

INTERSECTIONALITY. MULTIPLICATIVE DISCRIMINATION EFFECTS. GENDER/SEX, CITIZENSHIP, AND FREEDOM OF CHOICE

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1. INTRODUCTION

- This research focuses on the impact of complex multiplicity of inequalities on women in WVS 7th wave (2017-2021).
- Scholars call this complex multiplicity of inequalities: INTERSECTIONALITY.
- Research question:
How can intersectionality be measured?
(How does a complex multiplicity of inequalities work?)
- Methodology
- Complex of inequalities: WVS 7th, (2017-2021) database
 - Variables:
 - sex/gender (SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE),
 - citizenship (INSTITUTIONAL VARIABLE)
 - Freedom of Choice (CULTURAL VARIABLE).

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Patterson and Veenstra (2016)	Intersectionality theory proposes that axes of inequality such as racism, sexism and nationalism are mutually constituted
Crenshaw (1991)	Intersectionality posits that social positions that exist on a hierarchy of social power are not independent but rather that they shape human experience jointly
Bowleg (2012); Collins (1995).	As social positions intersect at the individual level (e.g., race and gender), experiences at those intersections are influenced by larger interpersonal and structural systems of oppression such as racism and sexism.
Kimberlé Crenshaw (1989) and Black feminist theory Collins (1990), Combahee River Collective, (1977) Crenshaw, (1989; 1991) Black women in the U.S	Theoretical framework consideration of heterogeneity across different intersections of social positions is integral to understand social experiences.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Recently quantitative research has been developed:

Hancock (2007)	Differentiates an intersectional approach from an “additive” approach that considers effects of social identities singly and assumes that effects at an intersection of identities can be understood as a sum of their parts. In contrast, intersectionality posits that experiences at an intersection are co-constituted and must be considered jointly. This distinction between additive and intersectional approaches maps onto quantitative distinctions between main effects and heterogeneity of effect.
Bowleg (2012)	Multiple intersecting identities, historically oppressed and marginalized populations, and the social-structural context.
McCall (2005)	Differentiates between intracategorical approaches that focus on complexity of experience within a particular social position or intersection, intercategorical approaches that focus on heterogeneity across a range of intersections, and anticategorical approaches that critique rigid social categorization itself.
Bauer (2014); Bauer & Scheim, (2019b); Lofters & O'Campo (2012)	Most work on study design or data analysis methods has been intercategorical, generally describing inequalities across intersections. Scholars have expressed concern that repeatedly documenting inequalities, even in finer intersectional detail, can serve to reinforce ideas of inherent differences between groups rather than to point towards actionable solutions).
Powers et al. (2020) and Veenstra (2011)	Their studies confirm the applicability of the Binary Logistic Regression Method.

3. METHODOLOGY

- WORLD VALUES SURVEY, WVS 7^a Oleada (2017-2021).
- www.worldvaluessurvey.com
- BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION (SPSS) for analyzing I. (Bauer et al., 2021).
- VARIABLES:
 - **Freedom of choice** (Dependent Variable)
 - Q48recFREEDOM: “Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. 1 means “none at all” and 10 “a great deal”. **It has been recodified to a dichotomy variable**
 - **Sex** Q260: Men/Female
 - **Citizenship**: Q269: Are you citizenship of this country:
 - Yes I am a citizenship of this country
 - No, I am not a citizenship of this country



Tabla cruzada Q48recFREEDOM*Respondent citizen*Sex

Sex				Respondent citizen		Total
				Yes	No	
Male	Q48recFREEDOM	YESfreedom	Recuento	22885	985	23870
			% dentro de Respondent citizen	76,3%	79,1%	76,4%
	NOfreedom	Recuento	7100	261	7361	
		% dentro de Respondent citizen	23,7%	20,9%	23,6%	
	Total	Recuento	29985	1246	31231	
		% dentro de Respondent citizen	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	
Female	Q48recFREEDOM	YESfreedom	Recuento	24433	971	25404
			% dentro de Respondent citizen	74,6%	73,2%	74,6%
	NOfreedom	Recuento	8305	356	8661	
		% dentro de Respondent citizen	25,4%	26,8%	25,4%	
	Total	Recuento	32738	1327	34065	
		% dentro de Respondent citizen	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	
Total	Q48recFREEDOM	YESfreedom	Recuento	47318	1956	49274
			% dentro de Respondent citizen	75,4%	76,0%	75,5%
	NOfreedom	Recuento	15405	617	16022	
		% dentro de Respondent citizen	24,6%	24,0%	24,5%	
	Total	Recuento	62723	2573	65296	
		% dentro de Respondent citizen	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

4. RESULTS

Cross-Tabulation: Addition

Binary Logistic Regression: MULTIPLICATION
(interactions)



Tabla cruzada Q48recFREEDOM*Respondent citizen*Sex

Sex				Respondent citizen		Total
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4. RESULTS. BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Resumen de procesamiento de casos

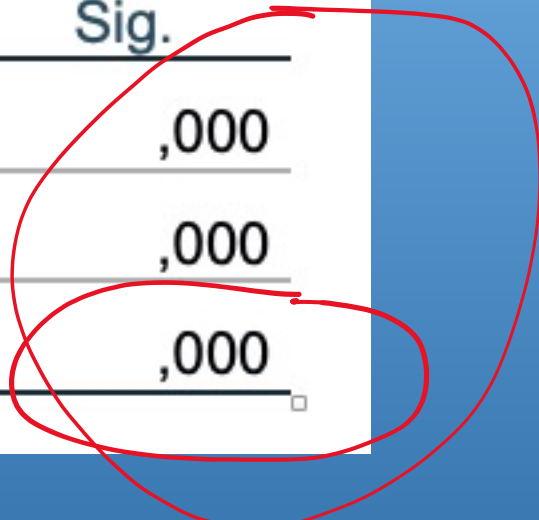
Casos sin ponderar ^a		N	Porcentaje
Casos seleccionados	Incluido en el análisis	65296	92,1
	Casos perdidos	5571	7,9
	Total	70867	100,0
Casos no seleccionados		0	,0
Total		70867	100,0

4. RESULTS

+

Pruebas ómnibus de coeficientes de modelo

		Chi-cuadrado	gl	Sig.
Paso 1	Paso	36,820	3	,000
	Bloque	36,820	3	,000
	Modelo	36,820	3	,000



4. RESULTS

Prueba de Hosmer y Lemeshow

Paso	Chi-cuadrado	gl	Sig.
1	,000	1	1,000



Variables en la ecuación

		B	Error estándar	Wald	gl	Sig.
Paso 1 ^a	<u>Sex(1)</u>	-,325	,093	12,141	1	,000
	<u>Respondent citizen(1)</u>	-,076	,063	1,432	1	,231
	<u>Sex(1) by Respondent citizen(1)</u>	,233	,095	6,033	1	,014
	Constante	-1,003	,062	262,266	1	,000

Variables en la ecuación

		Exp(B)	95% C.I. para EXP(B)	
			Inferior	Superior
Paso 1 ^a	<u>Sex(1)</u>	,723	,602	,868
	<u>Respondent citizen(1)</u>	,927	,819	1,049
	<u>Sex(1) by Respondent citizen(1)</u>	1,263	1,048	1,521
	Constante	,367		

a. Variables especificadas en el paso 1: Sex, Respondent citizen, Sex * Respondent citizen.

5. DISCUSSION Y CONCLUSIONS

- Intersectionality quantitatively analyzed 3 dimensions:

Binary Logistic Regression. Dependent variable: Freedom of Choice (cultural variable). Independent variables: Sex/Gender (sociodemographic variable) and Citizenship (institutional variable).

- Regarding Sex/Gender variable: The odds of Freedom of Choice is 0.723 times less likely for women than for men.
- The variable Citizenship is not significant.
- Regarding the differential influence of this interaction (Sex/Gender*Citizenship) on Freedom of Choice, as the male-dummy variable is 0, the positive slope (B: 0,233) means that the relationship is negative for women.
- Exponent(B): a different way of explaining the relationship between the predictors (Sex/gender and citizenship) on the outcome. In the case of women who are not citizen the probability of them responding Freedom of Choice is **126%** less likely than for citizen men.

6. LIMITATIONS

- Need for more exploration of the interactions of multiple variables interfering and creating intersectionality such as state-level policies or neighbourhood-level resource indicators ([Bauer, 2014](#); [Bowleg & Bauer, 2016](#); [Scott & Siltanen, 2017](#); [Spierings, 2012](#)).
- It is required quantitative research to avoid assuming [homogeneity](#) across intersections and to structure research and its interpretation around social power ([Bauer, 2014](#); [Bowleg, 2012](#)).
- Sex/gender diversity should be taken into account in present and future surveys.

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