

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Combellick-Bidney & Genis (2018). Only through the body: Reproductive justice and the practice of embodied theory. <i>Women's Studies</i>	-Individual knowledge: based on the experience of embodying oppression. Reproductive justice advocates personally identify with the movement they are leading and defining.	-Reproductive justice attracts many who are underrepresented by the reproductive rights agenda. -Intentional flexibility aids coalition building around reproductive rights issues.	-Links together human rights, social justice, and reproductive rights by broadening the agenda beyond pro-choice.	-Concepts of material feminism and embodied theory were used to explore the personal process of identifying with the reproductive justice movement.
Fried (2013). Reproductive rights activism in the post-Roe era. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>	-Praxis: activists empowering marginalized women through sexual health education and alternative models of reproductive healthcare.	-Women of color formed their own coalitions and organizations to resist oppressive reproductive policies, address discrimination, and advocate for their communities. -A priority in reproductive justice is destigmatizing reproductive rights and abortion and re-framing it from a public health perspective.	-Reproductive justice is a combination of reproductive rights and social justice. -The reproductive justice agenda promoting access to health, education and employment is more inclusive than the focus on individual choice and privacy in reproductive rights rhetoric.	Not discussed

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Loder et al. (2019). Bridging the expertise of advocates and academics to identify reproductive justice learning outcomes. <i>Teaching and Learning in Medicine</i>	-Praxis: A reproductive justice curriculum in medical education could lead to improved care of diverse individuals through an increased understanding of reproductive oppression and awareness of implicit bias.	-Physicians trained in reproductive justice can contribute to reproductive justice advocacy and collaborate with communities to promote reproductive health.	-The reproductive justice framework is distinct from reproductive rights (protecting the right to healthcare) and reproductive health (delivery and expansion of services). -Reproductive justice is a combination of reproductive health and rights within a social justice framework.	Not discussed

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Luna & Luker, (2013). Reproductive justice. <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science</i>	Not discussed	-Reproductive justice emerged out of the need to account for the economic, social, and political struggles hidden from the reproductive rights agenda. -Reproductive justice is a framework that aids in the analysis of a range of policy and practice issues which base reproductive value on assumptions of race, class, sexuality, and ability. -Where there are limitations of legal strategies in achieving reproductive rights, social movements can be effective.	-While reproductive rights rhetoric is focused on privacy from undue government interference (negative rights), reproductive justice is focused on social welfare for society (positive rights). -Reproductive justice is centered around reproductive oppression for marginalized people, unlike reproductive rights (focused on legal channels) and reproductive health (focused on access to care).	-An intersectional analysis of race, class, sexuality, ability, immigration status, and others is situated within the concept of reproductive justice.

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Price (2008). Teaching about reproduction, politics, and social justice. <i>Transformations: The Journal of Inclusive Scholarship and Pedagogy</i>	-Praxis: Reproductive justice activists stimulated transformation by centering marginalized people and mobilizing active participation by those directly affected by reproductive oppression.	-The reproductive justice framework is useful for examining a range of social issues beyond abortion and their impact on reproductive freedom. -The focus of reproductive justice is shifted away from the legal right to abortion, to the problems of oppression and exploitation of women and girls.	-Reproductive justice is distinguished from reproductive rights and health by the emphasis on social, political, and economic oppression.	-The theoretical foundations of reproductive justice included a feminist critique of “choice,” and intersectionality theory. -Reproductive justice overlapped with critical feminist studies, because feminist curriculum did not typically include sexual health education as did the reproductive justice curriculum.

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Price, (2010). What is reproductive justice? How women of color activists are redefining the pro-choice paradigm. <i>Meridians</i>	-Collective knowledge: the emphasis on collective identity is a distinguishing aspect of reproductive justice.	-The reproductive justice movement is led by women of color and is more inclusive of issues important to diverse women. -Grassroots political organizing has led to influential contributions in national reproductive policy. -The reproductive justice agenda links reproductive rights to other social justice issues, i.e. economic and environmental justice.	-Reproductive justice is not interchangeable with reproductive rights or pro-choice. -The principle of choice in reproductive rights applies to a small number of privileged women. -A reproductive justice analysis links together reproductive rights and health with the systemic and structural obstacles that limit reproductive options.	-Intersectionality theory has influenced the political platform of the reproductive justice agenda.

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Roberts, (2015). Reproductive justice, not just rights. <i>Dissent</i>	Not discussed	-A reproductive justice focused agenda can attract supporters who feel alienated by the mainstream reproductive rights movement.  -The social justice focus aligns well with other organizations to form the basis for building coalitions around issues affecting marginalized groups.	-The concept of choice privileges White middle-class women who have options and benefit from the right to privacy.  -The concept of choice negated the argument for state support; women who cannot access abortion were instead responsible for their “choice” and denied the right to welfare.	-Reproductive justice is an analysis of reproductive rights in the context of intersectional race, class, and gender oppression.

*Citation/Title/Journal*

*Principles*

	<b>Epistemological</b> (What are the ways of knowing within reproductive justice?)	<b>Pragmatic</b> (In what practical ways is reproductive justice applied?)	<b>Linguistic</b> (Is the language used within reproductive justice consistent in meaning?)	<b>Logical</b> (Does reproductive justice hold its boundaries when compared to concepts?)
Ross, (2017). Reproductive justice as intersectional feminist activism. <i>Souls</i>	<p>-Collective knowledge: way of understanding oppression from collective historical analysis of Black women’s sexuality and reproductive commodification.</p> <p>-Praxis: race as a source of epistemological power to resist reproductive oppression, challenge negative stereotypes, and change the sociopolitical landscape.</p>	<p>-Reproductive justice as an organizing concept aids in coalition building to influence reproductive politics and shed light on oppressive policies that threaten Black women’s bodily autonomy.</p> <p>-The reproductive justice movement is inclusive, allowing participants to frame the issues through their own lens, enhancing the possibilities for examining how race, class and gender intersect.</p>	<p>-The founding members of the movement combined the terms reproductive rights and social justice to arrive at “reproductive justice”.</p>	<p>-Reproductive justice builds upon critical race and feminist theories. The critique of feminism is that it fails to adequately represent women of color.</p> <p>-Reproductive justice includes intersectionality theory to account for individual differences under a universal human rights paradigm.</p> <p>-A critique of traditional feminism concluded that the consequences of embodied reproductive oppression are understated when gender is viewed as simply a social construct.</p>