

Social Identity Categories	Some Examples¹
Race	White, Black, Latin@, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, Biracial, Multiracial, etc.
Ethnicity	Anglo, Dutch, African-American, Cuban, Chican@, French, Jewish, Lakota, Navajo, Irish, Puerto Rican, Latin@, etc.
National Origin	United States, China, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Japan, etc.
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual, Bisexual, Lesbian, Gay, Queer, Questioning, etc.
Religion, Spiritual Affiliation, or non-believing	Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, Bahai'I, Agnostic, Atheist, etc.
Socioeconomic Class	Owning class, upper class, middle class, working class, poor working class, etc.
Age	Young adult, middle age adult, adolescent, child, senior/elder, etc.
Gender	Man, Woman, Trans*, Transgender, Transgendered Woman, Gender Queer, etc.
Sex	Male, Female, Intersex, etc.
Physical, psychological, mental, learning ability	Able bodied, living with a disability, living with chronic disease, etc.

Adapted from Lyon, Catalano, Shlasko & Runell of the School of Education, Social Justice Education

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¹ Some identities may exist in multiple categories because of their lived experience of oppression or shared cultural understandings. For example some ethnic identities (i.e. Latin@s) are also racialized and sub-ethnic groups (i.e. Cuban, Chican@, Puerto Rican, etc.) also have ties to particular national origins (i.e. Cuban/Cuba).