

Race prejudice can be added to gender barriers, aggravated by restrictions on reproductive freedom, which may coincide with differences in access to income, education and housing; hampered by issues of religious freedom, physical mobility or sexual orientation.

It will not be an exaggeration, therefore, to say that inequalities have preferential targets. In multiple spheres - and it is no coincidence - they coincide with the same groups of people and reinforce their negative effects at the intersection of these groups.

## 4 INTERSECTIONAL-EFFECT: the construction of a measurable concept

Thus, we can propose the hypothesis that, at the collective level: to the extent that inequality negatively affects a group in a given dimension, there will be a greater probability that negative effects will also occur in that group of inequalities of other dimensions.

In other words, inequalities tend to occur simultaneously and cumulatively among specific groups in society. At an individual level, similarly, when inequality in a given sphere affects two groups, individuals belonging to the intersection of these two groups will have a greater and more acute risk of facing inequalities in that sphere than other individuals who are only part of one group, from another group or no group at all.

Consider certain socially disadvantaged groups: the probability that any individual belonging to one of these groups will be affected by inequalities is greater than the probability that an individual who does not belong to any of these groups will be affected, and less than the probability of another belonging to two or more groups.

In such a context, in reference to set theory, it can be said that the individual is at the 'intersection' of groups on which inequality weighs negatively. This multiplicity of dimensions in which inequality manifests itself in an individual, or group of individuals, can be called intersectionality.

When an individual belongs to more than one so-called minority group (not because of their numerical size, but because of their depreciated or subjugated status in society), there is a higher probability that they will accumulate the negative effects of their multiple belongings.

For example: the difficulties in accessing the city and housing with dignity weigh more heavily on women, on black people, and even more so on black women - as gender and racial differences have a negative impact on the housing deficit (Monteiro (2015)).