

Intersectionality: An Essential Lens for Reading Statistics

- Innermost Circle : Unique Circumstances of Power, Privilege and Identity
- Second Circle: Aspects of Identity: Age, Indigeneity, Gender, Education, Class Background, Caste, Occupation, Geographic Location, Social Status, Income, Sexuality, Life Experience, Spirituality, HIV Status, Skin Colour, Housing Situation, Family Status, Disability, Refugee Status, Work History, Experience of Racialization Citizenship Status, Religion.
- Third Circle: Types of discrimination impacting identity: Homophobia, Ableism, Racism, Discrimination, Heterosexism, Sexism, Classism, Ethnocentrism, Transphobia, and Ageism.
- Outermost Circle: Largest forces and structures reinforcing exclusion: Colonization, Politics, Globalization, Capitalism, War, Social forces, Historical Forces, Immigration System, Education System, Economy, Legal system.

Note: It is impossible to name every discrimination, identity or structure. These are just examples to help give you a sense of what intersectionality is.

- Women in the NWT and Nunavut are at 9-12X greater risk of experiencing sexual violence than women in other provinces.
- 6 out of 10 Deaf female students experienced at least 1 form of sexual coercion in an intimate relationship.
- Almost 1 in 4 sexual assault victims reporting to medical treatment centres in Ontario were suspected to have been drugged.
- 1 in 5 women living on the street in Toronto were sexually assaulted in the past year.
- About 1 in 4 sexual assaults against younger women in Canada occurred in a vehicle.
- In 86% of the 3,337 completed investigations of sexual in 2013 in the U.S. military, the victim was female. In about 90% of these assaults, the perpetrator was male.
- 1 in 5 LBG individuals in Canada experienced physical/sexual violence in an intimate relationship, with bisexual women reporting this type of violence most often followed by gay men, lesbian women, and bisexual males