



Chaires pour les femmes en sciences et en génie Chairs for Women in Science and Engineering

Understanding intersectionality

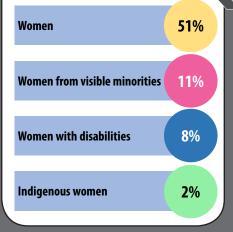
What is intersectionality?

Intersectionality refers to a social reality that some people experience when they are simultaneously subjected to several forms of discrimination in society.

It refers to the intersection or intermingling of forms of discrimination related to gender, ethnicity, nationality, social class, disability and sexual orientation.¹ Some people are subjected to several kinds of discrimination that combine to make them extremely vulnerable.

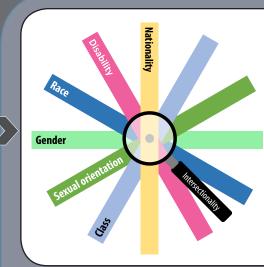
For example, a black woman may experience discrimination that results from a combination of sexism and racism.

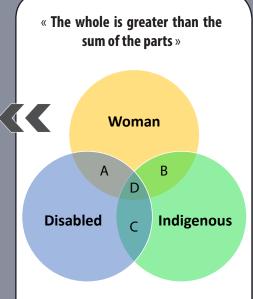
Percentages of intersectionality among designated groups in the Canadian population⁶



Taking an intersectional perspective...

... means recognizing that several sources of inequality may simultaneously influence the experience of people who are members of marginalized groups.⁴





Being at the intersection of two or more forms of discrimination produces greater effects than the sum of their effects measured separately.³

For example, the combined effects D of all the discrimination experienced by someone who is a woman, Indigenous and has a disability will be greater than the sum of the effects A, B and C attributable to discrimination on the basis of sex, Indigenous status and disabled status, respectively.

Intersectionality looks at the various forms of discrimination not separately, but in terms of the linkages that arise among them, on the principle that social differentiations such as gender, sexual orientation and social class are not compartmentalized, and that the dominance relationships among these social categories cannot be fully explained if they are analyzed separately from one another.²

Intersectionality attempts to examine the **intersections** among these various phenomena.

Some revealing data

1) A U.S. study⁴ reports that abandoning the goal of completing a university degree in a STEM discipline is more common among minority students and first-generation students (those who have no parent with a 4-year degree). In this study, an intervention was made to strengthen the perception of the utility of personal affirmation courses. It consisted in guestions and exercises in which students thought about the relevance of the courses and their own values. The results showed that intersectionality had a significant impact on the effectiveness of the intervention among students who were members of minority groups and came from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds.

2) A Quebec study⁵ revealed the role that the intersection of several categories (such as gender, foreign origin, belonging to a visible minority, and civil status) had on the deskilling* of immigrants who had earned degrees outside of Canada and then settled in Quebec.

*What happens when a worker moves from a skilled job to an unskilled job.





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- 2. Bilge, S. (2009). Théorisations féministes de l'intersectionnalité. Diogène, 225(1), 70-88.
- 3. Bachand, R. (2014). L'intersectionnalité: dominations, exploitations, résistances et émancipation. Politique et Sociétés, 33(1), 3-14.
- 4. Harackiewicz, J.M., Canning, E.A., Tibbetts, Y., Priniski, S.J., et Hyde, J.S. (2016). Closing achievement gaps with a utility-value intervention: Disentangling race and social class. *Journal of Personality* and Social Psychology, 111(5), 745-765.
- 5. Chicha, M.-T. (2012). Discrimination systémique et intersectionnalité : la déqualification des immigrantes à Montréal. Canadian Journal of Women and the Law, 24(1), 82-113.
- 6. Données tirées du recensement 2016 et de l'enquête canadienne sur l'incapacité de 2012 (Statistique Canada). *Note : Pour les femmes handicapées, il s'agit d'une extrapolation à partir des données disponibles

Recommended readings

Bourque, D. et Maillé, C. (2015). Actualité de l'intersectionnalité dans la recherche féministe au Québec et dans la francophonie canadienne. Intersectionnalités, 28(2), 1-8.

Brière, S. (2015). Discrimination à l'embauche des candidats d'origine maghrébine dans la région de la Capitale-Nationale. Mémoire de maîtrise en économique, Université Laval, Québec.

Choffat, D. et Martin, H. (2014). L'intervention sociale en faveur des femmes migrantes à l'intersection des rapports sociaux de sexe, de race et de classe. Nouvelles pratiques sociales, 26(2), 157-170.

Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum*, 1, 139-167.

Desroches, M.-È. (2015). L'analyse intersectionnelle et l'approfondissement de la compréhension des violences sexistes par Femmes et villes international. Recherches féministes, 28(2), 81-100.

- Diotte, S. et Flynn, C. (2016). La précarité des femmes francophones de la région d'Ottawa à travers le prisme de la violence structurelle. *Reflets : Revue d'intervention sociale et communautaire*, 22(2), 123-146.
- Hartog, G. et Sosa-Sanchez, I.A. (2014). Intersectionnalité, féminismes et masculinités : une réflexion sur les rapports sociaux de genre et autres relations de pouvoir. *Nouvelles pratiques sociales*, 26(2), 111-126.

Krumer-Nevo, M. et Komem, M. (2015). Intersectionnality and critical social work with girls: Theory and practice. British Journal of Social Work, 45(4), 1190-1206.

Marfelt, M.M. (2016). Grounded intersectionality: Key tensions, a methodological framework, and implicatios for diversity research. Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal, 35(1), 31-47.

About CWSE

The goal of the Chair for Women in Science and Engineering in Québec is to increase the participation of women in science and engineering, and to provide role models for women active in, and considering careers is these fields. It also aims to tear down the barriers that are limiting girls and women from having happy and successful careers in STEM. In addition, the Chair communicates the most effective strategies and programs at the regional and national levels.

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