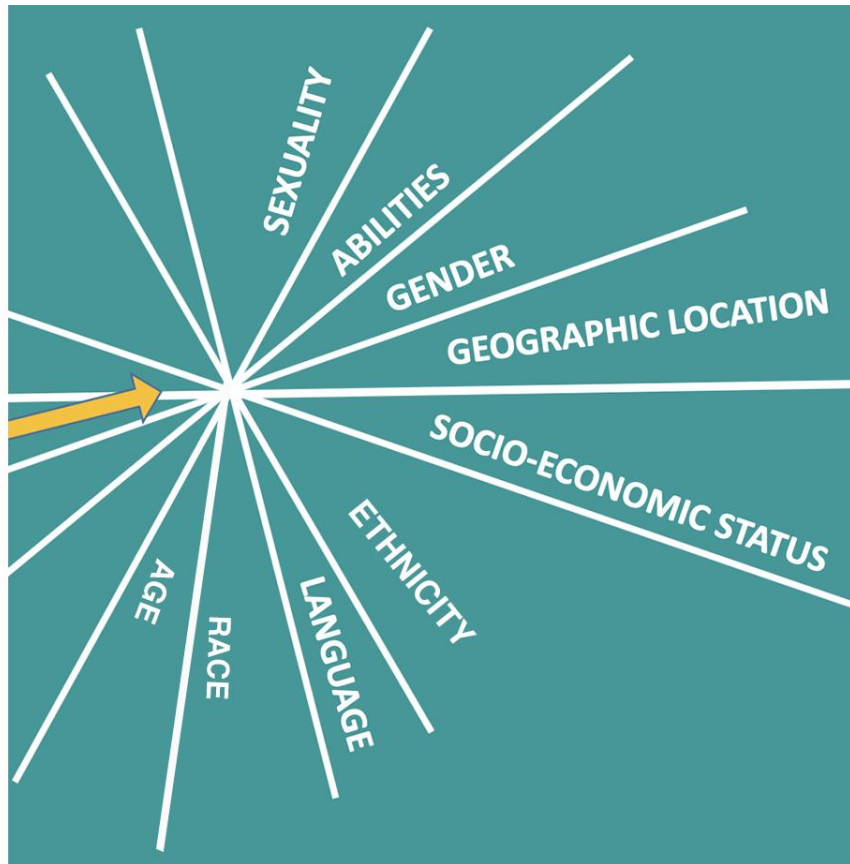




UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

Intersectionality in research

Raili Marling



Intersectionality

Matrix of domination (Collins 1998)

Multiple forms of power and privilege intersect with gender (Crenshaw 1989)

Gender, sex, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, sexuality, geographic location, disabilities, etc. mutually constitutive



Intersectionality: conceptual questions

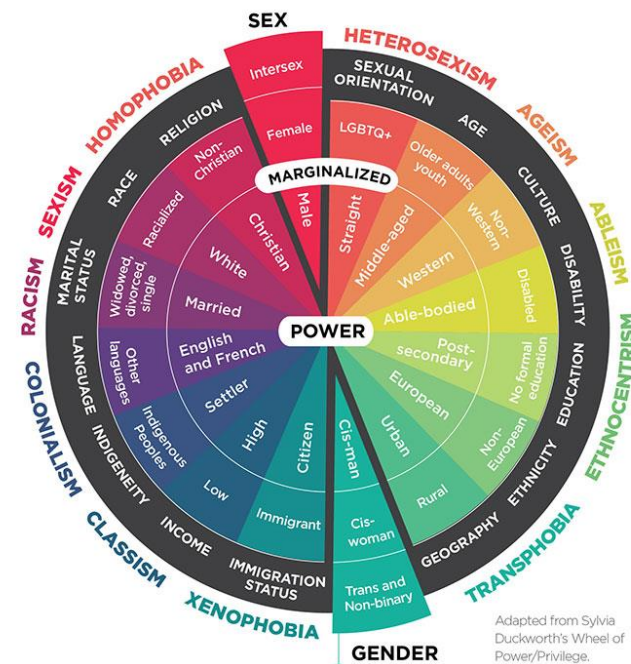
- Crossroads (Crenshaw 1991), axes of difference (Yuval-Davis 2006), dynamic process (Staunaes 2003)
- Theory, concept, heuristic device or strategy?
- Individual or social level?
- Links critical feminist theory on race, class and gender, and poststructuralist feminism (Davis 2008)



Intersectionality

- Challenges static definition of identity
- Raises the question of the stability of identity categories
- Acknowledges important differences among women/men
- Allows to address the history of exclusions
- “Asking the other question” (Matsuda 1991)

Intersectionality



Some gender identity terms include:

Agender	Genderfluid	Gender neutral	Transgender man
Bigender	Genderqueer	Non-binary	Transgender woman



Intersectionality as a method

- Challenge of moving from theory to method
- What categories to analyze ?
- Additive vs interlocking categories?
- Does the addition of categories leave some (gender, race, class) under-analyzed?
- Identity (Staunaes 2003) or social structures (Yuval-Davis 2006)?



Intersectionality as a method

- Intersectionality in identifying the problem, designing research, collecting data, analysis and dissemination
- Multi-level analysis: experience, inter-subjective praxis, institutional regimes, representations (Anthias 1998)
- Anticategorical, intracategorical, intercategorical complexity (McCall 2005)
- Group-centered, process-centered and system-centered analysis (Choo and Ferree 2010)



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- Thank you!

**There is no such thing
as single-issue struggle
because we do not live
single-issue lives.**

—Audre Lorde

