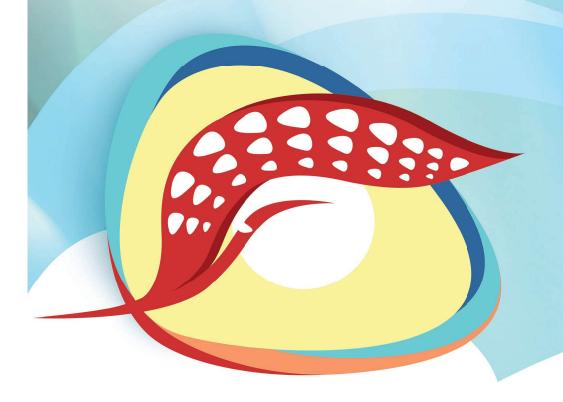# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

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POWER, VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE: REFLECTIONS, RESPONSES and RESPONSIBILITIES

POUVOIR, VIOLENCE ET JUSTICE:
réflexions, réponses
et responsabilités

PODER, VIOLENCIA Y JUSTICIA:
reflexiones, respuestas
y responsabilidades

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Table of Contents

Abstracts: Common and Plenary Sessions

Alphabetical Listing of First Authors

Abstracts: Research Committees, Thematic Groups and Working Groups

Alphabetical Listing of First Authors (Committees and Groups)

After parental leave, the policy model is dualistic: parents can choose either home care (care leave with a flat-rate benefit until child is 3 years old) or high-quality daycare (both public and private ECEC are subsidized).

"Freedom of choice" is the main ideology of family policy; however childcare choices and are made in the context of gendered practices as well as significant variation in local policies. About half of fathers use their parental leave quota, but care leave is mainly taken by mothers. Highly educated mothers return earlier to work while mothers with lower education level take care of their children at home longer. Some municipalities provide local supplements with various conditions to child home care, and support to private ECEC services varies.

In this paper, childcare solutions of parents with one-year-old children, and possible inequalities between children are analysed. The analysis is based on a survey carried out in 2016, exploring the utilisation of ECEC services and benefits and the justifications for related choices. The analysis shows that instead of a dualistic model (homecare vs daycare), childcare of one-year-old children is often a combination of several different forms of care including the utilisation of both statutory and local possibilities as well as part-time solutions and informal help.

While national policies have been stable, local measures are more volatile and can be changed according to state of public economy and local labour market. Thus, inequalities are constantly re-shaped not only between men and women, but also between children living in different parts of the country.

RC47-JS-22.9

LAMOND, IAN* *(Leeds Beckett University)*
SOLANO, ESTHER *(Universidade Federal de São paulo)*
BLOTTA, VITOR *(University of São Paulo)*

Mediating Social Spaces of Dissent: A Methodological Exploration

In this paper we argue that in order to grasp the ontic and epistemic roots of current social movements, and discuss possible actions towards and practices of dissent in Western democracies, it is necessary to use new approaches and methodologies that cut across different disciplines, such as sociology, critical event studies, communication and law. Moreover, these studies should go beyond the traditional methods of these disciplines, such as public opinion surveys, descriptive analysis of empirical data on violence and law enforcement, or traditional anthropological studies and discourse analysis. We begin by addressing the apparently contradictory challenges to present democracies, such as the rise of counter-democratic social movements, followed by a literature review that presents new approaches to concepts around political dissent, such as protests as events, public spaces and the city as both symbolic and concrete venues, violence as performance, and the social mediation role of media and communication channels. After that, we challenge the dichotomies of traditional methods used to analyze these concepts, such as 'insider' and 'outsider', 'objectivity' and 'subjectivity' or "researcher" and "object". We conclude proposing a combination of techniques that connects values from personal narratives and group storytelling with militant research approaches that question the divisions between academic knowledge and social practices, and establish horizontal relations among researchers and participants, highlighting knowledge production as a tool for social transformation into more egalitarian societies. This method challenges the apparent predefined social places of researchers, research participants, and political actors, taking them out of their "comfort zones", and gathering them around spaces that foment dialogues that are not common in everyday research and dissent practices. These dialogues may, in the end, enable the participants and researchers to learn from each other, and transform themselves and their agencies in the research process.

RC04-87.2

LAMPRIANOU, IASONAS* *(University of Cyprus)*

Measuring Family and School Effects on Reading for Pleasure: Getting the Most out of Dissonant Data

Reading for pleasure is an important component of all-round education and contributes to a young person's individuality and future academic as well as social success. As it happens with most educational variables, schools and families have been identified as important factors contributing to the love of reading for young persons. For the purposes of this study, we used a short questionnaire to investigate the attitudes and the behavior of pupils, parents and teachers regarding reading for pleasure. The research was conducted in Cyprus and covered both primary and secondary education. The analysis of the data yielded results which were consistent with past literature but also yielded some new findings. Unexpectedly, our analysis revealed similarities but also non-negligible discrepancies between students', parents' and teachers' responses to the same questions (even to factual questions). Although having survey data from multiple informants increased significantly our capacity to answer our research questions, we found that making sense out of dissonant quantitative data is not straightforward. We discuss the methodological challenges of interpreting dissonant data in quantitative educational research and suggest ways to turn this "problem" to an advantage.

RC32-JS-61.2

LAN, PEI-CHIA* *(Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University)*

Negotiating Care Culture and Ethnic Difference: Employment of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia

The need for outsourcing care has expanded globally due to population aging in postindustrial societies. East Asian countries, facing a similar problem of care deficit, have recruited migrant care workers from Southeast Asia while negotiating the cultural meaning and institutional arrangement of care: Should care be viewed as a familial duty or professional work? Is care a culturally embedded practice or a form of market service that can be easily transferred to a foreigner? Do the ethnic boundaries and cultural differences between care providers and care recipients interrupt or facilitate the performance of care work, which requires intimate encounter and emotional labor?

These propositions, often posed as exclusive dualisms, are intertwined with each other and dynamically reconstituted in the daily practice of care work. This paper compares the recruitment of migrant care workers in Taiwan, Japan and South Korea to explore how carework is culturally defined and institutionally regulated in different ways. Many employers prefer to hire migrant workers for the benefits of status hierarchy and labor subordination, but they are equally concerned about whether these ethnic others are suitable for the role of fictive kin in a modern household. Southeast Asian women are often associated with essential characteristics, such as a "natural inclination" to care, and therefore considered ideal candidates for the performance of affective labor. And yet, the receiving society also questions their qualification for professional care in a cultural context which is not their own.

RC30-553.2

LANDOLT, PATRICIA* *(University of Toronto)*
GOLDRING, LUIN* *(York University)*

Gendered and Racialized Employability Practices and Trajectories into [and out] of Precarious Employment: The Case of Caribbean and Latin American Migrants in Toronto

This paper examines how racialization, gender, networks and life stage mediate migrant workers' employability practices, as well as their trajectories into and out of precarious employment. We find that, like all job seekers, migrant workers engage in employability strategies of uncertain effectiveness to morph into the ideal worker-in-waiting and find a job. Employability strategies -- identity-management, self-training, and networking – does not occur in isolation and is institutionally embedded. In the case of migrants, a specific subset of institutional actors –employment counselors, settlement workers, family, friends and acquaintances in places of settlement – play a particularly important role in shaping the kinds of employability practices undertaken by migrants, and the resulting trajectories into and out of precarious employment.

We draw on data from a mixed-method survey of 110 Caribbean and Latin American men and women who entered Canada as permanent residents with secure legal status to examine how social location shapes employability practices and employment outcomes, as measured by an index of precarious work. Our analysis identifies formal and informal, time and resource intensive employability practices developed by recent immigrants, and how these intersect with racialization, gender, social networks, and life stage. We consider the relationship between employability practices and job outcomes.

The case demonstrates the importance of conceptualizing immigrant labour market integration as contingent and institutionally embedded chutes and ladders of incorporation; and points to the nefarious relationship between employability practices that normalize job uncertainty and unpaid work, and precarious employment.

RC07-JS-34.1

LANG, GRAEME* *(City University of Hong Kong)*

Sustainability of Cities Beyond Fossil Fuels: A Comparative Analysis

All cities will eventually have to live without fossil fuels. The transitions will occur in most regions during the late 21st century (oil, gas) and early 22nd century (coal). The impacts of these transitions will be profound. What will cities look like after the depletion of fossil fuels? There are few certainties, but one is that no contemporary major city is sustainable, with current population and levels of consumption, beyond fossil fuels. It appears that unconventional sources of oil and gas (eg. from 'fracking') can provide only a temporary boost to supply (Inman, 2014). In most city-regions, there is no possibility of replacing more than a small fraction of the energy from these fuels with renewable energy, especially for transportation of goods and food (Friedemann, 2016). Nevertheless, cities vary greatly in sustainability (Day and Hall, 2016) depending on local renewable-energy sources, hinterland food production, population size and density, extent of urban sprawl, and access to a regional economy in which transportation is water-borne or uses renewable energy. This paper identifies the features of more sustainable

*** denotes a presenting author.** Abstracts are organized by first presenting author's last name.