



Global Affairs
Canada

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Intersectional issues



Key concepts

Identity

Religion

Ethnicity and race

Age

Sexual orientation

Disability

Etc.

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 examine how sex and gender intersect with other identities such as: race, ethnicity, religion, age and mental or physical disability.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.



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Thank You.

