Appendix

A: Improving the quality of the Scopus data

Although Scopus has broad coverage, important publications on intersectionality are not part of its database (cf. Mongeon, & Paul-Hus, 2016). To ensure their inclusion, we did the following. We selected all publications (n=170) referenced at least 30 times by publications in our Scopus dataset. These can be considered part of the intersectionality canon; we therefore included those not yet in our dataset, which resulted in 96 extra publications. We also noticed that Scopus sometimes enters the same publication twice. This can happen when a publication is referenced in different styles or when the reference contains small mistakes. We selected the most cited 100 publications and corrected their mistakes manually.
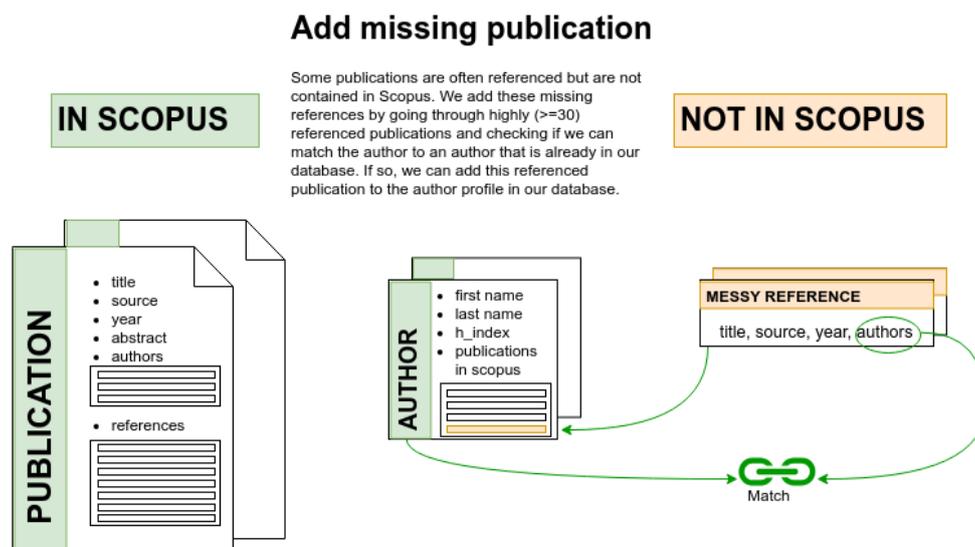
Figure 1: Schematic visualization of our procedure for adding publications that were not included in the Scopus collection.

B: Adjusted Havel Hakimi graph as benchmark

To test whether the community structure of our diffusion network is significant, we need to compare its modularity with a plausible benchmark. Since the structure of any network—particularly those with an uneven degree distribution—will have some modularity, finding a plausible benchmark is essential. For this, we use an adjusted Havel Hakimi graph (Hakimi, 1962; Kleitman, & Wang, 1973; Keuchenius

et al., forthcoming). We compare the modularity of our diffusion network to the average modularity of 10,000 adjusted Havel Hakimi networks with an identical degree sequence. We treat reciprocal and singular links separately and match their degree sequences when creating our adjusted Havel Hakimi graphs. This is necessary as our network, in contrast to the regular Havel Hakimi graph, has few reciprocal links. By design and logic of the diffusion network, earlier links will not be reciprocated later (only scholars who publish on intersectionality for the first time in a co-authored publication will have reciprocal links).

The adjusted Havel Hakimi graph serves as a benchmark for our network as it represents the hypothesis that the network's structure is the product of first-mover advantage (Newman, 2009). The Havel Hakimi network thus captures how a scientific diffusion network would be structured were it organized only around its central actors, without scientific communities playing any role in the diffusion process.

C: Topic modelling

We used an LDA topic model[1] (Blei, Ng, & Jordan 2003; Pritchard, Stephens, & Donnelly 2000) to reduce the complexity of our data, which consists of the abstracts of 2,827 scientific publications. LDA is an unsupervised model that identifies topics—consisting of frequently co-occurring words—in documents. Documents can contain numerous topics while the same word can belong to multiple topics. In addition to a standard list of English stopwords,[2] we composed a stopword list specific to our corpus including words such as: paper, result, finding, argue, relationship, literature, different, examine, investigate and intersectionality. We instructed the model to find exactly 15 topics.[3] We also instructed the model to omit words that occur in less than 30 documents, or in more than half of them. Table 1 displays the most important 30 words for the 15 topics. We then labelled these topics to capture their essence.

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1 We used LDA as implemented in python scikit-sklearn.

2 We used a combination of the python scikit-learn English stopwords list and the python NLTK stopwords list.

3 Setting the number of topics is a contested issue in the literature on topic modeling. We do not argue that 15 is the optimal number for our dataset. We explored the results with more and fewer topics, and found similar patterns for correlations between topics and diffusion communities as well as for topic similarity between communities.

Table 1: Top 30 words for the 15 topics detected by LDA

Topic: Label	Words
0: Measuring Effects of Ethnicity	ethnic; racial; minority; ethnicity; children; race; racial ethnic; race ethnicity; differences; white; data; status; age; minorities; inequality; ethnic minority; high; stereotypes; child; school; discrimination; black; effects; parents; representation; non; compared; models; outcomes; majority
1: Violence & Law	violence; law; discrimination; legal; domestic; citizenship; state; rights; intimate; criminal; victims; domestic violence; policy; court; cases; equality; crime; indigenous; case; european; framework; partner; race; structural; control; policies; gendered; india; claims; immigrant
2: Stigmatization	health; care; stigma; hiv; mental; health care; mental health; structural; services; discrimination; experiences; healthcare; treatment; data; people; methods; factors; barriers; cultural; multiple; outcomes; interventions; needs; conducted; support; life; populations; living; characteristics; access
3: Class	class; race; race class; black; work; white; identity; sexuality; middle; ethnicity; racial; experiences; middle class; intersections; working; family; identities; whiteness; intersection; categories; race ethnicity; cultural; class race; working class; shape; ethnicity class; status; people; color; location
4: Disability	disability; states; united; united states; racial; race; psychological; black; disabled; racism; discrimination; disabilities; gendered; people; identity; differences; oppression; psychology; centrality; role; science; work; racial identity; stigma; history; reported; intersection; physical; education; bias
5: Movements of Feminism	feminist; political; feminism; rights; politics; critical; concept; movement; power; human; scholarship; movements; essay; activism; contemporary; racism; work; sexuality; human rights; history; scholars; difference; western; feminists; field; world; oppression; important; colonial; critique

Topic: Label	Words
6: Policy	political; equality; diversity; theoretical; inequalities; feminist; critical; politics; policy; issues; approaches; inequality; sociology; methodological; articles; development; race; special; psychology; global; scholarship; anti; attention; current; debates; perspectives; context; economic; particular; work
7: African-American Experience	american; african; african american; mothers; experiences; narrative; experience; interviews; black; asian; americans; work; qualitative; community; motherhood; states; family; united; united states; personal; support; african americans; cultural; lived; narratives; lives; participants; structured; color; immigrants
8: Categories	power; work; categories; life; processes; concept; migration; migrant; identity; cultural; practices; perspective; gendered; belonging; focus; process; context; migrants; structures; theoretical; purpose; professional; everyday; order; inequality; empirical; masculinity; experiences; complex; value
9: Education	black; students; white; education; race; female; higher; leadership; engineering; male; educational; experiences; college; academic; higher education; color; faculty; school; racial; support; student; university; perceived; diversity; career; data; black white; asian; effects; significant
10: Labour Market	young; girls; work; workers; age; market; people; employment; labour; experiences; gendered; labor; young people; muslim; data; policies; migration; interviews; labour market; discourses; body; family; female; national; explores; role; context; experience; public; physical
11: Sexual Orientation	sexual; gay; orientation; identity; lesbian; bisexual; transgender; hiv; sexual orientation; discrimination; lgbt; experiences; queer; minority; people; identities; gay bisexual; participants; sex; lesbian gay; color; sexual minority; individuals; trans; risk; self; heterosexual; lgbtq; stress; bisexual transgender
12: Multiple Identities	identity; identities; experiences; students; multiple; cultural; religious; teaching; participants; multiple identities; issues; self;

Topic: Label	Words
	interviews; individuals; development; framework; collective; learning; student; action; challenges; education; individual; pedagogy; provide; intersecting; lgbtq; role; classroom; privilege
13: Public Health Inequalities	health; policy; discrimination; multiple; risk; inequalities; public; immigrant; framework; factors; disparities; data; status; public health; inequality; income; canada; family; model; models; determinants; policies; population; low; inequities; equity; socioeconomic; health disparities; disadvantaged; immigration
14: Justice	justice; community; communities; south; work; oppression; practice; environmental; privilege; making; rural; power; reproductive; cultural; latina; case; urban; africa; inclusive; south africa; critical; culture; indian; city; experiences; public; issues; framework; professionals; practices

D: Canon analysis

Four publications are referenced by more than 1,400 unique scholars. The fifth most frequently referenced publication is far behind, referenced by 698 unique scholars. We therefore consider the top four as the canon for intersectionality scholars: "Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist theory" by Crenshaw (1989), "Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics and violence against women of color" also by Crenshaw (1991), *Black feminist thought: Knowledge, consciousness and the politics of empowerment* by Collins (1990) and "The complexity of intersectionality" by McCall (2005). Although all 12 communities reference this canonical work, they do so to varying degrees. Table 2 gives an overview of the centrality of these works in the 12 communities.

Canonical publications community relation (%)

community	publication community size	percentage			
		Collins (1990)	Crenshaw (1989)	Crenshaw (1991)	McCall (2005)
0	798	42 %	33 %	30 %	9 %
1	797	14 %	22 %	19 %	37 %
2	453	24 %	17 %	16 %	9 %
3	393	25 %	10 %	20 %	28 %
4	349	21 %	14 %	22 %	21 %
5	337	14 %	13 %	17 %	17 %
6	260	29 %	20 %	30 %	27 %
7	214	18 %	32 %	15 %	13 %
8	188	28 %	28 %	25 %	17 %
9	179	22 %	30 %	15 %	4 %
10	146	15 %	15 %	27 %	23 %
11	122	24 %	27 %	18 %	15 %

Table 2: Percentage of scholars in each community referencing the canonical works of Collins, Crenshaw and McCall in their first publication on intersectionality.