze Webers works to elaborate on modern rationalitys meaning and then explain modernitys negative consequences. I discuss Webers alternative to modern rationality, and the explanation of Webers option would be proved by Kant, Nietzsches philosophy. By adopting bibliographic method, this work is expected to show philosophical back ground of social theorists, specially, the classical theorists.

Socioeconomic Effects of Forced Migration on Sustainable Development of Asian and Sub-Sahara African Countries I

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SOM6A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: Hybrid

Forced migration occurs when people or communities are compelled to flee or leave their home or place of habitual residence because of or in order to avoid the effects of events or situations like armed conflict, widespread violence, human rights abuses, natural or man-made disaster, and or development projects. Over 68.5 million people are currently forcibly relocated worldwide. Death, violence, perceived bodily injury threats, psychological pain, significant economic loss on host communities, migrants themselves, and the community at origin could be the counterfactual to forced migration. Forced migration has had a severe impact on Asia and Africa for decades. This session's objective is to fill in knowledge gaps by highlighting recent issues experienced by migrants in Asia and Africa and outlining potential solutions. This session invited papers from academics and non-academics working in these thematic and regional areas.

Organizers: Sunday Ogunjimi, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria; Narendra Kumar, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University; Wyclife Ong'eta, Kenyatta University; Zinawork Assefa, University of Rwanda, Rwanda

Chair: Sunday Ogunjimi, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Presentations

1. *Foluke Areola, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria*

Documenting the Issues of Forced Migration in Fisheries and Aquaculture in Nigeria

Forced migration by fisherfolks in fisheries and aquaculture in Nigeria has been a continuous unpleasant experience by the operators in these sub-sectors brought about by the effects and consequences of climate change, development projects, insecurity, and human right abuses amongst others. The migrations are often under reported and without due considerations for solutions or assistance to the fisherfolks because of political reasons, institutional deficiencies, socio-economic factors and considerations, lack of data and the inability to pursue the course of justice. The losses experienced because of these man-made and natural disasters have led to destructions of homes, fishing crafts and boats, other fishing gears, ponds, cages and pens, and total loss of occupations, fishing grounds, landing sites, and livelihoods. These fishermen and fish farmers being traumatized by these experienced are forced to migrate and change occupation. In the most recent times, the fisherfolks were exploring different avenues in drawing attention

to their plight, seeking government support and requesting compensation and funding in coping with the economic losses of displacement, relocation and re-building their lives, homes, and livelihoods. There had also been government interest in generating data on the losses experienced in the sub-sectors through the recent flooding in the country. The fisherfolks on the other hand are seeking redress on their displacement and forced migration for development projects along the coastal areas of the country. There had been efforts by regional organisations in creating awareness on forced labour in fisheries and the effects on illegal, unreported, and unregulated fisheries.

2. *Oluwaseun Bamigboye, Federal University Oye Ekiti*

Non-presenting author: Segun Fakayode, Federal University Oye Ekiti

Vulnerability of the rural populace to forced migration in Nigeria: Causes and effects

According to the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees report in 2021, an estimated 2,191,193 persons were internally displaced due to forced migration that stemmed from insurgency, communal clashes and natural disaster. This study investigates the vulnerability of rural populace to forced migration in Nigeria. Specifically, it examined the drivers and effects of forced migration. Secondary data on the migration rate, rural/urban population in Nigeria were sourced from United Nations Population Division were analysed while related literatures were reviewed for the study. The result showed 51.3% in rural and 48.7% in urban population hikes between 2012 up till 2016. The urban population thereafter continued to rise and peaked at 52.7% in 2021. The immigration of people per 1,000 population recorded for 2012 was 0.25 while the emigration of people fell in 2015, 2019, 2018 and 2021 at -0.79, -0.51, -0.41 and -0.36 per 1,000 population respectively. The displacement of the rural populace into the urban area were due to economic reasons, followed by insecurity. These findings underscores the need for the Nigerian government and relevant stakeholders to tackle her economic shocks and insecurity drivers to forced rural migration and to create conditions that facilitate rural development.

3. *Andrew Kim, Korea University*

No Country for Refugees: A Case Study of the Yemen Refugees in Jeju Island in South Korea

The arrival of more than 550 Yemeni refugees on the South Korean resort island of Jeju in the first five months of 2018 has sparked an intense debate in the country over its role in accepting asylum seekers, with the population split between calls for compassion and immediate expulsion. Much of the anti-refugee rhetoric has taken on Islamophobic overtones, and detractors have pointed to the European refugee crisis as a lesson of the woes of unchecked migration. The Yemeni refugees were stuck in limbo, unable to leave the island and unsure how long they will be allowed to remain after fleeing a civil war which prompted more than two million people to flee their homes. In light of this "refugee crisis" in Korea, this paper will first review the history of the influx of refugees to South Korea, focusing on how the sensational news coverage of the Yemeni refugees brought the refugee issue to the fore. The paper then examines the South Korean refugee policy, focusing on the current situation, changes and limitations, and discussing how it ultimately affected the "fate" of the Yemeni refugees. From these observations, it becomes apparent that while the South Korean refugee policy follows the international standard of refugee protection, the practice of the policy lacks the consideration for human rights and that its refugee policy is designed to "control" or keep out potential refugees rather than facilitating

the entry of refugees. The last part of the paper accordingly discusses cultural, social and political factors for the country's low receptivity to asylum seekers and explores possible ways for improving the country's refugee policy to make it more humane.

4. *Sunday Ogunjimi, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria*

Non-presenting author: Bolaji Oladimeji Adeniji, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Exploring the dark age of slave trade: Case of human trafficking in Sub-Sahara Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has endured agony and suffering since the dark era of the slave trade, when capable men and women were forcibly taken to fulfill the colonial masters demands for labour. Human trafficking advent brought back memories of this dreadful era of the slave trade. According to earlier research, the trade of people for the purposes of forced labour and sexual slavery constitutes human trafficking. It is recorded that between 2012- 2021 over one million African migrants died at sea as a result of forced migration. History demonstrates that there has been a rise in the smuggling of migrants and the trafficking of people from Africa over time. Trafficked men, women and children are used for farm labour, domestic work; and commercial sexual exploitation. Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated clearly that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Despite this treat by the United Nation this unlawful trade persists in SSA and host countries of the world. This paper used secondary data to address the factors influencing human trafficking include greed on the part of traffickers, poverty, unemployment, insecurity of lives and proprieties, conflicts among others. It also addressed the effects of human trafficking on individual and home countries include homelessness, emotional distress, inadequate food, disease, death and reduction in number of young people involves in agriculture. Effects on the host county include insecurity, pressure on limited resources, conflicts between national and immigrant populations and environmental pollution. In a bid to prevent and control this ugly incidence, most African counties enacted a law prohibited human trafficking which has not yielded much result. Human trafficking is a crime against humanity, so, there is need for urgent attention from African Union to the address this issue with utmost commitment so as not to turn it to modern slavery.

Sociology, sociologically: Disciplinary boundaries, sub-fields, and practices of sociology

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: KNW5

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English, French

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Knowledge, Teaching and Learning

Session Categories: In-person

Sociology has a range of theoretical and empirical tools for making sense of the social world. This session explores the insights yielded by these tools when they are turned inward, to consider the discipline itself. Panelists explore the reproduction and legitimation of disciplinary ideas, through topics such as the interactions of subdisciplines, testing and operationalization, and normative

research practices, as well as understandings of what sociology is and might be, and social interactions in academic knowledge more broadly.

Organizers: Will Keats Osborn, Independent Scholar; Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Chairs: Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Presentations

1. *Iman Fadaei, University of Victoria*

Soc(s)iology or Soc(sh)iology; an etymological quest to re-imagine a discipline

Doubtlessly, when we consider “sociology”, it should be something which is identifiable from the others, at the first place. On such path, the title of “discipline” can seem promising for some, as it brings a kind of solidity and validity of identity with itself. However, a common state usually follows such identities which is to be bound in some specific way of being and consequently being prevented of other possibilities in being. Maybe this will not be a problem for some fields of knowledge, but in my opinion, for sociology, getting caught in such a situation can be a danger, as sociology, which is always dealing with ever-changings, needs to be potentially extensible and cannot be captured in firm boundaries and rigid identities. Accordingly, although it is necessary for “sociology” to be able to define itself amongst the others, this effort should not be radicalized to the extent of reduction to an isolated thing that cannot be expanded. In this article, tracing a possibility at an etymological level, I try to bring “sociology” about an openness exposed to which it can maintain itself and expand at the same time. I explore the possible pronunciation of the title of “Sociology” to find the possible meaning it can take. Whether dealing with “society” or “social”, I will discuss the importance of such an attempt through the differences that each of these pronounces can impose to its performers, namely sociologists, in engaging with this knowledge. The whole idea here, of course, is not to acknowledge one or another, rather it is to reveal the potentials that can enable sociology to be an ever-expanding field of knowledge!

2. *Katie Steeves, Trinity Western University; Lucy Smith, Trinity Western University*

Non-presenting authors: Jessica Stobbe, Trinity Western University; Elizabeth Kreiter, Trinity Western University

Investigating the Intellectual Bifurcation Between Feminist Theory and Sociology of Religious Leadership: A Systematic Literature Review

Despite rich theoretical developments occurring within feminist theory, Avishai and Iby (2017) have identified that a problematic “intellectual bifurcation” (p. 652) still exists between the fields of “sociology of gender” and “sociology of religion.” Their analysis of research on gender and religion in Sociology (surveying three generalist journals from 1985-2016) suggests that the “missing feminist revolution” first identified by Stacey and Thorne (1985) is still a problem in the subdiscipline of sociology of religion. This means that important and relevant developments in feminist knowledge and theorizing may not be being used by sociologists of religion. The present study builds on the work of Avishai and Iby (2017) by conducting a systematic literature review which considers empirical sociological journal publications in the area of religion, gender and

leadership between January 2001 to December 2021. The current study expands beyond the scope of the three generalist journals investigated by Avishai and Iby (2017), but narrows to focus on work done on women in leadership positions within religious institutions - an area where we optimistically expected to see more feminist theory employed by sociologists of religion. Using the analytical approach developed by Avishai and Iby (2017) to “distinguish between a feminist lens and a study of gender” (p. 648), our findings suggest that the existence of the intellectual bifurcation may persist more broadly in the field. Our preliminary analysis indicates that scholars in the subdiscipline of sociology of religion may draw from other subdisciplines and theoretical frameworks (ie: organizational theory; sociology of work or family) or dated gender theories more than contemporary feminist theoretical frameworks. When contemporary feminist frameworks are employed, we highlight trends in how these are used to illuminate data. The paper concludes by presenting some considerations on how to narrow this knowledge gap for the subdiscipline of sociology of religion and beyond.

3. *Kennedy Culbertson, University of Saskatchewan*

The State of Trans-Inclusive Research Practices in Canadian Sociology: Patterns of Inclusion and Exclusion

Current research practices in Canadian sociological play a significant role in the perpetuation of assumptions about normative behaviour and identity, both within and outside of academia. Sociological research methods are slow to respond to the shifting social norms and values that Canadian Sociology claims to study. I will investigate the effect of normative research methods on discussions of sex and gender in published academic work. Although some marginalized communities have been the focus of concerted sociological effort, transgender populations have maintained a relatively stable position on the outskirts of Sociology, especially in Canada. My research will investigate whether sociological research has a role in either dismantling or perpetuating uncritical assumptions about gender. I will perform a critical discourse analysis of research published in the Canadian Review of Sociology between 2012 and 2022 to determine what current sociological practices are regarding operationalization of gender. I anticipate that research papers will fall into one of the following categories: full inclusivity, defined as providing space for self-identification of transgender populations in data collection, and including these respondents in data analysis; partial inclusivity, with avenues for self-identification or acknowledgement of the importance of trans identities in research, but not full inclusion in analysis; symbolic inclusivity, with options for identification of gender diversity yet removal of participants from analysis; and exclusion, with the use of binary measures for sex or gender and no discussion of the differences between the two. I anticipate further patterns will emerge following initial analysis and will have a more developed framework by May 2023. This research will illuminate current research practices surrounding gender inclusivity, identify areas for improvement, and discuss avenues for a more inclusive Canadian Sociology.

4. *Peter McMahan, McGill University*

Non-presenting author: Daniel A. McFarland, Stanford University

The dynamics of public critique and rebuttal in scientific publication

Publication is the backbone of scientific communication. Not only does publication of scientific ideas form the de facto record of scientific knowledge, it is also an arena in which conflicts over the legitimacy of those ideas are resolved in view of the broader scholarly community. Publication is the formalized instrument of scientific debate. In this research, we consider one common form of mediated scientific debate: published critique and rebuttal. Published critique is a widespread practice in which journals provide a venue for a pointed critique of an existing article, publishing it alongside a prepared response from the original author(s). Using an extensive database of journal publications and citations (Web of Science), we identify a cross-disciplinary and decades-spanning corpus of critiques, their targets, and author rebuttals. First, we consider the targets of critique, examining the structural position of the target in the article co-citation network as well as author characteristics such as prestige and seniority. We then consider the semantic structures of the critiques themselves vis-à-vis the target, using co-citation networks of referenced works and semantic networks of article text to identify distinct aspects of critique. Does the critique seek to amend the argument of the original article, does it question the foundational claims of that argument, or is it simply updating the argument with more current literature? Finally, we examine the effects of different forms of critique on the future reception of the individual articles and on the careers of those articles' authors. The analyses paint a picture of published scholarly critique as a locus of field boundary maintenance and status dynamics, central not only to the resolution of knowledge claims but to the discursive practices of scientists as social actors.

The Systems of Our Lives: Navigating Multiple Systems While Living on Low Income

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SPE8

Session Format: Panel

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Social Policy and Social Equality

Session Categories: In-person

This panel will provide a platform for discussion and debate about individuals' lived experience of being on welfare in Ontario (Ontario Works) and following its rules and expectations whilst simultaneously navigating relationships with the criminal justice system, the addictions and mental health care system, and the child welfare system. Panelists will share preliminary findings gleaned from a qualitative research project that included interviews with Ontario Works caseworkers and benefit recipients about these very experiences in three cities, Toronto, London, and Hamilton, between summer 2022 and early winter 2023. They will reckon with the history of how we see and understand the receipt of welfare such that the work of maintaining and managing relationships with multiple systems as they interact or even collide remains hidden, undervalued, and taken-for-granted. Panelists will additionally discuss the research design that involved research partnerships with the three cities. Challenges and successes in pursuing research with several teams, during a global pandemic, and embracing difference in lived experience will be highlighted. The panel will conclude by a collective re-imagining if a new set of social relationships with multiple governmental policy systems is possible. How might low-

income individuals' navigation of systems contribute to their social inclusion, not their exclusion? Ultimately, this panel seeks to unlearn and re-learn together. Audience member questions and contributions are welcomed throughout the duration of the panel.

Organizer and Moderator: Amber Gazso, York University

Panelists:

- Sarah Pennisi, Niagara College
- Tracy Smith-Carrier, Royal Roads University
- Amber-Lee Varadi, York University

Violence and Society III: Offender Experience

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: VLS3C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Criminology and Law, Violence and Society

Session Categories: In-person

It can be argued that victim experience has re-emerged as a reckoning force in re-thinking how we understand violent and/or victimizing events and our responses to them. In this session we seek papers that examine violence and aggression in all forms, from varied perspectives including, but not limited to, those of the victim(s), the offender(s), witnesses, the social context(s) in which violence occurs, reactions to norm violations from both formal (governments, police, courts, etc.) and informal systems, recovery and resilience, and prevention. Papers in this session examine harms and their effects while seeking to re-imagine alternatives to how we identify and respond to violence.

Organizer and Chair: Hannah Scott, Ontario Tech University

Presentations

1. *Carly Richards, McMaster University*

Non-presenting author: Tarah Hodgkinson, Wilfrid Laurier University

Spatial Offending Patterns of Chronic Offenders in a Midwestern City

The geographical study of chronic offenders is still in its infancy (Broidy et al., 2015). However, we know that crime concentrates in particular places (Weisburd, 2015). As such, it is important to understand how chronic offenders operate in these places, and how changes to these places can impact offending. For example, downtown areas often have high rates of calls for service, due to the density of opportunities and suitable targets. Nevertheless, if the opportunity structure in these areas change, it should also change the nature of offending. In the summer of 2013, a downtown area in a midwestern city was struggling to address high rates of disorder and offending, particularly around a fast-food restaurant. These events were largely being

perpetrated by a small group of “highflyers” who were chronically offending in the area. The owner then tore down that restaurant and calls for service immediately declined and displaced to other areas of the city (Hodgkinson et al. 2020). However, without offender data, it is difficult to discern if the identified displacement was a shift in the geographical offending patterns of these highflyers. Using incident and calls for service data, the current study examines the geographical offending patterns of 40 highflyers in this midwestern Canadian city across 10 years. The study will not only add to the existing knowledge regarding crime concentration, but also expand the current exploration of chronic offending using spatial data.

2. *Emmanuel Rohn, University of Guelph*

Non-presenting author: Eric Y Tenkorang, Memorial University

Femicide in Sub-Saharan Africa

Femicide is one of the leading causes of premature death in Sub-Saharan Africa, but scholarly work on this topic remains limited. A systematic search of bibliographic databases, such as Scopus, Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Grey Literature, resulted in the inclusion of 21 scholarly articles on femicide. The studies were conducted in Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, and Zambia. Results indicate femicide, particularly intimate partner femicide (IPF), is common in sub-Saharan Africa. We found suspicion of infidelity, jealousy, and sexual rejection were major factors leading to the majority of IPF incidences. Guns played a significant role as well. Meanwhile, the media framed femicide as isolated events and not a systematic problem. Cultural norms and beliefs associated with masculinity were important correlates of femicide. Additionally, witchcraft femicide was common. Accusations of witchcraft were a handy pretext for the ruthless treatment of impoverished and marginalised elderly women. It is important to increase investment in violence prevention, enhance risk assessments at various points of care, assist women facing intimate partner violence, and place restrictions on gun ownership for those with a history of violence. Improvements in data collection and management are critical defence resources as well.

3. *Konstantin Petoukhov, University of Liverpool*

Constructing the "Complex" Offender in Restorative Justice

Restorative justice has become an increasingly politicized and contested response to crime that strives to meet victims’ needs, hold offenders accountable, and address the harm done by victimization. As communities of practice continue to shape restorative justice as a “boundary object” – a space defined by competing values, philosophies, and interests – scholars caution that it offers a simplistic and conceptually shallow understanding of the offender and fails to account for the complexity of their realities and experiences. In this presentation I develop the concept of the “complex” offender – a multidimensional view of individuals who come into conflict with the law by committing crime, but also face social injustice such as poverty, racial inequality, and other forms of discrimination. Drawing on critical victimological scholarship, I explore the experiences of “complex” offenders in restorative justice through a qualitative research study that examines research data from eighteen interviews with restorative justice practitioners, victims, and offenders. I interrogate the often taken-for-granted category of “offender” and

consider the process of social signification of victimization to position the complexity of offenders' experiences as the focal point of its inquiry. I interrogate the process through which restorative justice practitioners engage in performative and discursive labour to re-interpret and re-imagine offenders' social identities and experiences. I also explore how offenders negotiate, politicize, and mobilize their victim statuses as participants in the restorative justice process to bring attention to their social locations and structural violence that they may encounter as part of their everyday realities.

Working Students: Local and Global Challenges

Friday Jun 02 1:30 pm to 3:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO3A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

Balancing work and school has become increasingly common globally; across 23 OECD countries, 39% of students aged 16 to 29 worked in 2012, and in Canada, the figure was almost 60% (Quintini 2015). Most Canadian university students face significant pressure to work while studying because of ever-rising tuition costs and labour markets that prefer graduates with work experience. We invited papers which explore the phenomena of earning while learning amongst youth in Canada and globally. Papers may explore the experiences of students engaged in term-time paid work alongside full-time study, and/or the impact of state, economic and policy regimes within which these trends are situated.

Organizers: Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto; Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia

Chair: Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia; Robyn Taylor-Neu, UC Berkley*

Chronologics and Working Students

This paper explores how a certain time-logic—a time-logic of capitalism—permeates university students' discourse around the relation between schoolwork and paid work. Their discourse is arguably a function of the way industrial capitalism has shaped our ideas about the value of time (Thompson 1967). Drawing on interviews with undergraduates at a Canadian university, this chapter argues that current chronologics encourage student to engage in calculations about how to spend their time efficiently, how to manage economic risk, and how to maximize returns on investments in education. Through our analysis, we demonstrate the extent to which institutions of higher education are coextensive with the market economic domains that they inhabit; the university is thoroughly permeated by the political-economic logics of its milieu. Although the

imbrication of post-secondary education and economy has been analysed and critiqued from various angles, our discussion suggests that this association has become thoroughly normalized. Indeed, the “marketization” of higher education has been normalized to the degree that it is difficult to imagine how it could be otherwise. By focusing on students’ narratives about the link between school and work, we demonstrate the banality of this co-implication—a banality that masks the real, pernicious effects of the marketization of education and that, by the same stroke, suggests why attempts to reimagine a “socially just” university have left the fundamental structures unchanged. In the chapter’s concluding section, we sketch a vision in which time is not a finite resource but, rather, a gift. In addressing the affinity between university and capitalist time logics before presenting an alternative temporal frame rooted in the logic of the gift, we highlight the radical changes necessary for human flourishing.

2. *Wesal Abu Qaddum, University of Toronto; Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto*
Undergraduate Working Students: Seeking Mobility yet Receiving a Wage

The paper utilizes qualitative data from a longitudinal study on the experiences of full-time-undergraduate students in Ontario who participate in term-time work (i.e., paid work while studying). The data for the paper was collected before-and-during COVID-19, and through numerous methodological approaches such as focus groups, life maps, and audio diaries. Our analysis explores students’ ambition to forge their socio-economic mobility following graduation by seeking ‘mobility-oriented’ work (i.e., term-time work that is reflective of one’s degree, and is conducive to skills development and academic achievement) as opposed to ‘wage-oriented’ positions (i.e., term-time work that is unrelated to one’s degree, and may involve routine and repetitive tasks or hostile work). Students in our sample unequivocally believed that ‘mobility-oriented’ work would enable them to develop their resumes and skills set in order to compete successfully in the labour market. However, students largely worked in ‘wage-oriented’ work found within retail, food, and/or service sectors marked by job insecurity (especially during the COVID-19 pandemic), hostile situations and stress. The ‘wage-oriented’ work that students participated in—although disconnected from their career aspirations and programs of study—was easier to attain than ‘mobility-oriented’ positions. The challenges that students encountered to attaining ‘mobility-oriented’ positions included limited opportunities within-and-outside the university, fierce competition, nepotism and/or the absence of reliable networks. Students who had difficulties securing ‘mobility-oriented’ work often considered volunteering to supplement their degrees with work that is reflective of their program of study. While others contemplated graduate education or professional schools to strengthen their competitive edge in the labour market following graduation. In the absence of ‘mobility-oriented work, students sought other means to supplement their post-secondary education for promising careers conducive to socio-economic mobility. In conclusion, we advocate for the importance of allotting ‘mobility-oriented’ opportunities in an equitable way to working-students at university.

3. *Sameena Karim Jamal, University of British Columbia*
Non-presenting authors: Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia; Catalina Bobadilla Sandoval, University of British Columbia
International undergraduate students and the employability game

Undergraduate students who work often face pressures related to juggling studies and employment. Our study finds that the pressures for international students (IS) are often compounded by a heftier tuition price tag and other expenses, and exacerbated by wage and currency differences between Canada and their home countries. Furthermore, for IS, pressures to be employable graduates are often intensified by significantly higher costs, possible migration aspirations, family expectations, and the invisible work of acculturation. This presentation explores working international undergraduate students' orientations to employability and, in particular, the influence of term-time work on their attitudes towards their careers and futures. Drawing on Bourdieu's analogy of "playing the game" (Thomson, 2012, p. 67), and in consultation with other scholarly work that has applied Bourdieu's conceptual tools in relation to employability (e.g., Bathmaker et al., 2013; Tomlinson, 2017), we present insights gleaned from 49 transcripts of interviews conducted between 2019 and 2022 with 16 international undergraduate students who engaged in term-time work during their studies at one Canadian university. We analyze narratives from diverse IS who strategize to develop and revalorize capitals to enhance their employability. Given the uncertain and unequal terrain that IS are seen to traverse during their undergraduate journey, our research suggests the need for institutions and governments to recognize the uniqueness of the IS experience as well as intra-group differences in experiences. We advocate for an approach to employability that embraces a collective responsibility for preparing students for working lives. To this end, building upon the work of Tomlinson and Nghia (2020) and others, we offer recommendations on initiatives that may be implemented by institutions and governments to contribute to enhancing IS' employability.

4. *Jonathan Ku, University of Toronto, The Hard Working Student Project Team*
Jobs Working Students Value

In this paper, we highlight the characteristics of the jobs that working students most value. Drawing on participants in the Hard Working Student Project, our analysis reveals the challenges students face in accessing the kinds of jobs that allow them to gain appropriate labour market experience while balancing their studies. We document the ways in which a large number of students occupied jobs which led to employment scarring rather than experience enrichment, suggesting the need for proactive regulation of youth jobs.

[Applied Sociology at the University of Windsor](#)

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: APS1

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This session explores the intersection of activism and scholarship in Windsor-Essex. Particularly, we consider the role of sociologists in the lives of refugees, farmworkers, racialized minorities,

and workers. The papers consider the ways in which a university and its pursuit of knowledge can fundamentally affect the lived experiences of members of the larger community, questioning how subjects can be peers.

Organizer and Chair: Natalie Delia Deckard, University of Windsor

Presentations

1. Addison Kornel, University of Windsor

Housing From a Social Harms Perspective

From 2020 to 2022 housing prices in Canada surged. This paper investigates the social consequences of rising prices by considering the exceptional example of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Unlike most Canadian cities, the “Canadian dream” social narrative of timely and reliable homeownership on the back of local labour wages had survived in Windsor until recently. The latest run-up marked a turning point. Qualitative interviews conducted in early 2022 with successful and unsuccessful homebuyers in Windsor reveal the centrality of homeownership to the life course and social fabric. Participants articulated long-standing economic and sociological concerns that home value spikes drive wealth inequality and cleave society based on housing tenure. But they also point to an under-researched ideological dimension of this social process. The data provide evidence of the disappointment that arises when a previously efficient ideology (the “Canadian Dream”) is suddenly eclipsed by new economic realities. Drawing on Ultra-realist criminology, it is argued that this consequence of rising prices constitutes social harm. It is maintained that the homeownership social narrative gave participants reasonable expectations for success and that their inability to attain said success was functional to the markets that frustrated their efforts. This study offers a rare glimpse into a phenomenon that has already become a foregone conclusion in many localities and speaks to the real consequences of credit-driven economies that rely on home value appreciation to sustain growth.

2. Laisa Massarenti Hosoya, University of Windsor

Feminist economics: a study about gender and life sustainability.

Human life is understood as vulnerable and needs care, thus questioning the idea of self-sufficient and independent beings arose from the capitalist world in which only paid work is considered economical. Care work, performed mostly by women (and if not them directly, the work is outsourced and also performed by other women), are activities that involve caring for the lives of others. The Feminist economy school of thought is an analytical perspective that considers the processes of production and well-being of everyday life within the general socioeconomic framework, analyzing and discussing gender and economics, taking into account the invisible and unpaid care work carried out by women that give life sustainability in Western capitalist societies. Currently, the care crisis or the invisible work of women that provide life sustainability are crucial subjects for feminists and activists interested in social change regarding women’s rights and gender equity, therefore they will be addressed in this article. The study aims to present women and a brief social and economic perspective, excavating how some of the most important social and economic thinkers described women’s role between the 18th and 19th

centuries, The Feminist school of thought and its critiques and finally, the Latin American perspective on thinking new ways of making and living economy. For this purpose, a literature review in the field of social sciences was adopted as a methodology. This work is expected to contribute to the literature and give visibility to the debate and the invisible work of women, recognizing them as protagonists of law and politics within social relations, thus rethinking the current economic model.

3. *Dara Vosoughi, University of Windsor; Natalie Delia Deckard, University of Windsor*
Racialized Multi-Ethnic Canadians: Innocent by Embodied Assimilation

Visible minorities are disproportionately represented in Canada's criminal justice system (cjs). Conversely, Canadians who possess a multi-ethnic identity are relatively under-represented in the cjs. In this research, we engage with this unexplored reality. Building off existing literature in criminology and sociology, we question what being of mixed racial and ethnic descent means for racialized multi-ethnic Canadians. Implicit in the ethnically ambiguous visible minority is the embodiment of migration to the settler state. There is no clear home country, and no clear host country, no single ethnicity to put before the hyphen. Rather, for racialized multi-ethnics, the global city is the sole point of origin. Insofar as these global cities are the only thriving spaces in a nation entirely embedded in the global market, the imagined native of that imagined space becomes the only thriving identity in the working class. In this research proposal, we engage with the question: who are the racialized multi-ethnic Canadians that comprise the posited cosmopolitan working class? Where do they exist, geographically, occupationally, and economically? How do racialized multi-ethnic Canadians understand their relationship with the settler nation-state, with marginalized groups, and with one another? Finally and crucially, what is the public discourse surrounding racialized multi-ethnics in Canada, and in what ways are they exempted from the criminalizing discourses that the literature demonstrates surround other members of the working class.

Dialogues on Gender, Sexuality, Health

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: GAS6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Gender and Sexuality

Session Categories: In-person

This session examines the intersection of health and gender and sexuality. The sociology of gender and sexuality has demonstrated innumerable inequities within healthcare assess and treatment for women and sexual and gender diverse people – many of which have been exacerbated within the Covid-19 pandemic. These inequities are further disproportionately faced by racialized people. Health and medicalization continue to be a force of regulation of bodies and

neoliberal responsabilization, while also functioning as a site of discrimination and barrier to the fostering of inclusivity and tolerance within our society.

Organizers: Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph

Chairs: Paulina García-Del Moral, University of Guelph; Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph; Jeffrey P. Aguinaldo, Wilfrid Laurier University

Presentations

1. *Jeffrey P. Aguinaldo, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Non-presenting author: Nicole R. Greenspan, Independent Scholar

Re-imagining victimization from HIV-nondisclosure: HIV criminalisation and the construction of a social problem

There is a robust body of research that has documented the representational politics of news media of HIV-positive people charged for HIV non-disclosure. News media representations of HIV-negative sex partners in cases of HIV non-disclosure have received far less scholarly attention. Adopting a social constructionist perspective, this paper identifies how "victims" of HIV non-disclosure are constructed in news media. It is based on a dataset consisting of 341 news articles on HIV non-disclosure from 14 English Canadian newspapers across the political spectrum. Victims of HIV non-disclosure were constructed as: i) suffering horribly, ii) morally pure and virtuous, iii) vengeful, and iv) agentic and responsible for their situation. We consider how such constructions are enmeshed within arguments that establish or reject HIV non-disclosure as a social problem. We then discuss the ways these constructions and the assumptions upon which they were based reflect broader discussions on the severity of HIV, the responsibility for HIV risk and exposure, and the very nature of the social problem of HIV. Constructions of victims that uphold HIV criminalisation rely on assumptions of HIV as a deadly disease, but de-emphasise personal responsibility for HIV risk and infection. By contrast, constructions of victims that, in effect, oppose HIV criminalisation tend to minimise the harms of HIV and invoke personal responsibility for HIV risk. We suggest that both proponents and opponents of HIV criminalisation engage in the ideology of victimhood and thus participate in and reinforce what Best (1997) termed, the victim industry.

2. *Christopher Tatham, University of Guelph*

Women Living With HIV under Criminalization in Canada

This paper examines how HIV criminalization in Canada (the criminalization of non-disclosure of HIV) impacts the lives of women living with HIV (WLWH) and the HIV stigma they experience. The key themes that emerge from the accounts of the 13 women in the study include how the law facilitates their potential for social exploitation (in terms of increased risk of violence after disclosure, and decreased control over condom use), the impact of the law upon sexual and romantic relationships (changing both the form of their relationships, and the gendered power dynamics within them), as well as their treatment by the criminal justice system itself (through the linking of HIV status with presumed guilt). A notable key finding is that women in the study

experience criminalization through the lens of motherhood – regardless of whether they have children. Overall, this paper posits that the non-disclosure law, which was heralded as being designed to ‘protect women’ (Krusi 2018), does indeed do the opposite. WLWH are among the most vulnerable women in our society and, rather than offer protection, the law exacerbates the stigma they face, and heightens their vulnerability both within their relationships, and in their interaction with the legal system.

Emotions and Social Change IV: Emotional Labour and Identity in a Global Context

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: PSM4D

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Political Sociology and Social Movements

Session Categories: Hybrid

This session presents four papers which explore emotions, emotional labour and identity in a global context. Emotions in the context of migration and identity are explored through the struggles and social support systems of Chinese Canadian immigrants negotiating their cultural and linguistic identities in a Canadian context, and the emotional attachment and influence on return migration from the Global North to the Global South, using Iranian first-generation return migrants as a case study. Emotions and identities are also examined through the lens of contemporary work culture and on the gendered implications of "work addiction" in particular. The session concludes with review and reflection on how the global labor market increasingly demands emotional labor from alienated workers who are expected to comply with job norms.

Organizers: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto; Cinthya Guzman, University of Toronto

Chair: Yvonne Daoleuxay, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. Jiangyuan Lin, University of Toronto

Assimilated or Excluded? An investigation of how Chinese Canadian immigrants deal with their cultural and linguistic identities

Like many migrant groups, Chinese immigrants must often contend with challenges related to culture and self-identity in a western context. After Atkinson (1998) laid the foundations for the theory of social exclusion, Wang et al. (2012) added "two different sets of actors" to emphasize the importance of cultural adaptation for Chinese immigrants. In addition to assimilation, identity is also formed during this process. The development of a sense of belonging to a stable and identifiable social group requires a strong sense of self-identification, which provides a framework for thinking, doing, and being (Butler-Sweet 2011). Chinese in America and Australia (Lu 2001; Liu 2015) have demonstrated how they deal with their identities and develop strategies for developing their cultural attitudes. The purpose of this study was to examine how Chinese-

Canadian immigrants manage their cultural and linguistic identities. A particular focus is placed on one's emotions in negotiating their identity and surrounding cultures, and the effects of social support, such as family and peers. Drawing on data collected through semi-structured interviews with undergraduate/international students, my research indicates that struggling represents the main emotion experienced during the negotiation process, reflecting the complexity of multiculturalism in a Canadian context. The importance of social support systems for the perception of cultural and personal identity was also evident, with the family serving as a primary institution for forming an individual's attitude toward their native culture. Additionally, family as a component of a social support system may be able to emotionally support and assist one in resolving issues of identity. When it comes to defining one's identity, one's originality, present status, and cultural experiences were also found to be of significance. As multicultural society discourse accelerates, the conformity of an individual to the expectations of family, peers, or self-expression is evident among the younger generation.

2. *Sara Hormozinejad, University of Toronto*

Conceptualizing reesheh (rootedness): Examining the role of emotions in return migration trajectories

This paper develops a conceptual framework for making sense of voluntary return migration from the Global North to the Global South by conceptualizing return as a multi-faceted phenomenon influenced by emotional attachment to the homeland and the stayed-behind family and regardless of the return context. I step away from the traditional understanding of return migration and question whether and how the emotional landscape illuminates a decisive dimension to individuals' understanding of return. Building on the atypical case of return migration from the Global North to Iran, this paper investigates the emotional dimension of return migration and asks: How do Iranian migrants understand and explain their voluntary return from the prosperous Global North to the adverse living context of their home country in the Global South? And how do they articulate the role of emotions in their seemingly puzzling return migration trajectory? This study draws on two sets of semi-structured in-depth interviews with 14 Iranian first-generation return migrants. Through unearthing and interpreting emotions from the interviews, I assert that the emotional dimension is a decisive dimension of return migration. By referring to reesheh – a poetic Persian term that refers to the deep emotional attachment to the homeland and stayed-behind family – the Iranian return migrants explained their return migration trajectory from an emotional landscape. For these return migrants, return to reesheh occurs regardless of the context of return. This paper is inscribed in the developing literature that brings together the study of migration and emotions and explores the micro factor of individual emotions and their role in shaping return migration trajectories.

[Liveable futures: radical imagination as method // radical imagination as survival III](#)

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: RSM3C

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

How can we build pathways to a liveable future in times that are increasingly filled with doom? What is the role of arts-based social research in co-imagining liveable futures? How can Khasnabish & Haiven's concept of the 'radical imagination' inform research practice and research-creation? This panel engages researchers, artists, and social theorists in dialogue about the radical imagination as conceptual territory and method. We call attention to social research and community praxis that engages the imagination—an approach that requires we reach beyond the boundaries of our disciplines, institutions, and methodological traditions.

Organizers: Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University; Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University; El Jones, Mount Saint Vincent University; Alex Khasnabish, Mount Saint Vincent University
Chair: Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University

Presentations

1. Hailie Tattrie, Mount Saint Vincent University

Pathways to resiliency; Understanding challenges and opportunities towards community youth engagement; co-imagining liveable futures

Cumberland County is located in the Canadian province of Nova Scotia, close to the New Brunswick border. Cumberland County is made up of the Municipality of the County of Cumberland, two incorporated towns (Amherst and Oxford) and two Villages (Pugwash and River Hebert). According to Statistics Canada (2022) the population of Cumberland County, as of 2021, is 30,538, with the approximate size of the county being 4,248km² (Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2019/20). The proposed project is a collaboration between Mount Saint Vincent University researchers, the Municipality of the County of Cumberland, the Town of Amherst, and the Town of Oxford in their mission to identify innovative solutions to engage youth in their communities. This project will aim to use a 'radical imagination' in conjunction with youth in order to help us to better understand how we can create a future in the county that makes youth resiliency a priority. This project will employ a Freirean approach where both the PI and participants are co-creating the world together, or as Freire (1969) puts it, naming the world. This will be done by employing participatory action research methods and utilizing critical narrative analysis. Furthermore, the radical imagination will become method in this project. Indeed, the radical imagination could open possibilities for the youth to imagine a community for them. This use of imagination allows for stories to come through that may not have emerged otherwise. Employing the radical imagination alongside participatory action research and critical narrative analysis ensures a move away from the traditional modes of research. The goal is for this project to move away from the traditional subject-object relationship and to instead foster trust, dialogue, and a reciprocal relationship where we can use our radical imaginations to envision a community where youth can thrive.

2. Nicole Santos Dunn, University of Toronto, OISE

Women and Femmes Resisting Housing Injustice and Creating Care

Suicide is a serious public health issue among young women and femmes experiencing houselessness in colonially Canada but the research available on this topic seldom centers the voices of people with living experience. What little research does exist tends to center the gaze of experts, the medical model, and prioritizes quantifying experiences instead of understanding them. These perspectives are deeply problematic in that they fail to honour the expertise that young people hold about their lives and the ways in which they want to live them. Drawing from a methodology of social constructionism, this presentation reviews “findings” from a doctoral dissertation that sought to answer the research question: what are the survival and resistance strategies that young women and femmes experiencing houselessness use to support their wellness and engage with life? Using arts-based and desire-based research methods, a zine was created. The zine was critically analyzed to reveal themes related to structural abandonment, felt theory, mutual aid, and community ethics. This talk will seek to honour the wisdom of young women and femmes and engage in solidarity through witnessing. Implications for research and psychotherapeutic practice are also provided.

3. *Hannah Crouse, Dalhousie University; Ardath Whynacht, Mount Allison University; Erin Fredericks, St. Thomas University*

Non-presenting author: Kelly Baker, Saint Thomas University

From HIV/AIDS to COVID-19: Radical Queer Futures Across Generations

The collective imagination of queer* communities has been constrained by discourse that posits their identity as a precursor to vulnerability. Consequently, 2SLGBTQIA+ people are incomprehensible outside of being understood as victims of their own identity (Talbert, 2004). These narratives can create a culture of silence amongst the queer community, denying opportunities to acknowledge the multiplicity of our oppression and our vulnerability within death-affirming social institution. Despite threats to our collective queer survival, our commitment to community care and kinship in the face of neoliberal austerity has afforded opportunities for resistance. By understanding the "radical imagination as survival," we turn to 2SLGBTQIA+ communities whose resilience is understood as an "ever-unfinished process of solidarity" (Haven and Khasnabish, 2014, p. xviii). This paper presents stories from LGBTQIA+ elders who speak to the AIDS epidemic in Canada, alongside lessons learned from queer, trans and non-binary youth who listened to these elders' stories during the COVID-19 pandemic. These lessons were transformed into a mental health program for younger queer youth, which was successfully piloted in two New Brunswick high schools. Through opportunities to engage in intergenerational knowledge sharing, we co-envisioned a liveable future that denounces paternalistic notions of being at-risk and emphasizes the expertise embedded within lived experiences. Through intergenerational dialogue, we assert the expansive possibility of our collective imaginations and, ultimately, our survival.

[Reckoning with Mad Studies: An assemblage of diverse perspectives](#)

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: SMH9

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Sociology of Disability, Sociology of Mental Health

Session Categories: Hybrid

Although mad experience is diverse, the activism and published scholarship in Mad Studies have been historically shaped and dominated by narratives emerging from white centered perspectives. To forestall a kind of mad nationalism (Gorman, 2013), a reckoning is needed that will reshape how we think about madness, mad theorizing, and mad lives, and how sanism intersects with other forms of oppression such as colonialism, racism, sexism, classism, heterosexism and ableism, for example. While there have been some significant contributions to this discussion (e.g., Bruce, 2021; Pickens, 2019), emerging work needs a space to come into conversation to redefine the terms on which Mad Studies has been founded. Accordingly, what is necessary is a reimagining of Mad Studies as an inclusive area of work by both interrogating its white-centeredness and recasting it as a heterogeneous assemblage of diverse perspectives and approaches. Given the state of global ecological demise, multi-level and multifaceted violence, and ever-growing social and economic inequities, madness is a reasonable—if not expected—response. It is a stinging reminder that the world is in urgent need of diverse and multiperspectival intervention. In this panel we feature mad activists and scholars who are theorizing madness using diverse knowledges and social theories from a range of disciplines.

Organizers and Chairs: Marina Morrow, York University; Simon Adam, York University

Presentations

1. Cindy Jiang, York University

Racializing madness: using social media and arts-based methods in knowledge creation

Seeking and centering mad perspectives is central to Mad Studies. Research designs and methods need to be critically examined to elucidate assumptions working with racialized populations. This research project sought to diversify the lived experiences in an online resource for enacting consumer/survivor-led mental health education to include mad-identified racialized voices. Recognizing the trauma racialized populations have experienced from structural and institutional racism, discrimination, and fear, this project sought different ways to locate and engage with mad-identified racialized voices using social media and arts-based methods. Using art as a method, the research design was modelled after artist residency programs. Art allows researchers to better understand racialized experiences that would otherwise not be accessible by way of interviews. Art transcends English language fluency and incorporates alternative ways to express one's experience. Facilitators virtually met with the participants in three intervals as they created their art. The intervals provided insight into the reflexivity of the artist and their experiences of artistic creation and madness. A total of 15 racialized mad artists were recruited using social media and hashtags. This allowed the team to connect with racialized persons who may be fearful of, and survivors who may reject, the current mental healthcare system. Social

media provided insight into racialized mad experiences, regardless of one's engagement with the biomedical system, community service organizations or diagnosis. It also enabled true self-identification of racialization and madness because the participant joined without suggestions or recommendations from healthcare providers to participate. This presentation will show how art aptly evokes emotions and contributes to new understandings of how a racialized mad person experiences, processes, and negotiates their various intersecting identities. This research design took into consideration racism, access, and language and provokes us to critically re-think the ways research is designed and how knowledge is created for racialized populations.

2. *Efrat Gold, University of Toronto*

Non-presenting author: Wilbur Greer, York University

Finding Imaginaries Anew through Mad Inclusion and Archives

Dorothy Smith (2005, p. 119) defines institutional capture as “that discursive practice, regulated by the institutional procedures of text-reader conversations, through which institutional discourse overrides and reconstructs experiential talk and writing.” Institutional capture signifies when a person has fallen into the language, ideology, and concepts of particular institutions, such as the institution of psychiatry and the related psy-complex that encompasses psychiatry, psychology, social work, and psychiatric nursing. Institutional discourse and lingo can become all-encompassing; subsuming perspective, subjectivities, the local, and the particular (Smith, 2005, pp. 155-157). If a researcher is not careful of becoming institutionally captured, they can unknowingly fall into ruling relations that are implicitly familiar, thereby losing their ability to critically analyze the material they are working with (Smith, 1987; Bisailon, 2012). But what if institutional capture doesn't end at unknowingly and uncritically falling into the language, concepts, and ideology of an institution? What if, through ubiquitous forms of institutional capture, people's abilities to imagine what is possible outside of institutional capture dissipate? As powerful institutions such as those representing law, education, and health structure and organize a shared cultural milieu, people's imaginaries of what is possible are similarly bound to this social structuring, delimiting possibilities of the possible to the current status quo. Playing with Smith's conception of institutional capture, our presentation addresses the phenomenon of institutionally captured imaginaries through the creation and curation of a set of mad archives that challenge the boundaries of captured possibilities. Through purposeful inclusion of mad life, scholarship, activism, and creation, we discuss the life-affirming possibilities presented by archiving the margins and the implications of such inclusions on institutionally captured imaginaries.

3. *Marina Morrow, York University; Simon Adam, York University*

The Mad Studies Hub: Reckoning with Madness by Creating Space

The Mad Studies Hub (MSH) is a proposed research centre creating an academic space for collaboration and intellectual life at York University. The possibilities presented by the creation of such a space suggest a shift in the role of Mad Studies within academic discourse: from a discipline and activist framework that is barely recognized and often dismissed into one that is dynamic, legitimate, and quickly growing. In creating a space that is institutionally recognized, how can we reckon with the diverse perspectives and scholarly traditions entailed within a

discipline that has historically been relegated to the margins and dismissed as unscholarly? In fostering the multi-disciplinary intellectual life of Mad Studies at York University, our presentation explores the careful balance required to create an institutionally recognized space while continuing to foreground those marginalized by the hegemony of the psy-disciplines through scholarly collaboration, community engagement, and finding strength in diverse perspectives. The purpose of the MSH is to support social justice informed perspectives and programs of research that can have far-reaching impact within both the academy and the community. Yet, the lofty goals of creating such spaces are often lost in bureaucratic processes of institutional recognition. Through this presentation and discussion, we engage the audience in the tensions presented by balancing the goals of creating space for mad life and scholarship as tempered by academic processes of bureaucratization which are often at odds with social justice and mad inclusion.

4. *Evan Wicklund, Carleton University, Canadian Centre on Disability Studies (Eviance)*

An Intersectional Approach to Understanding Equitable Community-based Mental Health Services: A Synopsis of a Literature Review and Environmental Scan for the Project, 'Realizing Human Rights and Social Justice in Mental Health'

Led by researchers from York University and Eviance (Canadian Centre on Disability Studies Incorporated), in this presentation we outline our study results from a critical realist review (Edgley et al., 2016) and an environmental scan, which fulfill one of the objectives for the project, Realizing Human Rights and Social Justice in Mental Health. The goal of this project is to investigate the ways in which human rights are optimized through community-based mental health supports and infuse social justice and intersectional discourse into policies and practices. This research is motivated by the reality that persons with mental distress experience disproportionate levels of discrimination and human rights violations on a global basis (Gulliver et al., 2019). We explore how many mental health care systems remain under-resourced and are primarily designed to respond reactively to the needs of persons with lived experiences when they are experiencing crisis (McSherry et al., 2013). Our literature review provides a contextual analysis which situates the discourse of mental health within the broader socioeconomic environment of medicalization and biopolitics (Foucault, 1980; Puar, 2017), and problematize traditional stratified approaches to understanding mental distress (Nelson et al., 2001). We provide an analysis of the academic literature that outlines the benefits of peer support, community building, and non-hierarchical supports that promote equitable approaches to mental health care (Gray et al., 2017; O'Hagan et al., 2010). While the academic literature on meaningful engagements about community-based services is limited, we provide examples of international organizations that promote mental health services for persons who experience distress which are aligned with equitable approaches to human rights.

[Social knowledge past and present: Historical, discursive, and arts-based approaches](#)

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: KNW3

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Comparative and Historical Sociology, Sociology of Knowledge

Session Categories: In-person

Panelists in this session apply a breadth of creative methodologies to explore the collective construction of knowledge and understanding, drawing on ideas of time, identity, and interpretation. Using examples ranging between shifts in musical interpretation over time, public health discourses related to both COVID and harm reduction, and understandings of novelty and newness in youth political movements, the presenters explore different mechanisms and processes in constructing and challenging notions of collective knowledge and understanding.

Organizers: Will Keats Osborn, Independent Scholar; Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia; Anastasia Kulpa, University of Alberta, Concordia University of Edmonton

Chairs: Alvin Yang, York University and Universität Kassel; Lily Ivanova, University of British Columbia

Presentations

1. Reiss Kruger, York University

Non-presenting author: Johnathan Raine, Western University

From Rachmaninoff to 'the Hamelins': A Sociological Account of Changes in Musical Interpretation Throughout the 20th Century

Piano performance practice has evolved greatly over the course of the 20th century. From Rachmaninoff to Hofmann, early 20th century pianists adopted a fundamentally different approach to interpretation compared to today's literalist approaches (Da Costa, 2012). Why was this the case? How did an environment of liberal interpretation change to one that Rosen (2016) describes as an aesthetic of "submissive textual literalism"? (131). We argue that several social-historical changes may have contributed to this, including the advent of recorded music and the rise of musical competitiveness. The questions of why and how these historical changes occurred are necessarily broad, and we aim at elaborating the questions, rather than definitively answering them, by drawing on a range of music history, comparative musical analyses, and sociological theory. How musical scores were interpreted, and how that changed, will be hermeneutically analyzed by conceptualizing the score as a 'text' in the Gadamerian (2013) sense. Bourdieu (2010; 2021) will aid in tying this shift to different class-based art perception, 'musical habitus,' and social and cultural capital through the 'intellectualization of the concert.' Weber's (2013) account of rationalization will help explain the developing idea of art as a form of competition (Turley, 2001), and the advent of recorded music is a rich area for Goffmanian (1986; 1966; 1959) investigation of 'musical self-awareness.' These questions will be examined to help sociologically investigate these historical changes. While this work is a preliminary interdisciplinary investigation, it represents a stepping-stone towards the wider question of

whether analyses of histories particular to a given aesthetic practice can be extrapolated – and to what degree – to othertimes, places, and aesthetic practices.

2. *Samantha Wong, Simon Fraser University*

Tracing (Anti)Mask Facts in the Early Pandemic

Since the beginning of the pandemic, Canadian public health measures have been challenged on their efficacy in “flattening the curve,” their impact on the economy, and their infringement on personal liberty; these measures must also contend with the rising threat of misinformation/conspiracy theories. This conflict indicates how the production of knowledges compete for the legitimacy of their representation of reality (e.g., a hoax or a serious threat), which are documented in press coverage. The face mask is one symbol of this struggle between scientific knowledge, government power, and (libertarian) personal “freedom.” Through a sociology of knowledge approach to discourse analysis, I will use NVivo to analyze 123 Canadian news articles from the Canadian Newsstream database from January 2020 to December 2020. This analysis will be theoretically informed by microbiologist and medical historian Ludwik Fleck, who’s mediations on esoteric and exoteric knowledge production will inform my investigation of the social conditions and processes that generated (anti) mask facts. This paper seeks to contribute to a sociology of knowledge account of how public health logics have circled back to prioritizing personal choice.

[Sociology of Politics and Power](#)

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: OMN1A

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This session invited papers that explore the relationship between politics and power. The presenters look at the myriad ways in which power operates in migration networks, narratives about war and the different indices of inequality, and establish the political underpinnings of these processes.

Chair: Shreyashi Ganguly, York University

Presentations

1. *Omid Asayesh, University of Calgary*

Non-presenting author: Abdie Kazemipur, University of Calgary

The Formation of Anti-Migration Narratives in a Migration-Promoting Environment: The Case of Iran

When it comes to culturally promoted behaviors in a society, there is always a norm and default, the violation of which invokes social reaction. There is a similar default position with regards to migration and, normally, this default is no-migration. But, with sudden and conspicuous increases in the number of people who desire to emigrate from a society, this default changes from no-migration to migration-aspiration. As a result, those who do not go along with this new trend and its accompanying norm have to come up with convincing and socially-acceptable justifications for their opposition to migration, as a way to minimize social pressures and the risk of social stigmatization. Over time, these justifications morph into a narrative, which we have called the 'anti-migration narrative'. We have studied this new transformation in connection with two new developments in the international migration ecosystem: a) 'subjective migration', as a state of mind among the residents of an immigrant-sending country, in which a high number of citizens desire to emigrate but only a small fraction of them manage to do so; and b) 'culture of migration', as the product of a sustained and sizeable increase in the number of objective (actual) and subjective (aspiring) emigrants, which turns migration into a stage and a rite of passage in one's life-cycle. Those subscribing to an 'anti-migration narrative' often take extreme positions against migration, migrants, and destination countries, while also developing a strong reactive nationalism, an ascetic philosophical outlook, and a change in the composition of their social ties. We study this phenomenon in the case of Iran, drawing on two kinds of data: 68 semi-structured in-depth interviews, and the analysis of the discussions on social media. The implications of the findings for a new theory of international migration are discussed.

2. *Malak El-Outa, Carleton University*

A Foucauldian Approach to the Counter-Conduct of War Resisters during the 2003-2011 United States-Iraq War

This paper utilized Michel Foucault and other scholars' work on counter-conduct as an analytical tool to illustrate the form conscientious objection in the United States' military takes in the 21st century. Specifically, through a discourse analysis of the various tabs and contents of the War Resisters Support Campaign (n.d.) website – an organization that works alongside former American soldiers who went absent without leave during the 2003-2011 United States-Iraq War and fled to Canada seeking asylum, this study highlights that conscientious objection in the 21st century possesses elements of continuity, change and uniqueness. As such, this study focused on the distinct tactics utilized by this campaign to construct the rationales of resistance that were put forth by these war resisters and the campaign, and what that illustrated regarding the form of conscientious objection in this given moment of its lengthy history. Accordingly, this study found that the tactic of appealing to military and ritualized religious conducts of the past that had been marginalized or neglected in this moment of history illuminated elements of continuity in the form of conscientious objection in the 21st century. Furthermore, the tactic of articulating the narrative of Canada's own counter-conduct movement against the US's conduct in Iraq as being similar to that of these war resisters pointed to a changing, and unique form of conscientious objection today. Specifically, conscientious objection in the 21st century possesses elements of resistance against other counter-conduct movements of a similar form, an act that was absent during conscientious objection in the Vietnam War. Therefore, this study of conscientious objection points to the necessity of analyzing the various practices and rationalities

that shape these movements of counter-conduct, as it highlights the elements of continuity, change, and uniqueness that may alter a moment of emergence in the descent of a particular counter-conduct movement.

3. *Brooke El Skaf, Dalhousie University*

Re-Imagining Expert-Lay Relationships: Developing a Typology of Ideal Types

We frequently think about the relationship people have to expertise in terms of the expert-lay divide. People who are considered experts have proximity to expert knowledge and are accorded social status and power because of this association. In contrast, the knowledges of lay publics are frequently accorded less importance and social power, particularly in the realm of public policy. However, researchers in the sociology of scientific knowledge (SSK) and science and technology studies (STS) have problematized clear cut distinctions by pointing to the complex social processes through which both experts and non-experts contribute to the formation of scientific knowledge. As issues of social power and inequality increasingly become the focus of study and social intervention, it is important that we develop frameworks for analyzing the relationships of lay persons to scientific expertise and knowledge, particularly as this helps us to address power imbalances that can have disproportionate effects on marginalized populations. In the process, this can help us to re-imagine possibilities of non-hierarchical relationships between lay communities and expert groups. This presentation will outline a work-in-progress typology that allows us to explore citizen engagements with science in relation to epistemological prioritization (lay vs. expert epistemologies) and the permeability of the expert-lay divide (non-permeable vs. semi-permeable). Drawing on examples from the literature, this presentation advances four 'ideal types' of citizen-science engagement and uses this framework as a steppingstone to imagining new ways of conceptualizing expert-lay power dynamics.

4. *Rama Goyal, Panjab University Chandigarh*

Inequality, Food Insecurity, Education: Challenges before Rural India

Indian social structure ensures that benefits of social development are distributed according to inequality of status, that is, those who are in relatively higher status get the maximum benefit of social development and vice versa. As a result, there exists a widening gap, for instance, in educational and nutritional development among various social groups. One of the important reasons for this developmental gap is the "resilience of social structures". Social structure, here, refers to the hierarchical division of society based on caste, class, and gender of the individuals. "Resilience of social structure" refers to the perpetuation of social inequalities inherited through the hierarchical division of society. Thus, programs for social development always end up benefiting privileged sections of society, and therefore, perpetuate inequality. This has resulted in poverty, high levels of malnutrition, and low levels of education among socially excluded groups. The situation of the children in India has aptly been described as a 'silent emergency'. In terms of education, inequality, and health, India has some of the vilest indicators of child well-being in the world. Nearly half of all Indian children are undernourished, whether we use the weight-for-age or height-for-age criterion. This paper is an attempt to analyze the role of government and non-governmental agency goals in the eradication of these three Challenges from India since independence.

Sociology of Work

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: OMN1B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Session Categories: In-person

This session showcases papers which explore work through a sociological lens. Presenters examine workplace experiences, hostility within institutions and also the gender gap in professions. The papers highlight how work is essentially mired in different axes of inequality.

Chair: Cindy Sinclair, University of Toronto

Presentations

1. *Bridget Alichie, University of Alberta*

Non-presenting author: Cynthia Olufade, University of Alberta

Examining the Workplace Experiences of Skilled Foreign-Trained Immigrants: A study of African women in Alberta, Canada

How do we seek to understand the processes of migrating and resettling into new host societies without detailing the experiences of migrants and considering their peculiarities? The question of women and migration has been the subject of numerous academic debates; however, issues related to career integration and resettlement in Western host societies have been presented skewedly. The research examined skilled foreign-trained immigrant African women in a bid to understand migrant labor challenges and adjustment practices, as issues that may arise in the quest to secure employment in Canada. Based on review of literature, it was hypothesized that entry of skilled migrants into Canada would be associated with upward career progression and economic mobility. To examine this hypothesis, data were collected from a convenience sample of thirty skilled foreign-trained immigrant women of African origin, using a semi-structured interview instrument in French and English. Intersectional and critical feminist approaches were deployed to explore how social identities of race, ethnicity, gender, class, immigration status, social class, among others impinge on participants' experiences of the Canadian workplace. Descriptive statistics showed that the majority of participants experienced myriads of factors that inhibit their career progression and growth since arriving in Canada. Findings reveal commonalities in the individual and structural factors adversely affecting these women's post-arrival career experiences. Labor market integration practices especially devalue skilled foreign-trained immigrant women's credentials which lead to deskilling and underemployment in ways that disfavor them in the Canadian workplace. Skilled immigrants need to be better equipped pre-arrival to understand and prepare for more meaningful ways of mitigating these barriers. Labor market integration procedures also need to be better addressed to substantiate the human-capital logic of skilled immigrant admissions and citizenship in Canada.

2. *Bawa Karwal, Panjab University, Chandigarh*

Gender gap in Medical Profession: Sociological Analysis

Medicine has traditionally been a male-dominated profession and its longstanding asymmetrical gender order has resulted in deeply entrenched structural barriers that hinder a female's advancement. The process of medical specialty decision-making is influenced by many factors. Gender is one of the factors that play a significant role in the selection of medical speciality. The studies conducted in both Western and Eastern societies have demonstrated that gender differences impact medical students' speciality choices and are associated with many factors for example the factors influencing orthopaedic surgery's inability to recruit female applicants have been researched extensively. These factors include perceived toughness requiring physical strength, male dominated culture, unfavorable lifestyle due to long hours, maltreatment and decreased acceptance by residents and faculty, inadequate exposure to musculoskeletal curriculum, and a lack of role models. The choice of medical specialty influences future job prospects, for example in low socioeconomic countries such as India, cultural reasons, level of patients' education and religious factors are the main contributors to discrimination against male gynecologists. Due to this, male doctors can feel unaccepted in Obstetrics/Gynecology settings which limit not only their exposure and learning but also discourages them from considering Obstetrics/Gynecology as a specialty. Personal comfort of patients is one of the biggest reason females want to be seen by the same-gender doctor. The survey conducted in India suggests that the women Orthopaedic surgeons are in a very small minority and face gender based issues. Given their capacity to contribute to Orthopedics, it is necessary to evaluate and make changes to people's perceptions, attitudes and work environment. This research article would highlight the Operationalization of gender in Medical Profession as females still represent a small minority in many surgical fields.

**Women Challenging the Climate Crisis and Envisioning Alternative Futures:
Ecofeminist Analysis and Activism**

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: FEM6

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Environmental Sociology, Feminist Sociology

Session Categories: Hybrid

Every country and sector of society currently face acute economic, health, and ecological challenges, due to the escalating climate crisis. Young women, Indigenous women, and racialized women across the world are on the frontlines, ringing the alarm for action in the face of the global climate catastrophe. This session considers how women, communities, and social movements are reconfiguring and repositioning the power of eco/feminist, ecological and Indigenous knowledges to confront the climate crisis. Papers will address the significance of

ecofeminist, Indigenous and deep ecological values and practices such as the interdependence of all life, balance and reciprocity, relationality and harmony, accountability and cooperation. We look at how these values and practices can resist eco-Imperialism and planetary ecological destruction, while fostering climate justice, resilience in social, ecological and economic relationships and forging alternative futures of care, abundance, and respect.

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

Chair: Ronnie Joy Leah, Athabasca University

Presentations

1. *Mercedes Bacon-Traplin, University of Alberta*

Indigenous Ecofeminism in Northern Canada: Reclaiming the Goddess Through Decolonization

Indigenous Ecofeminism in Northern Canada: Reclaiming the Goddess Through Decolonization, examines the relationship between goddess worship and ecofeminism in Northern Indigenous women and sets out to define the ways in which ecofeminism is being shaped by goddess worship. This research paper firstly examines the importance of nature to Indigenous women as a relationship spanning thousands of years, and being connected to religious worship of female deities tied to the earth. The research examines the role colonization had on severing the connection Indigenous societies had to goddess worship and earth worship, and the lasting harmful effect this had. Furthermore, the difference between western and Indigenous ecofeminism is researched in this paper which leads to conclusions that for many Indigenous women, ecofeminism is an important part of decolonization and reconciliation as it acknowledges the harm colonization had on the relationship between Indigenous societies and nature. It also discusses the faults of western ecofeminism, and the responsibility of white ecofeminists to amplify Indigenous voices and create space for Indigenous women to lead. The research discusses current Indigenous ecofeminist movements such as Idle No More, and the effect it is having both for women, and for the environment by creating a movement where the voices of Indigenous women are amplified and the relationship between person, goddess, and earth can be healed. The article concludes that Indigenous women are prime leaders for the ecofeminist movement, through ecofeminism they are decolonizing Canada, restoring culture, and echoing teaching of earth goddess worship.

2. *Terran Giacomini, University of Toronto*

Exploring Transformative Politics and Practice: Women's Activism for Food Sovereignty and Climate Justice in La Via Campesina

This paper is based on my PhD research with women and non-binary food providers in the La Via Campesina movement for food sovereignty and agroecology. I throw light on the significance of women's contributions to emerging movements for climate justice, which I see as requiring deep transformation in power relations to move beyond capitalist patriarchy, colonialism and white supremacy. Women's struggles against exploitation and for life and the commons are crucial to transforming our relationships with one another and the earth. The women's activism

contrast with mainstream labour and environmental organizing for which climate justice is overcoming the divide between waged workers and ecologists, and introducing modest reforms to the capitalist system.

3. *Md Abdur Rashid, University of Northern British Columbia*

Non-presenting author: Alamgir Kabir, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University

A Gendered COVID Rupture Yet to Be Healed? Amplifying the Voices of COVID Widows of Dinajpur, Bangladesh

Bangladesh is among one the countries adversely affected by Covid-19 in South Asia. According to the official statistics of Bangladesh, 29 thousand 440 deaths (8 January 2023) have been recorded. A study conducted in 2021 claimed that Male individuals were more susceptible to the virus than females and consisted of 71% and 29% confirmed cases respectively. Among the deceased, the death ratio of males to females was 79:21. In line with that, these statistics support gender experts' claim that pandemics exacerbate existing gender inequalities in a given social structure following increases in women's vulnerabilities in accessing basic needs. In the patriarchal societal settings of Bangladesh, women generally do not participate in household wage earnings. Socially and culturally, it has become a norm in our society that women are limited to maintaining the house. Consequently, a wife becomes emotionally and socio-economically disoriented about the natural or sudden death of her husband. The Corona pandemic has left thousands of newly widowed women struggling to adjust to a new life by using critical development and eco-feminist theoretical lenses, this study attempts to explore the challenges and vulnerabilities faced by COVID widows through their lived experiences in the post-pandemic era. We adopted a qualitative methodology for conducting the research study and respondents were selected purposively by using the snowball-sampling technique. Data were collected by using in-depth interviews in the form of 'Testimonio' and analyzed thematically. The study findings reveal that there are certain cultures in society that restrict the behavior of a widow, thereby creating a barrier to her finding work and flinging them into poverty. Widowed women are isolated from their families too after the death of their husbands, both emotionally and socio-economically, due to a lack of financial resources of their own. This study highlights the need for the government and other development partners to develop effective policies and programs to address the plight of COVID widows.

[Working Students: Equity and Fairness](#)

Friday Jun 02 3:30 pm to 5:00 pm (Eastern Daylight Time)

Session Code: WPO3B

Session Format: Regular Session

Session Language: English

Research Cluster Affiliation: Work, Professions, and Occupations

Session Categories: Hybrid

Balancing work and school has become increasingly common globally; across 23 OECD countries, 39% of students aged 16 to 29 worked in 2012, and in Canada, the figure was almost 60% (Quintini 2015). Most Canadian university students face significant pressure to work while studying because of ever-rising tuition costs and labour markets that prefer graduates with work experience. We invited papers which explore the phenomena of earning while learning amongst youth in Canada and globally. Papers may explore the experiences of students engaged in term-time paid work alongside full-time study, and/or the impact of state, economic and policy regimes within which these trends are situated.

Organizers: Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto; Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia

Chair: Alison Taylor, University of British Columbia

Presentations

1. Jacob Sablan, University of British Columbia; Kalli McIver, University of British Columbia
Creative Research Dissemination and Working Students

This presentation will reflect on the importance of engaging in creative dissemination activities in research. It will focus on the process of developing a Guide for Working Students at UBC as part of the 'Hard Working Student' Research study. 'The Stamina of Working Students' was produced in 2022 as a way of disseminating findings from the research project in a different way and providing a resource that would be useful for students. This guide was written by the presenters (who are undergraduate students) with support from the research team. It is posted on the study blogsite and has been shared with groups across and beyond campus. The guide is licensed using Creative Commons so that other universities can adapt it. This presentation will draw on the framework of Arts Based Knowledge Translation (ABKT) (Kukkonen and Cooper, 2017) to discuss the process of developing and disseminating the guide, including discussion of the goals of the project; choices about the format, content, style, and illustrations; the importance of partnerships and collaboration for developing the final document; and decisions about dissemination. We will conclude with discussion about tracking reach and impact. Our purpose was to make our findings appealing and accessible to current and prospective undergraduate students, who are unlikely to want to read another academic article. On reflection, the guide is consistent with the ABKT framework in a few ways. First, the guide exemplifies partnership and co-production; we quoted the experiences of several research participants and elicited their feedback on the initial draft. Second, we aimed for advocacy and policy influence, including brief recommendations for policymakers and university instructors/program coordinators. By reimagining research dissemination, we can appeal to a wider audience, promote dialogue, and bring awareness to these topics amongst more than just the research.

2. Milosh Raykov, University of Malta
Student participation, outcomes and experiences of participation in paid and unpaid work

International research shows that a large number, four out of ten, of full-time undergraduate students are involved in paid work during their studies. Our previous studies and literature review identified a need to explore the impact of paid work and the combined participation in paid and unpaid work on student's experiences and learning outcomes. Considering the variety of factors and their interactions that influence student's involvement in paid and unpaid work, and the limitations of quantitative methods, this study applied an explanatory mixed methods approach based on an online survey of the 2018 cohort of undergraduate university students (N=1733) followed by a series of interviews with the same cohort of participants. Our study found that more than one-half of undergrads were involved in term-time paid work and a slightly smaller proportion in unpaid work. In addition, we found that more than two-thirds of undergraduates, despite their different work orientations, were involved in paid and/or unpaid work, while more than 80% of students in some groups were involved in both forms of work. We also found that overall, students were satisfied with the outcomes of their paid work and even more with their unpaid work, despite most students reporting fatigue and work-related stress. In contrast to the population studies that demonstrate a significant association between control over work and job satisfaction, our survey found that it was not a significant factor for students. This is probably caused by the temporary character of part-time student work, limited employment opportunities, the social function of employment and the vital role of the additional income for student's financial needs. However, survey and interview results identified that many students were unsatisfied with the impact of their term-time paid and unpaid work on their learning and various barriers, unequal access and merit-based work opportunities.

3. *Kiran Mirchandani, University of Toronto; Hongxia Shan, University of British Columbia*
Working Students and the Political Economy of Hostile Work

This paper is informed by the literature on the Marxist political economy. We explore the experiences of working students employed in hostile work environments, mostly in sales and service sector jobs in Canada. Full-time university students engaged in substantial amounts of term-time work participated in focus groups, audio diaries and life map sessions during which a majority shared experiences of hostile working conditions they faced. The analysis highlights workplace discriminations associated with gender, race, age and ability, erratic schedules and unsafe conditions faced by the mostly 19- and 20-year-olds in the sample, and the ways in which these experiences negatively impacts their studies and well-being. 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.