

Two main objectives guide this work. On the one hand, it is intended to contribute to the advancement of the intersectional approach by proposing a concept, operationalization and technique for measuring intersectionalities and their impacts on inequalities between individuals and groups.

On the other hand, the aim is to contribute to studies on elections and inequalities by bringing to the debate an intersectional approach that is replicable regardless of the set of data available and the groups to be included in the analyses.

We argue that there is novelty in the idea of ‘intersections’ as an analytical tool, which we further explore by extending it outside the realms of race and gender. We delve into Probability and Set Theory concepts to derive generalized sentences that could be tested against data.

This deductive process unfolded a preliminary conceptualization of intersectionality-effects, with underlying hypothetical relations and technically feasible measurements. Resulting axioms posit logical directions to advance not only in theory building but also in data analysis.

We expect incidental allegations on the rather small differences between definitions herein presented are soon to be outcast by the broadened applicability and enhanced systematization of the concept. The suitability of our proposal to existent methods endorse the analytical power and versatility of the intersectional approach.

The first section rescues the concept of intersectionality present in K. Crenshaw’s seminal writings. We will look for the origins of the term in the feminist and anti-racist movement of black women. From there, it leads us to reflect on patterns of inequalities, on the probabilities of inequalities occurring randomly on the same groups and individuals. We will present relationships between variables that, such as gender and skin color, when combined, tend to make already difficult living conditions precarious.

We report studies that highlight various inequalities, found in the daily lives of Brazilians, but which could well refer to any corner of the world where there is inequality.

Issues, such as inequality in access to essential and non-essential public goods; in tax assessment; in the distribution of income and work; in educational opportunities; access to housing and healthy food; consumption; in freedom to practice religion; in the exercise of rights such as loving and starting a family; in the treatment received during police stops; etc.

The focus will be on demonstrating, with examples from different fields of research, the challenges posed by inequality in repeated and very particular contexts. In the report of these studies, the reader will be able to observe that there are patterns and