The presentation deals with a theoretical part of an ongoing qualitative sociological study with Swedish intellectually disabled women. The discussion focuses on the meaning(s) of oppression. Oppression is a commonly used concept in social research when referring to the situation of social groups, which we identify as having a subordinate social position; e.g. women. Despite, or perhaps due to, its frequent usage, oppression is seldom explicitly defined. One problem with not defining oppression in analyses on the living situations of certain social groups is that it risks coming to mean “everything and nothing”; i.e. synonymous to an undesirable situation generally. The study of which this discussion is a part, seeks, by way of the personal experiences and views of intellectually disabled women of the ages 21 - 71, to further the understanding of how womanhood and disability are constructed. The theoretical framework with regard to oppression used is based on Iris Young’s theory of justice, which is described in her work *Justice and the Politics of Difference*. Young identifies five faces of oppression; i.e. exploitation, marginalisation, powerlessness, cultural imperialism, and violence. In this study I focus on cultural imperialism, with its emphasis on dominant norms and values, with regard to intellectually disabled women’s social realities.