

**CJPP Research Workshop
May 1, 2025****Location: RICH 2529****Welcome and Introduction (Carolyn Yule and Ryan Broll) (8:50 - 9:00 am)**

Session 1: Criminal Justice and Systemic Equity (9:00 am – 10:30 am)

Moderator: Troy Riddell

1. **Bail or Jail? Examining the Risks and Realities of Canada's Bail System** (Alex Crowley)
 2. **Equitable Release? Investigating Gladue Factors in the Bail Process for Indigenous Peoples** (Carolyn Yule, Laura MacDiarmid, Alex Crowley)
 3. **The effects of Impact of Race and Culture Assessments (IRCAs) during the sentencing of Black Individuals in the Canadian Criminal Justice System** (Alyson Duguid)
 4. **Understanding Judicial Reasoning: The Link Between Legislative Intent and Intermittent Sentencing** (Cassandra Hines)
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Session 2: Media, Society, and Perception (10:40 am – 12:10 pm)

Moderator: Patrick Parnaby

1. **Juror Perceptions in Crime Trials: The Role of Race and the CSI Effect** (Zainab Teja)
 2. **Understanding Media Framing of Mass Killings in Canada: A Content Analysis** (Ciara Boyd)
 3. **Framing Gender in Deepfake Discourse: Media narratives on Image-Based Sexual Exploitation** (Anna-Lisa Barrett)
 4. **From Inquiry to Impact: Analyzing Canadian Media Portrayals of MMIQG Post-2019** (Spencer Hill)
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Lunch (12:10 – 1:10 pm)

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Amanda Glasbeek (York University) (1:15 – 1:55 pm)

Session 3: Legal Mobilization, Family Law, and Victimization (2:00 – 3:15 pm)

Moderator: Myrna Dawson

1. **The Family Law Needs & Experiences of Women Identified Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Survivors with Intersecting Identities in Ontario** (Mavis Morton and Marisa Barbosa)
 2. **The Influence of Indigenous Legal Mobilization at the Supreme Court of Canada, 2013-2024** (Minh Do and Danielle McNabb)
 3. **Exploring Identity Theft Victimization: Typology and Predictors** (Andrew Nevin, Dylan Reynolds, & Jin R. Lee)
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Closing Remarks (Carolyn Yule) (3:15 – 3:20 pm)

Title: Toward a Typology of Identity Theft Victimization: A Latent Class Analysis

Authors: Andrew D. Nevin, Dylan Reynolds, & Jin R. Lee

Abstract: Despite the growing prevalence of identity theft incidents in the United States, limited research has examined how the clustering of its various forms can shape victimization experiences. Using a nationally representative sample of respondents pooled across four waves of the *NCVS – Identity Theft Supplement* (2012-2018), this study conducts a latent class analysis across five types of identity theft victimization to identify subgroups of victims based on their reported victimization experiences ($N = 29,497$). Findings reveal a typology of four latent classes: Class 1 (47.8%) comprises victims of misused credit cards; Class 2 (38.5%) contains victims of misused bank accounts; Class 3 (11.4%) captures those with a low-moderate likelihood of experiencing the more “irregular” victimization types; and Class 4 (2.3%) embodies the severe experiences of multiple victimization. This study highlights the significant predictors impacting membership in each of the classes and discusses the implications of these findings for targeted preventative strategies and victim assistance. This presentation will also discuss other ongoing research related to the predictors and consequences of social media and email account misuse.

Title: The effects of Impact of Race and Culture Assessments (IRCAs) during the sentencing of Black Individuals in the Canadian Criminal Justice System

Author: Alyson Duguid

Abstract: The Black community faces systemic discrimination and anti-Black racism at the hands of the criminal justice system in society currently and historically. These hardships are important to acknowledge because they can influence an individual's lived experiences, the circumstances of the offence, and how they will in turn experience the criminal justice and correctional systems. Impact of Race and Culture Assessments (IRCAs) are used during sentencing to identify and recognize the discrimination and racism that Black individuals experience and how that may have contributed to the offender's involvement in the justice system. The theoretical framework that this study draws from sentencing theory, critical race theory, and existing race and sentencing literature to qualitatively analyze 55 Canadian court cases that have considered IRCAs during sentencing. This research aims to explore how these assessments are used, the extent to which they influence sentencing outcomes, specifically the sentencing objectives outlined in section 718.2 of the Criminal Code, and whether they contribute to racial disparities or serve as a tool for individualized justice. This study's findings will provide critical insights into the effectiveness and ethical implications of IRCAs, contributing to the ongoing debates about race and fairness in the criminal justice system and the importance of considering an offender's racial and ethnic background and their experiences.

Title: Juror Perceptions in Crime Trials: The Role of Race and the CSI Effect

Author: Zainab Teja

Abstract: Crime shows have gained popularity over the past several decades, bringing to question how they might relate to criminal justice in practice. Applying cultivation theory, this study explores how the race of the accused may influence the CSI effect. The CSI effect suggests that increased viewing of crime shows can lead jurors to develop unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence, thereby influencing jury deliberations. The overrepresentation of racial minorities as criminals in crime shows has been well-documented, though current empirical findings suggest that racialized individuals may no

longer be overrepresented; what remains unclear is whether this offsets any previous racial bias. This research expands our understanding of the impact of crime media on jury decisions by exploring the potential relations between the CSI effect and racial stereotypes. Utilizing survey data from 309 Canadian jury-eligible participants from the pool of undergraduate University of Guelph, this study asks: to what extent does the race of the accused shape the CSI effect? The research findings will demonstrate how this novel relationship influences juror perceptions and decision-making.

Title: Understanding Judicial Reasoning: The Link Between Legislative Intent and Intermittent Sentencing

Author: Cassandra Hines

Abstract: In 1972, an amendment to Section 732(1) of the Criminal Code of Canada (CCC) introduced the option of intermittent sentences. An intermittent sentence is imposed on an offender convicted of an offence that is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 90 days. This study addresses the following research question: What rationale(s) do judges provide for using intermittent sentences, and how do these justifications align with the sentencing principles and guidelines of the Criminal Code of Canada?

This research analyzes judicial decisions in cases where intermittent sentences were imposed by Canadian trial courts from 2014-2025. By focusing on the characteristics of the offence, offender, and judicial reasoning it is hypothesised that judges are more likely to impose intermittent sentences on young, male offenders convicted of non-violent crimes, particularly those who have stable employment and family responsibilities. It is also anticipated that judges will often reference deterrence as a justification for using intermittent sentences.

The findings provide insight into how judges balance various factors when imposing intermittent sentences and whether these decisions align with current sentencing guidelines and principles set out in the Criminal Code of Canada. Ultimately, the study seeks to contribute to the limited body of research on intermittent sentencing in Canada and inform future sentencing practices and policies.

Title: Bail or Jail? Examining the Risks and Realities of Canada's Bail System

Author: Alex Crowley

Abstract: The Canadian bail system plays a crucial role in safeguarding the rights of accused while ensuring community safety. Recently, public discourse claimed that bail is a lenient "catch-and-release" system, whereby accused quickly return to custody for new offenses after being granted bail. This study employs a risk framework, which suggests that criminal justice approaches have become increasingly concerned with identifying and avoiding perceived risk, to examine the accuracy of "catch-and-release" narratives and assess how risk perceptions shape bail practices. Drawing on interviews with 31 bail supervisors, who monitor accused in the community, across 19 Ontario jurisdictions, this study asks: a) To what extent are narratives of "catch-and-release" bail accurate?. Contributing to literature on the

Canadian bail system, this research aids policymakers in understanding the reality of bail and how best to proceed with policy that balances public safety and the rights of the accused. Further, this research will shed light on how risk governance may perpetuate or prevent “catch-and-release” scenarios, as well as the “risks” associated with catch-and-release bail and how these risks arise and manifest.

Title: Equitable Release? Investigating *Gladue* Factors in the Bail Process for Indigenous Peoples

Author: Carolyn Yule, Laura MacDiarmid, and Alex Crowley

Abstract: The Supreme Court of Canada mandates that courts recognize the systemic factors that have historically created barriers for Indigenous peoples’ access to equitable justice. Specifically, *R. v. Gladue* directs courts to consider the unique circumstances of Indigenous peoples when engaging in decision-making processes in all criminal courts. Drawing from interview data with defence counsel in Ontario, this study assesses whether and how *Gladue* factors shape bail hearings for Indigenous peoples. Our findings reveal that the application of *Gladue* principles in bail courts exists along a continuum, ranging from mere “lip service” of colonial histories, to the tailoring of bail decisions based on meaningful recognition of systemic disadvantages faced by Indigenous accused. We discuss recommendations for policy and future research in the context of Indigenous overincarceration.

Title: Understanding Media Framing of Mass Killings in Canada: A Content Analysis

Author: Ciara Boyd

Abstract: Mass killings are a form of gender-based violence (GBV) that have historically been framed in ways that overlook systemic factors such as misogyny and white supremacy, despite the fact that many perpetrators are white males who have histories of violence towards women and/or racialized groups. This study examines how mass killings (i.e., the killing of three or more individuals in a short period of time) are framed in Canadian media, with a particular focus on the role of gender and race. Using an exploratory mixed-methods design, this study draws from the total sample of mass killings that occurred in Canada between 2013 and 2023 and analyzes the news media pertaining to each case published by The Globe and Mail. Drawing from feminist intersectionality and masculinities theories, this study uses frame analysis to explore the frames used by journalists when reporting on mass killings and analyzes whether or not such frames differ depending on certain characteristics of the case (e.g., perpetrator race and/or mental health). Findings may inform policy discussions on GBV prevention and responsible media reporting, emphasizing the need for a more nuanced understanding of mass killings beyond individualized explanations.

Title: Framing Gender in Deepfake Discourse: Media narratives on Image-Based Sexual Exploitation

Author: Anna-Lisa Barrett

Abstract: Image-based sexual exploitation involves the non-consensual capture or distribution of intimate content, a harm intensified by the rise of deepfake technology. Deepfakes use artificial intelligence (AI) to manipulate videos, images, or audio, often creating non-consensual pornographic

content. This evolving form of exploitation poses significant challenges to privacy, consent, and legal accountability, outpacing both regulatory frameworks and academic discourse.

This study examines how Canadian news media frames deepfake-related sexual exploitation, focusing on the gendered dimensions of these narratives. Through a digital feminist lens, approximately 30-40 widely circulated Canadian news articles were analyzed, revealing seven dominant themes: (1) Tech Without Limits: How Deepfakes are Becoming Unstoppable, (2) AI-Driven Sexual Exploitation: Examining the Legal and Ethical Void, (3) An Issue of Digital Literacy: Education, Not Just Criminalization?, (4) “When Perpetrators Go Unpunished”: The Lack of Accountability, (5) “Everyone Thinks It’s Me”: The Silent Victim Epidemic, (6) The System’s Failure: Dismissal, Minimization, and the Need for Change, and (7) Old Gender Biases, New Digital Tools.

The findings underscore the need for media to adopt victim-centered narratives and for policymakers to implement robust legal protections. By highlighting the intersection of technology, gender, and systemic inequities, this research advocates for greater accountability and support for victims of deepfake exploitation.

Title: The Influence of Indigenous Legal Mobilization at the Supreme Court of Canada, 2013-2024

Author: Minh Do and Danielle McNabb

Abstract: In Canada, Indigenous peoples’ rights were recognized in the constitution through section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Since its passing over forty years ago, section 35 continues to be the site of intense legal battles for Indigenous nations to assert control over territory, policymaking, and governance. To better understand the legal mobilization of Indigenous peoples, and their potential to facilitate political change through the courts, we conduct an analysis of intervener participation across all section 35 decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada from 2013 to 2024. We employ a mixed-methods approach to compare Indigenous and non-Indigenous intervener submissions to the Court’s written decisions using cosine similarity and qualitative content analysis. These approaches measure the extent to which intervener testimony is reflected in the Court’s ruling, thus providing an empirical account of the impact of Indigenous interveners across section 35 cases. This analysis will reveal whether section 35 continues to produce “very few gains” for Indigenous peoples (Ladner 2015; Ladner and McCrossan 2009; Borrows 2016) or whether sustained Indigenous legal mobilization in recent years is shaping the Court’s decision-making in new, transformative directions.

Title: The Family Law Needs & Experiences of Women Identified Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Survivors with Intersecting Identities in Ontario

Author: Mavis Morton and Marisa Barbosa

Abstract: Critical Community Engaged Research led to findings from a Qualtrics survey (n=389), semi-structured virtual interviews with diverse intimate partner violence (IPV) victims-survivors (n=42), and community-based organizations working with diverse IPV victims-survivors in Ontario (n=14) that support previous research calling for changes to the Ontario family law system. A key finding points to legal professionals’ lack of education and training about IPV and how this negatively impacts the safety of women/gender diverse survivors and their children. It reduces legal professionals’ ability and/or interest in identifying and using evidence of IPV to inform court outcomes that could increase safety measures for women/gender diverse victims-survivors of IPV and their children. Recommendations call

for legal professionals, including family court judges, family law lawyers, legal aid lawyers, Office of the Children's lawyers, etc., to successfully complete mandatory, ongoing training/education that includes IPV identification and employment, understanding of trauma and mental health, coercive control within an entrapment framework etc. Research participants make a strong case to suggest that this kind of required education/training would positively impact IPV survivors' experiences using the Ontario family law system and the family law outcomes that affect them and their children.

Title: From Inquiry to Impact: Analyzing Canadian Media Portrayals of MMIWG Post-2019

Author: Spencer Hill

Abstract: On June 3, 2019, the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) concluded that the violence experienced by Indigenous women and girls in Canada constitutes genocide. The Final Report highlighted the role of media in perpetuating harmful stereotypes and marginalization and issued Calls for Justice aimed at improving media representation. This research examines how MMIWG are portrayed in Canadian mainstream media between January 1, 2020, and January 1, 2024, focusing on three newspapers: The Globe and Mail, The Toronto Star, and The Vancouver Sun. Using qualitative content analysis, the study explores language, imagery, and framing techniques across 260 selected articles, applying both inductive and deductive thematic approaches. Grounded in a social constructionist framework, the research assesses how narratives reflect or diverge from the Final Report's recommendations. Still in early stages, the project aims to uncover how media representations may challenge or reinforce systemic inequalities. By building on existing literature, this study contributes to discussions on inclusive media practices and seeks to foster public awareness, accountability, and justice for MMIWG.