

## What is planned for the next year

- > **October-December 2019:** training sessions (3) for students on various data collection methods, meeting with the Conseil des Montréalaises research team, identification of sites (schools, parks) and validation of the research steps with the Conseil Jeunesse (2 meetings). Preparation of the material (questionnaire, interview guides).
- > **January-April 2020:** creation and execution of questionnaires; interviews (and transcription); organization and execution of focus groups. Working meetings with the Youth Council.
- > **May-August:** comment period; drafting of summary sheets for the various sites; summary of the questionnaires and focus groups results.
- > **September:** presentation of (organized) data to the Youth Council.

### Type of products envisaged in the coming year

- > Event;
- > Scientific publication;
- > Narrative map;



## TO DO OR NOT TO DO?

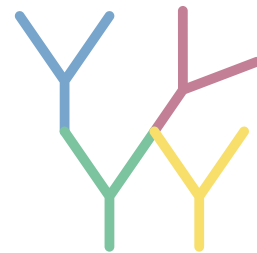
### Transgression and regulation of subversive behaviour in Montreal

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**Partners:** Conseil Jeunesse de la Ville de Montréal.



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## Highlights

- > This case study examines the effective modalities of transgression and subversion in a city that appears to always be transgressive and subversive: How do regulatory mechanisms and subversive initiatives interact? What spaces are accessible to young people and under what conditions?
- > In order to respond to this, four research areas were opened in 2018. The first was about graffiti and street art in Montreal and the second was about an informal group in the Hochelaga District organizing comedy evenings in squats. A third axis was developed by Ashley Mayer-Thibault and Pierre-Luc Beauchesne as part of an investigation into transgressions committed at the top of the social scale. The fourth concerns dealers and the drug trade since October 2018 (implementation of the law decriminalizing cannabis).
- > Since the fall of 2018, a fifth research axis has been structured around a study focusing on juvenile night experiences and practices, in partnership with the City of Montreal's Youth Council, to understand what young people do in Montreal, what are their urban uses, by pointing to a particular moment, the night: What are their activities? Who are they with? Where are they going? How do they live the "night policies" implemented (or not) by the City of Montreal? What are they missing? This research axis raises several issues: urban safety, needs, constrained experiences, mobility and risks, risk-taking and socialization, fragility and vulnerability, issues necessarily related to gender, race and class. This reflection is conducted in collaboration with the Youth Council so that data collection considers a diversity of Montreal territories, the linguistic and socio-economic plurality of young Montrealers.

**THIS CASE STUDY ADDRESSES THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN YOUNG PEOPLE'S TRANSGRESSIVE PRACTICES AND REGULATORY MECHANISMS IN RELATION WITH SUBVERSIVE INITIATIVES (INDIVIDUAL OR EXPERIENCED IN GROUPS).**

## What was done this year

- > Since the fall of 2018, several meetings and presentations by the Montréal team (Valérie Amiriaux, Cécile Van de Velde, Geneviève Coulombe, Alice Miquet) have been organized with the Conseil Jeunesse de la Ville de Montréal (4 meetings between November 2018 and April 2019).
- > Ashley Mayer-Thibault and Pierre-Luc Beaudesne investigated (observations and interviews) university fraternities and sororities to understand how they (re) produce transgressions, regulations and boundaries (class, ethnoreligious, political, symbolic, moral, etc.), and respond to institutional constraints and calls for the pluralization of their organizations (June-July 2019).
- > Melissa Moriceau conducted a literature review (with the support of Cécile Van de Velde's Canada Research Chair) of social scientific work on juvenile night experiences and practices (summer 2019).
- > Valérie Amiriaux met Aurélie Lebrun of the Conseil des Montréalaises, who coordinates the Council's three-year research mandate (2017–2020) on women trafficking during the Formula 1 Canadian Grand Prix (July 2019).
- > A first meeting of researchers in this area was held on September 30, 2019 to organize the schedule of meetings by December 2019 and plan the steps for data collection by June 2020. The team consists of 7 students (master's, doctoral), an intern and a researcher. Two professors of the Université de Montréal supervise the case study.

## Preliminary results

- The first observation to be made is that the nocturnal dimension is generally neglected in the literature on youth social practices in cities. Very little social science research focuses on this issue in Montreal, so our team proposes to start filling this gap.
- Working at night makes it possible to approach the issues of transgressions/regulations at a distance from school socialization and to confront the needs and aspirations of young people with the regulations (particularly public order) that govern them. Some of these aspects and the issues they raise are relatively well known: mobility safety (especially for women), public lighting, public spaces hours, etc. In Montréal, as in other metropolitan areas, there is also growing political support for the city's night-time attractiveness (24-hour transport, extension of business opening hours, various artistic experiments, expansion of outdoor nightlife, etc.). Our literature review (Morisseau, 2019) identified three themes for analysis around young people and the night:
  - 1) Regulations:** the colonization of the city by public authorities;
  - 2) Vulnerabilities:** when the night weakens;
  - 3) Transgressions and experiments:** when the night means having fun.
- With this project on juvenile night practices, we wish to continue our reflection on the link between regulation (orders?) and transgression (disorders?) based on a multi-site survey and plural methods. The selection of sites is in progress, jointly with the Youth Council. In terms of methodologies, the team will work with observations, questionnaires, interviews and focus groups.

### Several questions will be addressed:

- What do young people do at night that they would not do during the day?
- Which prohibitions are disappearing? Which activities are valued during the day that are not valued at night, and vice versa?
- Is night a factor exacerbating transgressions for young people?
- What are the constraints on night-time juvenile practices?

Photo credit: Valérie Amiriaux

