



Article

Determinants of the fourth woman

Determinantes de la cuarta mujer

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Abstract: Women, throughout history, have presented a series of changes in their way of interacting, relating, behaving and participating in public life. Currently, Navarro-Hernández and Vázquez-Sánchez propose the existence of a Fourth woman who is distinguished by her decisional leadership, personal empowerment and economic independence. Following this approach, in this paper the general objective has been defined to identify the determining factors or characteristics of the fourth woman. To define these characteristics, the principal component analysis methodology was used, using the data collected from a survey applied virtually to Mexican women in the year 2022. The results show that the freedom of decision, the preferences of life, affinity to social movements and power of negotiation determine to a greater extent the identity and characterization of the fourth woman; However, the investment of their free time in domestic and care work also persists, in a negative way.

Keywords: Determinants; fourth; woman.

Resumen: Las mujeres, a lo largo de la historia, han presentado una serie de cambios en su forma de interactuar, de relacionarse, de comportarse y de participar en la vida pública. Actualmente, Navarro-Hernández y Vázquez-Sánchez plantean la existencia de una Cuarta mujer que se distingue por su liderazgo decisional, empoderamiento personal e independencia económica. Siguiendo este planteamiento, en el presente trabajo se ha delimitado como objetivo general el identificar los factores o características determinantes de la cuarta mujer. Para definir estas características se utilizó la metodología de análisis de componentes principales, utilizando los datos recabados de una encuesta aplicada de manera virtual a mujeres mexicanas en el año 2022. Los resultados dan cuenta de que, la libertad de decisión, las preferencias de vida, la afinidad a movimientos sociales y facultad de negociación determinan en mayor medida la identidad y caracterización de la cuarta mujer; no obstante, también persiste, de forma negativa, la inversión de su tiempo libre en labores domésticas y de cuidados.

Palabras Clave: Determinantes; cuarta; mujer

1. Introduction

Throughout history, women have been subjected to violence, discrimination and subjugation; without However, in recent years, hand in hand with the growing feminist movement, there has been a struggle for awareness of this situation of disadvantage and inequity that surrounds them, giving rise to the emergence of radical changes in their way of acting, thinking and relating to the world and with themselves.

Gilles Lipovetsky in his work *La tercera mujer: Permanencia y revolución de lo femenino* [1], analyzes the processes of transformation and confluence of traditional and modern gender roles in women's lives. In this analysis proposes a characterization of the profile of women over time, beginning with what he calls the "first woman", who existed in the period before the Renaissance, characterized for being a reproductive slave, whose dreams of personal fulfillment were tied to the motherhood and being a housewife, subject to strict morality in sexual expression, a woman that he should submit to masculinity.

In later years, he raises the emergence of the "second woman", who was already exalted but solely for its physical attributes and within the artistic sphere, always reduced to fulfilling a role of muse However, with the arrival of modernity, Lipovetsky raises the birth of a "third woman", which makes it clear that she has transformed and that she has merged the roles of traditional and modern gender, since it has freedom, self-determination and self-construction herself, all in search of equality and social logic between men and women.

Navarro-Hernández and Vázquez-Sánchez in their work *La guerra civil del género* [2] complement Lipovetsky's analysis by silvering a "fourth woman", which is forged from new globalized conditions to generate leadership positions in a decision-making system inside and outside the couple, work and all areas that support your life. the fourth woman is motivated by the empowerment that professional success generates, since it provides that economic independence that makes her a flexible, educated and busy woman.

This woman is located in the 21st century and manages a freedom that encompasses all levels of possible autonomy and the non-interference of family authorities in their training and performance labor. He is in a permanent, constant and diverse negotiation with his partner, with the employer, with peers, with the family and with herself, hence she adapts or conforms to the circumstances.

He has an existential need to be able to plan for the future, at least in the medium term. Without however, their relationships as a couple do not necessarily end in marriage, hence the presence modalities of couples such as free, cyclical, eventual union, friends with benefits, friends of once, etc., rejecting the formalization of their relationships.

This woman is very well informed and participates in feminist conferences, but the commitment political is not his highest virtue; his political work is elsewhere: in the practice of taking advantage of the opportunities and advantages of current structures. Therefore, you are concerned about what you invest in his free time, opting for national and international trips in which he visits places of high cultural and sporting interest. Cultivate a taste for extreme and adventure sports, as well as they take advantage of this time to socialize, visit restaurants, bars, cafes, etc.

2. Materials and Methods

Returning to the approaches of Navarro-Hernández and Vázquez-Sánchez regarding the characteristics that the fourth woman has acquired, in the present work it has been proposed to identify the determining factors or characteristics of this woman in the year 2022.

To define the determining characteristics of the fourth woman, through the methodology of analysis of principal components, the data collected from a survey applied in November 2022 virtually to Mexican women over the age of 18 who were studying for a bachelor's, master's, or doctoral degree or who have already obtained one of these degrees at the time of lifting.

The following were determined as fundamental analysis variables:

- Faculty of negotiation. Understood as the ability of women to set limits, raise their ideas or negotiate in family, work and personal situations that affect to his person.
- Freedom of decision. Understood as the autonomy of women and the non-interference of the partner, family, friends or others in making decisions about how dress up, have fun, think, act and believe.
- Ability to plan for the future. Understood as the ability to have short-term plans, medium or long term; especially since these women have grown up in an environment full of economic, financial, political, social and even health crises.
- Formality of sentimental relationships. Understood as the ability of women to not following the canons dictated by the patriarchal society of how their relationships should be of couple.
- Life preferences. Understood as the capacity of women to break with the cultural and patriarchal patterns that imposed the obligation to marry and have children, leaving aside their personal or professional aspirations.
- Affinity to social movements. Understood as the faculty and freedom to join the fights for women's rights, either actively or passively defending them.
- Investment of free time. Understood as the ability of women to dedicate their free time to fun or dispersal activities, evading the gender roles that they pose an obligation for domestic and care work.
- Economic rationale. Understood as the ability of women to plan their monthly expenses and not exceed your financial limits.
- Freedom of expression. Understood as the capacity of women to express their opinions when they disagree with something.

For each of the variables, one or several questions were defined that would allow knowing the act of the women surveyed around this dimension. A total of 236 responses were obtained and, taking as maximum the characteristics proposed by Navarro-Hernández and Vázquez Sánchez for the fourth woman, the options of each question were assigned a percentage and he proceeded to manipulate the database.

3. Results

In order to identify the main components of the series of variables studied, we began by performing the following calculations in the statistical software SPSS:

With the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test, the validity of the model is demonstrated because its value (0.532) is above the minimum accepted value.

For its part, the Bartlett sphericity test yields $B=88.007$, with a value of 0.000, which leads to rejecting H_0 and accepting, with 95% confidence, that the factorial model provides relevant information.

Table 1. KMO and Barlett test

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | | .532 |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 88.007 |
| | df | 36 |
| | Sig. | .000 |

Source: Own elaboration using SPSS software.

Table 2 shows the eigenvalues λ_j and the proportion of the total variability explained by the principal component corresponding to each of them. By the definition of the IEF, of this model will only use the first five components that explain 66.279% of the full variability.

Table 2. Total Explained Variance

| Component | Total | Initial Eigenvalues | | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings | | |
|--|-------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | % of Variance | Cumulative % | Total | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
| 1 | 1.608 | 17.868 | 17.868 | 1.608 | 17.868 | 17.868 |
| 2 | 1.351 | 15.008 | 32.876 | 1.351 | 15.008 | 32.876 |
| 3 | 1.070 | 11.893 | 44.769 | 1.070 | 11.893 | 44.769 |
| 4 | .978 | 10.866 | 55.635 | .978 | 10.866 | 55.635 |
| 5 | .958 | 10.644 | 66.279 | .958 | 10.644 | 66.279 |
| 6 | .917 | 10.186 | 76.464 | .917 | 10.186 | 76.464 |
| 7 | .787 | 8.743 | 85.207 | .787 | 8.743 | 85.207 |
| 8 | .756 | 8.399 | 93.606 | .756 | 8.399 | 93.606 |
| 9 | .575 | 6.394 | 100.000 | .575 | 6.394 | 100.000 |
| Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. | | | | | | |

Source: Own elaboration using SPSS software.

Dividing in the component matrix (Table 3), λ_{ij} , by the corresponding eigenvalue ($\lambda_1=1.608$ for the first column, $\lambda_2=1.351$ for the second, $\lambda_3=1.070$ for the third, $\lambda_4=0.978$ for the fourth and $\lambda_5=0.958$ for the fifth), the weights of the principal components are obtained (Table 4).

Table 3. Component Matrix

| | Component | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Faculty_Negotiation | .602 | -.333 | -.101 | -.080 | .310 | -.318 | -.408 | -.036 | .381 |
| Freedom_Decision | .279 | -.461 | .016 | .318 | .588 | .228 | .444 | .054 | -.103 |
| Plan_Future | .566 | .249 | -.285 | .124 | -.295 | -.038 | .355 | -.542 | .111 |
| Formality_Relationship | .134 | .511 | -.188 | -.084 | .299 | .706 | -.282 | -.075 | .075 |
| Life_Preferences | .142 | .323 | .623 | .629 | -.116 | .035 | -.052 | .115 | .249 |
| Afinity_Social_Movements | .426 | .594 | .074 | .006 | .312 | -.405 | -.083 | .056 | -.434 |
| Investment_Free_Time | .328 | .128 | .524 | -.668 | .016 | .082 | .330 | .119 | .157 |
| Economic_Rationale | .450 | -.481 | .364 | -.025 | -.294 | .274 | -.309 | -.222 | -.355 |
| Freedom_Expression | .564 | -.009 | -.378 | .069 | -.377 | .128 | .058 | .610 | -.027 |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Own elaboration using SPSS software.

Table 4. weighting matrix

| | t ₁ | t ₂ | t ₃ | t ₄ | t ₅ |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Faculty_Negotiation | 0.3742 | -0.2464 | -0.0941 | -0.0814 | 0.3235 |
| Freedom_Decision | 0.1733 | -0.3408 | 0.01451 | 0.3254 | 0.6137 |
| Plan_Future | 0.3519 | 0.1841 | -0.2665 | 0.1267 | -0.3083 |
| Formality_Relationship | 0.0832 | 0.3781 | -0.1759 | -0.0863 | 0.3120 |
| Life_Preferences | 0.0883 | 0.2389 | 0.5817 | 0.6431 | -0.1214 |
| Afinity_Social_Movements | 0.2651 | 0.4399 | 0.0694 | 0.0060 | 0.3254 |
| Investment_Free_Time | 0.2037 | 0.0948 | 0.4897 | -0.6835 | 0.0166 |
| Economic_Rationale | 0.2800 | -0.355 | 0.3400 | -0.0256 | -0.3073 |
| Freedom_Expression | 0.3505 | -0.006 | -0.3528 | 0.0705 | -0.3932 |

Source: Own elaboration.

From this it can be deduced that the five main components would be:

$$y_1 = 0.3742z_1 + 0.1733z_2 + 0.3519z_3 + 0.0832z_4 + 0.0883z_5 + 0.2651z_6 + 0.2037z_7 + 0.2800z_8 + 0.3505z_9$$

$$y_2 = -0.2464z_1 - 0.3408z_2 + 0.1841z_3 + 0.3781z_4 + 0.2389z_5 + 0.4399z_6 + 0.0948z_7 - 0.355z_8 - 0.006z_9$$

$$y_3 = -0.0941z_1 + 0.0145z_2 - 0.2665z_3 - 0.1759z_4 + 0.5817z_5 + 0.0694z_6 + 0.4897z_7 + 0.3400z_8 - 0.3528z_9$$

$$y_4 = -0.0814z_1 + 0.3254z_2 + 0.1267z_3 - 0.0863z_4 + 0.6431z_5 + 0.0060z_6 - 0.6835z_7 - 0.0256z_8 + 0.0705z_9$$

$$y_5 = 0.3235z_1 + 0.6137z_2 - 0.3083z_3 + 0.3120z_4 - 0.1214z_5 + 0.3254z_6 + 0.0166z_7 - 0.3037z_8 - 0.3932z_9$$

4. Conclusions

In this way, the largest coefficient of the first principal component is the one corresponding to the variable X1=negotiation faculty. In the case of the second component, the coefficient of the variable X6=affinity to social movements. In the third component, the coefficient of the variable X5=life preferences. For the fourth component, is the coefficient of the variable X7=inversion of time. Lastly, in the fifth component it is worth emphasizing the coefficient of the variable X2=freedom of decision.

In this way, it can be deduced that the set of these characteristics, constructed as linear combinations of the nine observed variables, are those that summarize or could represent the set of characteristics or traits of the women surveyed. the freedom of decision, life preferences, affinity to social movements and power of negotiation, determine to a greater extent the identity and characterization of the fourth woman, so it can be considering as the most outstanding achievements of the feminist struggle for the emancipation of women. However, the investment of free time, by presenting the highest coefficient, but with a sign negative, sheds light on the still subjugation of current university women to work domestic and care.

References

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