

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR CRITICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES PERSPECTIVES IN HIV/AIDS IN CANADA



MEETING REPORT


CIHR IRSC
Canadian Institutes of Health Research
Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada

SRC CRS
The CIHR Social Research Centre
in HIV Prevention
Le centre IRSC en recherche sociale pour
la prévention du VIH

**NEW DIRECTIONS FOR
CRITICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE
AND HUMANITIES PERSPECTIVES
IN HIV AND AIDS IN CANADA**

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MEETING REPORT

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PLEASE CITE THIS REPORT AS FOLLOWS:
New Directions for Critical Social Science
and Humanities Perspectives in HIV/AIDS in Canada:
Meeting Report. Ottawa, 2013.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

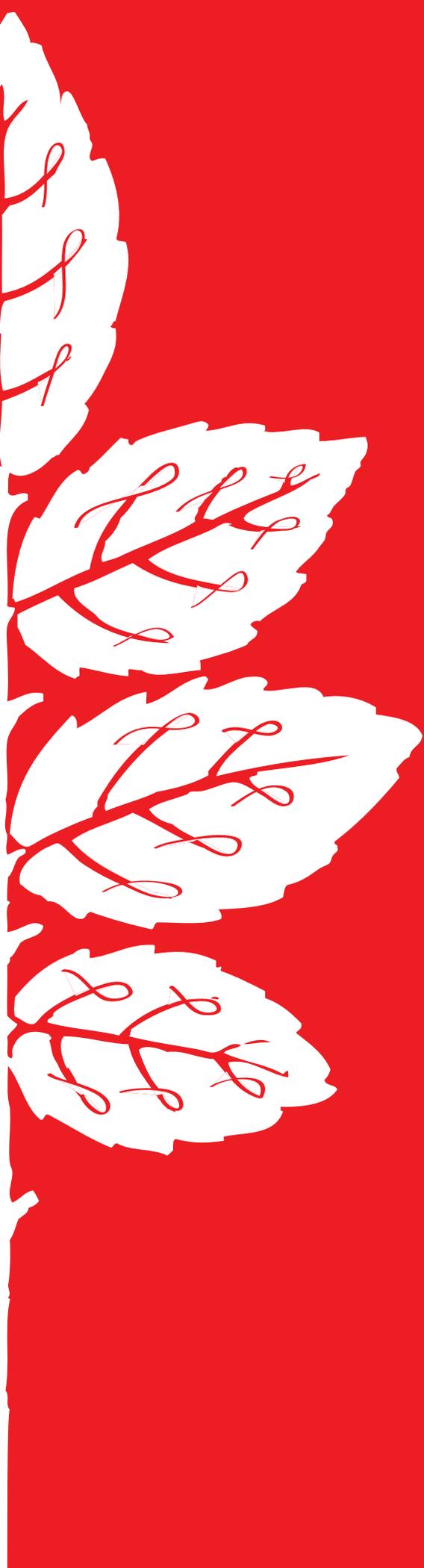
In April 2012, HIV researchers, people living with and/or affected by HIV, services providers, clinicians, community advocates, and activists came together for a one-day meeting called, “New Directions for Critical Perspectives on HIV” in Montreal, Canada. The meeting provided a much needed opportunity for people to build on a growing momentum to revive critical social science and humanities perspectives [henceforth – CSSHPs] in HIV in Canada and beyond.

The specific objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- To bring together key HIV scholars using CSSHPs (as well as those who are interested in advancing these perspectives in their applied work) to share and discuss their work in relation to emerging intervention, policy, and research trends in the Canada.
- To establish a program of research that will address the social, political, legal, ethical, and cultural implications of the Canadian HIV response and identify research questions that should be explored using CSSHPs.
- To generate new research partnerships and develop an interdisciplinary program of research driven by CSSHPs.

The event was made possible by the valuable contributions of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) and the Social Research Centre in HIV Prevention (SRC). A total of 61 participants attended the meeting (see Appendix A). There was a general consensus among participants that there is a lack of opportunities to engage with questions related to CSSHPs. The meeting confirmed the need for spaces in which critical discussions are encouraged (whether they relate to research, clinical practice, or community-based work), and the relevance of CSSHPs in addressing emerging issues in today’s HIV response. This event was a unique networking opportunity and provided much needed time to discuss innovative and creative ways to think and act in response to HIV/AIDS in Canada. The meeting further served as a forum to connect diverse individuals across various disciplines such as sociology, cultural studies, gender studies, nursing, health policy, social work, and public health. The meeting also highlighted the diversity of critical social sciences and humanities perspectives as well as the broad range of topics that are in need of critical inquiry in the field of HIV/AIDS.





INTRODUCTION

In April 2012, HIV researchers, people living with and/or affected by HIV, services providers, clinicians, community advocates, and activists came together for a one-day meeting called, “New Directions for Critical Perspectives on HIV” in Montreal, Canada. The aim of this meeting was to bring together junior, middle, and senior level HIV researchers who apply critical social science and humanities perspectives in their work and a wide range of individuals who are interested in advancing these perspectives to share and discuss their work in relation to emerging intervention, policy, and research trends in Canada. A proposal was submitted to the Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR) to obtain essential funding for the meeting. Subsequently, a proposal was sent to the Social Research Centre in HIV Prevention (SRC) for funding to support knowledge translation and exchange (KTE) activities. Both proposals were successful, thus making this unique meeting possible.

THE PROJECT

Canadians continue to be affected by HIV and AIDS well into the third decade of the global epidemic. There have been 21,000 HIV and AIDS related deaths in Canada and an estimated 65,000 Canadians are currently living with HIV (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2010). Despite intense prevention efforts HIV continues to rise among Aboriginal peoples, people who use injection drugs, prisoners, newcomers to Canada, people from countries where HIV is endemic, youth, and gay men and other men who have sex with men (PHAC, 2010).

In response to the ever changing epidemic, there have been recent advancements in HIV prevention, care, and treatment technologies. Many of these have been, and/or continue to be, well investigated through biomedical, clinical, and epidemiological methods. However, there exists an urgent need for a critical and theoretical appraisal of these advancements with consideration for their intersections with issues such as the criminalization of HIV non-disclosure and the ongoing issues of stigma and discrimination related to HIV and AIDS.

Whereas the beginnings of the HIV epidemic were marked by significant and celebrated contributions from the critical social science and humanities, these perspectives have since become largely relegated to the margins of HIV and AIDS research. Such perspectives are often characterized as ‘critical for the sake of being critical’, and lacking applied value in practice and care settings which emphasize ‘evidence-based’ interventions. These claims ignore the historical legacy of CSSHPs being used to improve practice in every aspect of HIV care and broaden our understanding of the HIV epidemic.

There have been recent calls to revive critical perspectives in Canada (Mykhalovskiy & Cain, 2008) and beyond (Mykhalovskiy & Rosengarten, 2009a, 2009b). These efforts may be seen in the resurgence of work using CSSHPs to make sense of emerging trends in HIV and AIDS. The meeting provided a much needed opportunity for researchers, people living with and/or affected by HIV, services providers, clinicians, community advocates, and activists to come together to build on the momentum to revive the use of CSSHPs in HIV in Canada.

THE OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- To bring together key HIV scholars using CSSHPs (as well as those who are interested in advancing these perspectives in their applied work) to share and discuss their work in relation to emerging intervention, policy, and research trends in the Canada.
- To establish a program of research that will address the social, political, legal, ethical, and cultural implications of the Canadian HIV response and identify research questions that should be explored using CSSHPs.
- To generate new research partnerships and develop an interdisciplinary program of research driven by CSSHPs.

THE WORKING GROUP

A working group was established in order to develop the meeting agenda, prepare material for the presentations and discussion groups and ensure the overall success of the event. The working group was designed to include representatives of various disciplines (health policy, sociology, women's studies, cultural studies, social work, anthropology, public health, nursing) resulting in the following working group constitution.

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The members of the committee (presented in alphabetical order below) were responsible for developing the funding proposals and organizing the meeting. During the meeting, they acted as facilitators and responders.

Patrick Charette-Dionne, MA (candidate)

Special Individualized Program
School of Graduate Studies
CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

Marilou Gagnon, RN, PhD

Assistant Professor
Director of the Unit for Critical Research in Health
School of Nursing
Faculty of Health Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Nicole Greenspan, MHS, PhD (candidate)

Institute of Health Policy, Management &
Evaluation
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Adrian Guta, MSW, PhD (candidate)

Dalla Lana School of Public Health
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Elizabeth (Eli) Manning, MSW, PhD (student)

Department of Gender, Sexuality, and Women's
Studies
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Alex McClelland, MES, PhD (student)

Simone de Beauvoir Institute
Faculty of Arts and Science
CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

THE SPEAKERS

The following HIV scholars were listed as collaborators on the funding proposals*. They acted as mentors to the organizing committee and took an active role throughout the meeting.

Eric Mykhalovskiy, PhD

Associate Professor
Department of Sociology, Faculty of Liberal Arts
and Professional Studies
YORK UNIVERSITY

Viviane Namaste, PhD

Full Professor
University Research Chair in HIV/AIDS and
Sexual Health
Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Faculty of Arts and
Science
CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY

Cindy Patton, PhD

Full Professor
Canada Research Chair in Community, Culture
and Health
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Carol Strike, PhD

Associate Professor
Dalla Lana School of Public Health
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

* Winston Husband, Director of Research at the AIDS Committee of Toronto (ACT), was listed as a collaborator in the original funding proposal but was unable to attend the meeting.

THE RAPPORTEURS

The following rapporteurs were invited to present a short summary of the meeting and engage with participants on the ideas discussed throughout the day.

Mary Petty, MSW, PhD

Social Worker
Providence Health Care

Mary is also an Adjunct Professor at Dalhousie University School of Social Work and a Lecturer for the UBC College of Health Disciplines Interprofessional HIV course.

Randy Jackson, MSW, PhD (candidate)

School of Social Work
MCMASTER UNIVERSITY.

Randy is also a cross-appointed in the Department of Health, Aging and Society, at McMaster University as an Aboriginal Predoctoral Fellow.

Barry Adam, PhD

University Professor
Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and
Criminology
UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Barry is also Senior Scientist and Director of Prevention Research at the Ontario HIV Treatment Network (OHTN).

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEETING

The meeting began with opening remarks from Marilou Gagnon, member of the organizing committee (see Appendix B). She thanked the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the Social Research Centre in HIV Prevention for their valuable contribution and highlighted the main objective of the meeting which was to bring together junior, middle, and senior level HIV researchers, people living with and/or affected by HIV, services providers, clinicians, community advocates, and activists interested in advancing CSSHPs through their research and in their practice.

She presented the working group's definition of "critical work" as questioning taken-for-granted assumptions about how knowledge is produced (and what is recognized as legitimate knowledge), engaging with various critical theories and research for social change and action, being concerned with reflexivity and the experiences of people one works with (and how these experiences are shaped by broad social, historical, political, cultural and economic forces), and most importantly, being committed to challenge dominant ways of conceiving how to respond to HIV and AIDS (see Mykhalovskiy & Cain, 2008).

The speakers and rapporteurs were presented and were thanked for their commitment to the field and their support of early career researchers and others involved in advancing critical perspectives in their own work. The participants were encouraged to play an active role in the meeting by sharing their views and opinions throughout the day. The video summary of the meeting can be downloaded on our website: <http://www.thinkinghiv.ca/>.

SPEAKERS | SUMMARY

Each speaker presented an overview of past and current work using CSSHPs, shared their experiences with critical social science and humanities research in the field of HIV, and discussed new directions for critical research in HIV. Each speaker was also asked to discuss emerging issues, trends, and gaps in the field of HIV that are in need of critical appraisal.

SESSION 1: VIVIANE NAMASTE

Viviane Namaste talked about the role of CSSHPs in understanding the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the importance of critically analyzing historical narratives of the epidemic to shed light on discrepancies between what is known and what is scientifically constructed. She discussed the role of pedagogy within CSSHPs and the question of original knowledge as a threshold for doctoral work. She questioned the foundational assumption that knowledge should be generated because it is instrumentally useful (instrumentalist knowledge) and raised a number of issues associated with developing research agendas based on priorities determined by the state and its institutions.

SESSION 2: ERIC MYKHALOVSKIY

Eric Mykhalovskiy talked about the importance of addressing sociopolitical and legal issues in the field of HIV such as criminalization of HIV non-disclosure in Canada (see <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277953611004199>). He discussed efforts to enhance the organizational presence of and discursive possibilities of CSSHPs in HIV/AIDS both locally and more broadly. He presented emerging issues, trends and gaps in the field of HIV that are in need of critical appraisal such as treatment access and “treatment as prevention”. He also called for a new perspective on what HIV has become in our present and for a new perspective on how to connect work informed by CSSHPs in the field of HIV/AIDS with similar work occurring in other areas.

SESSION 3: CINDY PATTON

Cindy Patton discussed issues surrounding Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), the use of antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of HIV transmission. She contrasted the results from the iPrEX trial with misleading media reports. In addition, she addressed some ethical and moral issues surrounding the clinical trial. She problematized the current “hype” surrounding PrEP and suggested the most important messages about sex and infection are becoming increasingly less audible in prevention efforts. Throughout her presentation, she insisted on the paramount importance of calling out the ethics of what is being done in the name of prevention (see <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs11673-012-9383-x>)

SESSION 4: CAROL STRIKE

Carol Strike discussed the importance of critical research in the field of harm reduction. She presented different types of harm reduction programs and gave examples of research related to these. She elaborated on the successes and challenges of a research project involving a peer work program within a community health centre serving a multicultural population. She explored the transferability of harm reduction program models and insisted on the importance of understanding the context in which these programs are operated. She addressed the question of sustainability of program expansion and wondered what impact the notion of recovery – which appears to be more appealing to funders – has on harm reduction initiatives. She also talked about the intersection between harm reduction and the law in a context of drug prohibition.

RAPORTEURS | SUMMARY

The rapporteurs were invited to present their ideas and perspectives on the use of CSSHPs in the field of HIV and AIDS. Each rapporteur was asked to present their own views and respond to ideas expressed throughout the meeting.

RAPPOREUR 1: MARY PETTY

Mary Petty emphasized the importance of creating more spaces for the types of discussions that took place during the meeting. She talked about the challenges of knowledge dissemination from the researchers to front line workers. She wondered about how to include different populations in the planning of service delivery without alienating them. She discussed the idea of support groups as a way to engage people, generate knowledge, exchange information and strategize about ways to challenge the status quo.

RAPPOREUR 2: RANDY JACKSON

Randy Jackson talked about the idea of “separatism” as an indigenous scholar in a Western academy and the differences between the worldviews. He questioned the production of new knowledge about Aboriginal peoples without using Indigenous knowledge or “lenses” and whether that approach supports Indigenous peoples in their worldviews. He discussed the notion of “two-eyed seeing”, which draws on the strengths of Indigenous ways of knowing and combines them with Western ways of knowing; hence, using both eyes while looking at the world and engaging in research.

RAPPOREUR 3: BARRY ADAM

Barry Adam highlighted the need for this type of meeting and acknowledged the worldwide discontent regarding the direction HIV research has taken. He talked about the instrumentalization of community-based research (CBR) and the need to critically reflect on this phenomenon. He reflected on the recent shift to more individualized, chemicalized and clinic-based approaches in prevention efforts displacing the civil society movement. He questioned the efficacy of “treatment as prevention” and the trend toward over-reliance on biomedical technology in prevention work.

PARTICIPANTS | SUMMARY

Feedback from participants was gathered throughout the meeting and the evaluation process. An evaluation of the meeting was conducted through a questionnaire which was sent to participants by e-mail 2 weeks after the event. A total of 21 participants (34%) responded to the questionnaire. Three recurrent themes were identified in the comments provided by participants.

THEME 1: NEED FOR SPACE

Throughout the meeting, many participants alluded to the fact that they often feel isolated and alone when attempting to advance critical perspectives. This occurs in academia (through the funding and publishing process), in community-based settings, and in clinical practice. There is a general consensus that there is a lack of political, intellectual, and institutional opportunities to engage with critical questions. The meeting confirmed the need for a space, in which critical discussions are encouraged, as being of paramount importance to the advancement of critical social sciences and humanities perspectives in the field of HIV/AIDS.

THEME 2: IMPACT OF THE MEETING

Many of the participants left the meeting feeling empowered and hopeful. For some, the meeting generated a sense of validation for their views and work and was a source of inspiration and motivation. This unique networking opportunity created a space to discuss and imagine alternatives to the dominant biomedical response to HIV/AIDS and served as a forum to connect with individuals who use CSSHPs in their work – including academic work, clinical work, and community-based work. The meeting also highlighted the diversity of critical social sciences perspectives and the broad range of topics in need of critical analysis.

THEME 3 IMPORTANCE OF NETWORKING

The meeting drew attention to the importance of bringing together diverse individuals across various disciplines and fields of practice who value the contributions of CSSHPs. Many participants recommended making the meeting an annual event as it inspired new directions for research and acted as an alternative to conferences in which CSSHPs are often isolated and marginalized. They believed informal and formal networking would create spaces for engaging in critical discussions and enable the creation of partnerships for research projects, publications (including publications for people living with HIV), grassroots initiatives, and advocacy work.

TEACHABLE MOMENTS

Some of the presentations were video recorded during the meeting and interviews were conducted with the speakers and rapporteurs. Six teachable moments videos were created to capture some of the ideas discussed during the meeting and encourage further discussion on the use of CSSHPs in the field of HIV/AIDS. The teachable moments videos can be downloaded on our website: <http://www.thinkinghiv.ca/> and are summarized below.

HIV CRIMINALIZATION AND COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH

Eric Mykhalovskiy talks about the importance of addressing sociopolitical and legal issues such as criminalization of HIV non-disclosure in Canada and of re-orienting community discourse on the issue at hand. He highlights concerns of conflation between community-based research (CBR) and research informed by CSSHPs. Furthermore, he questions the 'instrumentalization' of CBR and whether it creates a narrowing of knowledge production and corrodes the creativity, innovation, and possibilities for research informed by CSSHPs.

DR. ERIC MYKHALOVSKIY'S RESEARCH

Eric Mykhalovskiy emphasizes the importance of addressing tensions between prevention and treatment, building on research conducted in the early years of the epidemic and creating new opportunities to challenge the so-called complementarity between treatment and prevention that we see at this historical moment. He describes a research approach which begins with people's experiences and lives, but treats as its object the extended institutional practices that warrant critical and in-depth analysis informed by CSSHPs.

PEER PROGRAM RESEARCH

Carol Strike discusses successes and challenges of a peer work model within a community health centre serving a multicultural population. She describes the evolution of the peer program as running on a continuum: a peer participation model at one end and an employment development model at the other. She addresses the question of sustainability of program expansion and wonders about the impact the notion of recovery has on harm reduction initiatives in a context where funding is increasingly more difficult to obtain.

HOW MUCH CRITIQUE CAN HARM REDUCTION SUSTAIN?

Carol Strike talks about results from focus groups on the use of crystal methamphetamine and the anticipated benefits of crystal methamphetamine smoking kits. She describes the 'scene' of crystal methamphetamine and the high risk behaviours that often ensue, thus making this harm reduction approach less pertinent and less likely to cause change in behaviours. She wonders how much critique of harm reduction can be tolerated and if the lack transferability of this harm reduction model could be used as an argument against harm reduction in general.

DR. VIVIANE NAMASTE'S RESEARCH AGENDA

Viviane Namaste talks about research projects that examine limits and absences in the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. She highlights these limits and absences by giving an example of gaps in the HIV literature on particular topics such as the impact of HIV in Trans communities in Montreal and Paris and the prevention needs of bisexual men and women in the swinger community in Montreal. She explains that part of the reasons why she calls on CSSHPs in her work is to be able to explore these gaps through research and deep reflection.

OPENING SPACES FOR ALTERNATIVE KNOWLEDGE

Barry Adam talks about the importance of having spaces to reflectively think about the larger impact of the various policies and framings that are put in place in the field of HIV/AIDS. He highlights the need to work together with people who have to manage HIV in their everyday lives to closely examine emergent norms in the field. He reflects on the recent shift to more individualized, 'chemicalized' and clinic-based (biomedical) approaches in prevention efforts and the subsequent disintegration of the civil society movement.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND THE ACADEMY: TWO-EYED SEEING AND BEYOND

Randy Jackson talks about the idea of "separatism" as an Indigenous scholar in Western academy and the importance of reflecting on the worldviews that inform HIV research. He questions the production of new knowledge about Aboriginal peoples without using Indigenous knowledge or "lenses" and whether that approach supports Indigenous peoples in their worldview. He discusses the notion of "two-eyed seeing", which draws on the strengths of Indigenous ways of knowing and combines them with Western ways of knowing; hence, using both eyes while looking at the world and engaging in research.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In closing, this report summarizes a full-day meeting that was organized to discuss the role of CSSHPs in the field of HIV/AIDS and generate new possibilities for the use of CSSHPs in the field. The meeting drew attention to the importance of networking with other HIV researchers, people living with and/or affected by HIV, services providers, clinicians, community advocates, and activists who value the contributions of CSSHPs. Many participants recommended making the meeting an annual event as it inspired new directions for research and acted as an alternative to mainstream HIV conferences in which CSSHPs are often isolated and marginalized. Based on the meeting and the feedback provided by participants, three recommendations were drafted.

1

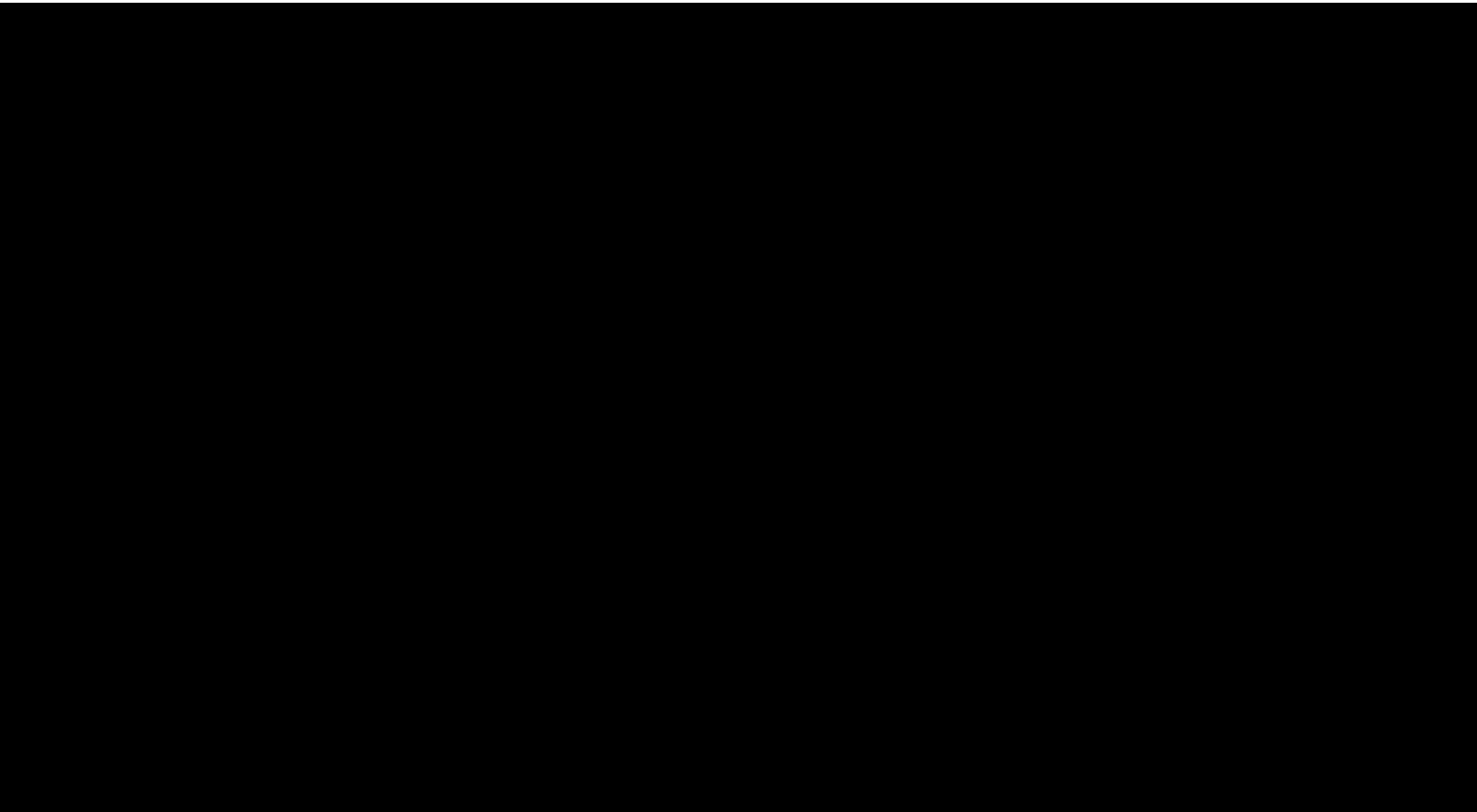
Create spaces that are supportive of dialogue and debate informed by CSSHPs as well as ongoing work to use these perspectives in the field of HIV/AIDS. These spaces should be developed in various places (conferences, web sites, blogs, meetings, cafés, universities, ASOs), in various ways (from informal to highly organized), and by various stakeholders. This could take the form of creating CSSHPs sessions at mainstream HIV research conferences that would not be constrained by the tight time limits currently in use. This could also take the form of adding time for generative and critical debates at ASO meetings and in clinical settings.

2

Decrease isolation through establishing (and maintaining our existing) networks of those involved in CSSHPs. These networks should be inclusive of a broad range of people from clinical service providers to HIV activists to HIV scholars and including those new to the field of HIV/AIDS as well as those who are seasoned veterans. These networks should provide opportunities for people across disciplines and fields of practice to connect and engage with each other. They should also allow for the sharing of information on projects, movements, people, education, events, student work, successes, failures, opportunities, and issues.

3

Continue to be thoughtful about the role funding plays in guiding research agendas and the need to support the use of CSSHPs in addressing the social, political, legal, ethical, and cultural implications of the Canadian HIV response. This requires a more encompassing approach to HIV research that promotes epistemological pluralism and methodological diversity. Advocate for the greater recognition of CSSHPs by funding agencies and for the inclusion of CSSH scholars on review panels. This will help ensure critical work is recognised, support novice and experienced scholars, and serve to build an active and engaged network (as suggested above).



REFERENCES

Mykhalovskiy, E., & Cain, R. (2008). *Critical work: invigorating critical social sciences and humanities research on HIV/AIDS in Ontario*. Report prepared for the Ontario HIV Treatment Network.

Mykhalovskiy, E., & Rosengarten, M. (2009a). Commentaries on the nature of social and cultural research: Interviews on HIV/AIDS with Judy Auerbach, Susan Kippax, Steven Epstein, Didier Fassin, Barry Adam and Dennis Altman. *Social Theory & Health*, 7 (3), 284-304.

Mykhalovskiy, E., & Rosengarten, M. (2009b). HIV/AIDS in its third decade: Renewed critique in social and cultural analysis – An introduction. *Social Theory & Health*, 7 (187-195).

Public Health Agency of Canada. (2010). Chapter 1: National HIV Prevalence and Incidence Estimates in Canada for 2008. Retrieved August 27, 2011 <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/epi/2010/1-eng.php>

APPENDIX A. PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

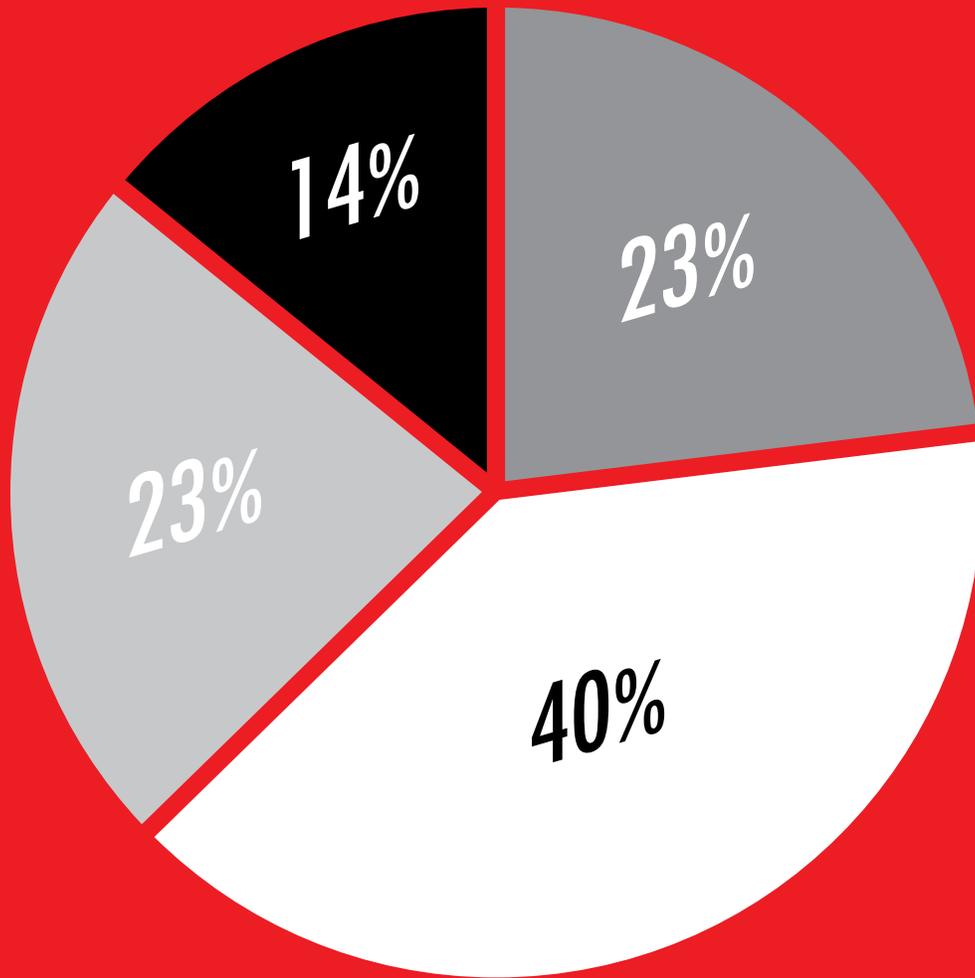
During the registration period, 70 people registered for the event. A total of 61 participants attended the meeting. The majority of the participants identified themselves using one or more of the following categories:

- Student
- Activist
- Researcher
- Community-based worker
- Artist
- Health care provider
- Educator
- Person living with HIV
- Volunteer

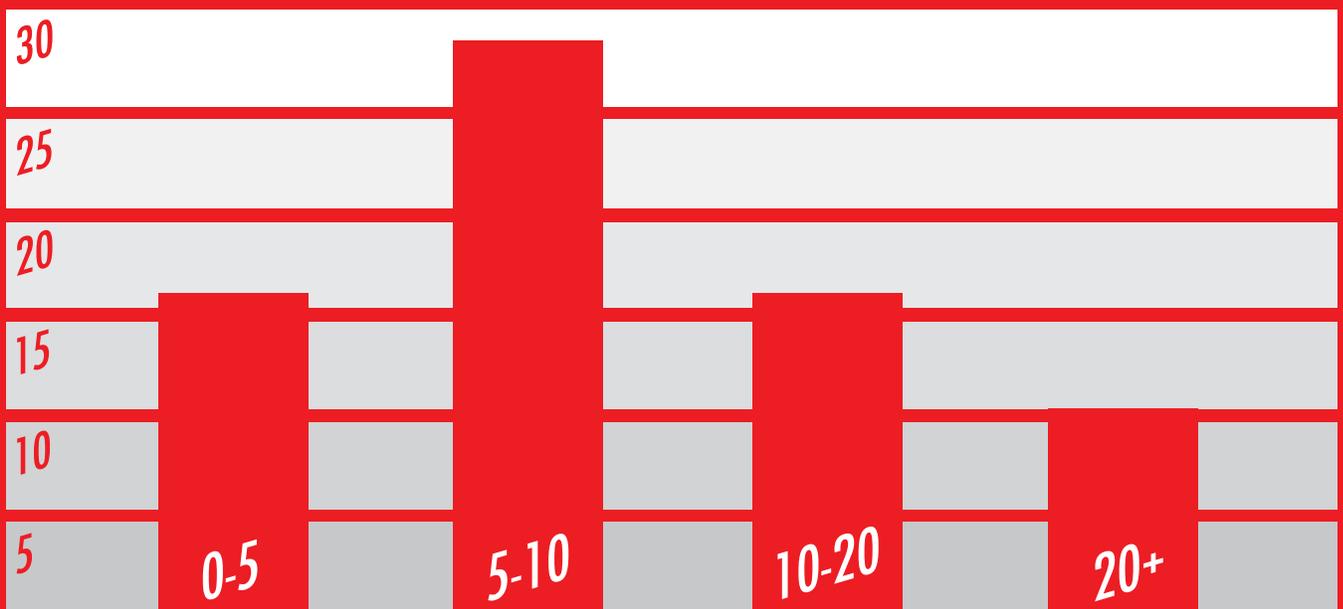
The participants were asked to describe their involvement in the HIV movement (i.e. years of experience). The information collected is summarized below.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

- 0-5
- 5-10
- 10-20
- 20+



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS



APPENDIX B. MEETING AGENDA

9:30 DOORS OPEN

10:00 - 10:10 INTRODUCTION
Hosts

10:10 - 10:50 SESSION 1
Viviane Namaste
Responder: Marilou Gagnon

10:50 - 11:30 SESSION 2
Eric Mykhalovskiy
Responder: Nicole Greenspan

11:30 - 12:30 GROUP DISCUSSIONS
All participants

12:30 - 13:30 LUNCH

13:30 - 14:10 SESSION 3
Cindy Patton
Responder: Eli Manning

14:10 - 14:50 SESSION 4
Carol Strike
Responder: Adrian Guta

14:50 - 15:50 GROUP DISCUSSIONS
All Participants

15:50 - 16:00 HEALTH BREAK

16:00 - 17:00 SUMMARY, NEXT STEPS AND CLOSING REMARKS
Hosts
Rapporteurs: Randy Jackson, Mary Petty, Barry Adam

NEW Directions for critical Perspectives on H.I.V.

**MONDAY
APRIL 23
10AM-5PM**



WITH GUEST SPEAKERS

Dr. Eric Mykhalovskiy, PhD

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology,
York University

Dr. Viviane Namaste, PhD

Full Professor, Simone de Beauvoir Institute,
Concordia University

Dr. Cindy Patton, PhD

Full Professor, Department of Sociology and
Anthropology, Simon Fraser University

Dr. Carol Strike, PhD

Associate Professor, Dalla Lana School
of Public Health, University of Toronto

HOSTED BY

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Patrick Charette-Dionne, Concordia University
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For junior, middle, and senior level HIV researchers, people living with and/or affected by HIV, services providers, clinicians, and community advocates interested in advancing critical social science and humanities perspectives in Canadian HIV studies and practice.

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