Intersectional issues

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Key concepts

- Identity;
- Religion;
- Ethnicity and race;
- Age;
- Sexual orientation;
- Disability;
- Etc.

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Identity

- We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are. This is called intersectionality;
- Gender analysis should go beyond sex and gender. It must examines how sex and gender intersect with other identities such as: race, ethnicity, religion, age and mental or physical disability.

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Religion

- Religion can be a central part of one's identity;
- The word religion comes from a Latin word that means "to tie or bind together";
- Dictionaries define it as "an organized system of beliefs and rituals centering on a supernatural being or beings";
- To belong to a religion often means more than sharing its beliefs and participating in its rituals; it also means being part of a community and, sometimes, a culture.

Ethnicity

- Ethnicity is specifically a group dynamic. It's informed by historical, geographic and biological conditions that play out in a variety of complex ways.

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Race

A mechanism of social stratification appeared in the seventeenth century. In United States, as a synonym of colour of the skin, it became the main source of identity for long time in this country.

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Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation is about who you're attracted to and want to have relationships with. Sexual orientations include gay, lesbian, straight, bisexual, and asexual. For many people, this fact could become a major source of identity.

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Disability

Disability is a particular identity context, one that marks individuals as part of a group and as members of a minority sometimes subjected to marginalization, prejudice or discrimination.

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Education

- Identity and education are intrinsically connected;
- Education is supposed to equip students to define who they are; Education could become a vehicle of the dominant;
- A so-called low-level equip citizen would feel inferior by him or herself.

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Income

- Money and means of consumption play a role in everyday life of the people;
- What they buy and why, whether they talk about money and to whom define them;
- The lack of means or the abundance influence their behaviour and the impact of the public policy on them.

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Culture

- Cultural identity is the identity or feeling of belonging to a group;
- It is part of a person's self-conception and self-perception and is related to nationality, ethnicity, religion, social class, generation, locality or any kind of social group that has its own distinct culture.

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Geography

- The professions we choose, economic activities, nutrition and human relationships are under the influence of geography;
- Geography is also important in shaping the identities of individuals. People develop their identity according to the region and climate conditions they live in;
- People's view of life, the values they have and the expectations they all have are shaped by geographical conditions.

Merci.