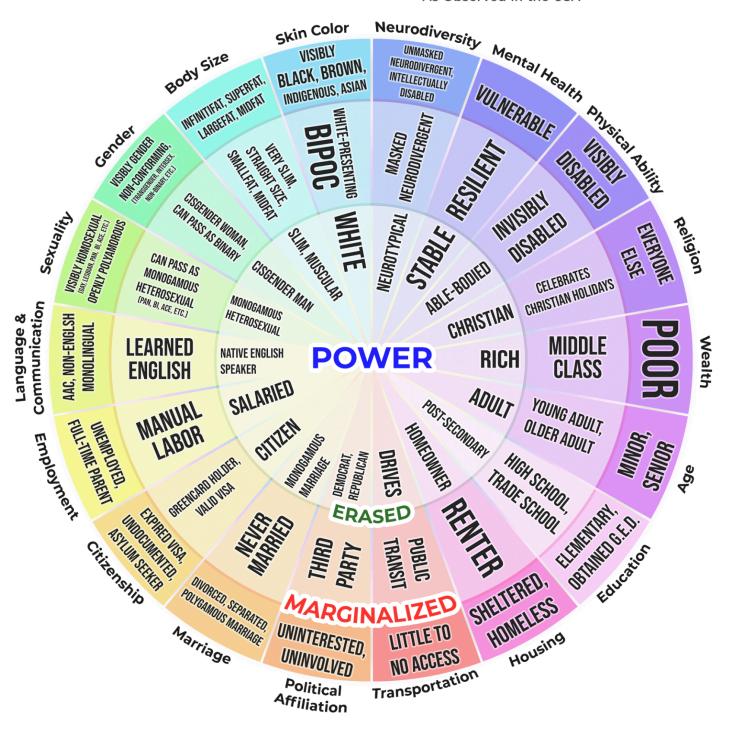
INTERSECTIONALITY WHEEL OF PRIVILEGE

As Observed in the USA



Social Identity & Social Identity Groups

A **social group** is a group of people who share a range of physical, cultural, linguistic and/or other characteristics, and to which individuals are assigned based on socially constructed categories like race, gender, and others listed below (Adams, Bell & Griffin, 1997; Harro, 2000). **Social group identity** refers to one's sense of belonging and identification with a particular social group (Harro, 2000; Whetherell, 1996).

Examples of Social Group Categories	Examples of Social Groups		
Gender	Cisgender, Transgender, Nonbinary, Cis Woman, Cis Man, Intersex		
Race	Black, White, Latino/a/x/e, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, Multiracial or Mixed Race		
Ethnicity	African American, Cuban, English, Chinese, Sioux, Jewish, French, Irish, Colombian		
Sexual Orientation	Bisexual, Lesbian, Gay, Queer, Asexual, Questioning, Heterosexual		
Religion or Spiritual Affiliation	Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Jewish, Bahai'l, Agnostic, Atheist		
Socio-Economic Class	Poor, Working Class, Middle Class, Owning Class, Class Straddler		
Age	Child, Young Person, Young Adult, Middle-Age Adult, Senior/Elder		
National Origin / Nationality	American (U.S.), French, German, Colombian, Sudanese, Thai, Venezuelan		
Physical / Psychological / Mental / Learning Ability	Temporarily Able People, People with a Disability such as a physical disabilities, learning disabilities, mental illness, etc.		

The Characteristics of Social Identity

Multiple: We have many simultaneous social group identities; no one identity describes us completely.

Intersectional: Social group identities interact, so each identity may affect how we experience the others.

Change: Some of these identities are more or less fixed over our lifetimes; others (e.g., socioeconomic class, nationality) may change.

Choice: Some of our identities may be chosen (e.g., religion); others are outside of our control (e.g., ethnicity, age).

Observable: Some identities reflect characteristics we can see/hear in another person (or think we can); some are not observable.

Salient: The identities that we think about, consciously. Identities are more or less salient for different people at different times. For example, being a US citizen may or may not be salient until one travels outside of the US.

Social Identity Wheel

For each category around the wheel, fill in your identity or identities. Then consider the questions in the middle.

