

3 TRANSCENDING BORDERS OF INTERSECTIONALITY

If we want to maintain trust in Crenshaw's proposal, we will need to formulate hypotheses that overcome the conceptual limits of single-axis analyses; expand the scope of demands to encompass groups other than black women, and increase diversity in the search for rights.

The specificity of the experiences lived by black women, highlighted by Crenshaw, sheds light on how inequalities manifest themselves in specific groups in society and how they are aggravated by the intersectionalities between them. In the case of the combination of gender and skin color, the interactions between the two variables often lead to a disadvantage for females and people with black skin.

Such a statement based on Crenshaw's work can be expanded to a larger context, as a hypothesis formulated in more generic terms. Thus, it seems reasonable to assume that: when inequality in a given sphere affects two groups, individuals belonging to the intersection of the two groups will face inequalities in that sphere at a more acute level than the others.

Likewise, an individual who simultaneously belongs to two groups that suffer from inequality in one sphere of their life will possibly suffer the effects of that inequality to a greater extent than individuals who belong to just one or the other group. And when we compare a group of individuals who suffer from inequalities in two dimensions with a group of individuals who do not suffer from inequality, inequality in a third dimension must also affect those who are already at a disadvantage."

3.1 INEQUALITIES AND PROBABILITY

Although inequality manifests itself at the individual level - and its effects are suffered by individuals - it does not occur in a casual and random way, on people chosen at random. On the contrary, as a social phenomenon, inequality is subject to population regularities.

The effects of inequality do not affect any individuals, they occur in greater proportions among certain groups of the population. In general, the probability that any individual belonging to one of these groups will be affected by inequalities is greater than that of an individual who does not belong to any of these groups, and less than that of another who belongs to two or more groups.

Furthermore, to the extent that inequality negatively affects a group in a given dimension, there will be a greater probability that that group will also have negative effects from inequalities in other dimensions.