Intersectionality

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Overview

- Background
- Frameworks
- Intersectionality
- In Schools
Vietnamese woman Born in Oakland who went and got a PhD

Background
What is Intersectionality?
History of Intersectionality

- 1976 DeGraffenreid v. General Motors
- Jobs for men (on floor in factory) – could go to white and possibly black men
  - Jobs for women (secretarial) – would go to white women
  - Claims dismissed – black women should not be able to combine their race and gender claims into one.
  - Kimberle Crenshaw and “intersectionality”

Definition of Intersectionality

- Way of thinking about identities and their relationship to power
- Intersectionality is a framework/lens that helps us to identify the linking of different systems of power and oppression (race and class at once; sexism and ageism at once; homophobia, classism, racism, ageism, sexism at once) and their effects.
- And it is the experience of living at right at the links.
Multiple Marginalities

A variety of privileges and/or forms of oppression that one may experience simultaneously at any given time.

Intersections of Violence

Systemic/Structural

Institutional

Interpersonal
Systemic/Structural Violence

Violent Systems. Violent Structures

- White Nationalism
- Xenophobia
- Anti-Blackness
- Cis-heteronormativity
- Anti-Indigeneity
- Colonialism/Imperialism
- Misogyny
Institutional Violence

Incarceration

About 67% of women in prison in the U.S. are women of color.

African American women’s incarceration rates for all crimes increased by 800% since 1986, compared to an increase of 400% for women of all races.

Among transgender people, nearly 47% have been incarcerated at some point.

2/3 of the women in local jails are women of color.
Interpersonal Violence

Interpersonal Violence (race + gender)

- 1 in 5 women and 1 in 6 men in the United States has been sexually assaulted in their lifetime; this number shifts when you factor in race.

- Latinas report rape at a 2.2% higher level than white women.

- Approximately 40% of Black women report coercive contact of a sexual nature by age 18.

- 1 of 3 Native American/Alaskan Indian (NA/AI) women will have been sexually assaulted in her lifetime, making the average annual rate of rape and sexual assault among Natives 3.5 times higher than for other races. In addition, sixty percent of the perpetrators of violence against Native women are by non-Native men.

- 41 – 61% of Asian women report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
Interpersonal Violence (gender + sexuality + ability)

- Transgender women were 1.8 times more likely to experience sexual violence when compared with other survivors.
- The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs reports that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer people were three times more likely to report sexual violence and/or harassment compared to heterosexual people.
- National studies estimate that almost 80% of people with disabilities are sexually assaulted on more than one occasion and 50% of those experienced more than 10 victimizations.

At the Intersections
As many as 94% of some women’s prison populations have a history of physical or sexual abuse before being incarcerated.

79% of women in federal and state prisons reported physical abuse.

84% of girls in juvenile detention have experienced family violence. Additionally, 31% experience sexual abuse, 41% experience physical abuse, and 39% experience emotional abuse.

40% of girls in juvenile detention identify as lesbian, bisexual, questioning/gender non-conforming, or transgender (LBQ/GNCT), and 85% of LBQ/GNCT girls in juvenile detention are girls of color.

A California study found that 38% of LBQ/GNCT girls in detention had been removed from their homes because someone was hurting them, compared with 25% of their peers who do not identify as LBQ/GNCT.

Recap on Intersectionality

- Multiple Marginalities
- Race, Gender, Sexuality, Class, Ability
- Multiple Intersecting forms of Violence
- Structural, Institutional, Interpersonal
How does intersectionality play out in the lives of the communities you serve or you – in particular?

What does this intersectional framework mean for the work to end sexual violence?
Teams make dreams.

Thank you.

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