# Privilege structures and generalised metric spaces 

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## Plan

1. The cuboid of privilege
2. Posets
3. Generalised metric spaces
4. Other examples
5. The cuboid of privilege
6. The cuboid of privilege

Factors of 30

1. The cuboid of privilege

Factors of 30
$1,2,3,5,6,10,15,30$

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## Factors of 30

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Factors of 42
$1,2,3,6,7,14,21,42$

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$6<7$

1. The cuboid of privilege
rich white male





2. The cuboid of privilege


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1. The cuboid of privilege

2. Posets: partially ordered sets
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A poset is a category with at most one arrow between any two objects
2. Posets: partially ordered sets

## A poset is a category with at most one arrow between any two objects <br> 

- Morphisms are "assertions".
- For numbers with distinct prime factors, we get the power set poset.
- For numbers with repeated factors...


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- A toset (totally ordered set) has exactly one morphism between any two objects.

$$
0 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow 3 \longrightarrow \cdots
$$

- By contrast a poset can have incomparable elements.
- Functors between posets are order-preserving functions

2. Posets: partially ordered sets

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There is no canonical way to put a total order on the product.

In life we have a tendency to try to make things into tosets when they should be posets.

Write $I$ for the directed interval poset $1 \longrightarrow 0$.
Then the cube of privilege "is" $I^{3}$.


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- We can pick any $n$ types of privilege
- We can restrict context and consider types of privilege there eg women: rich, white, cis.

Next: incorporate more nuance
3. Generalised metric spaces
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Idea: we want to weight the different privileges with real numbers
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| rich | white | male |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\downarrow^{\downarrow} \alpha$ | $\downarrow^{2}$ | $\downarrow^{\downarrow}$ |
| non-rich | non-white | non-male |

- Instead of morphisms being true/false assertions they will now be real numbers.
- We enrich our category in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.
- We also need to include $\infty$ for incomparable elements.

This is a generalised metric space.

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There is a monoidal category $[0, \infty]$ with

- objects: $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup\{\infty\}$
- morphisms: $x \longrightarrow y$ whenever $x \geq y$
- $\otimes$ is +


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$\downarrow^{\text {rich }}$
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- A set of objects $A_{0}$.
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- For all $a, b \in A_{0}, A(a, b) \in[0, \infty]$
- Composition: $A(b, c)+A(a, b) \xrightarrow{\geq} A(a, c)$
- Identities: $0 \xrightarrow{\geq} A(a, a)$

Crucial: no symmetry requirement.
Privilege is not symmetric.
3. Generalised metric spaces

The $\otimes$ on $[0, \infty]$ is symmetric so we can take $\otimes$ of $[0, \infty]$-categories.

Remember $\otimes$ is + .
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- $(A \otimes B)_{0}=A_{0} \times B_{0}$
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Posets are just enriched in truth values

- Write $\mathcal{2}$ for the category $\perp \longrightarrow T$.
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In life we tend to apply $F$ too much, turning a continuum of gray into black-and-white
4. Other examples: fallacious arguments

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## 4. Other examples: Arte Útil

- Society
- Environment
- Activism
- Transformation



## 4. Other examples

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1. When privilege reverses in certain contexts: some sort of twisted tensor product?

|  | male | $\rtimes$ Black |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| in math: | confident | $\rtimes$ female |
| female | $\rtimes$ queer |  |
| among women: | childless | $\rtimes$ not by choice |

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2. When oppression and thus liberation apply to different groups of people in opposite directions
marriage:
women showing flesh:
gay men showing flesh:
clothing and appearance:
straight women
white women
white gay men $\longleftrightarrow$ Black gay men
women in general $\longleftrightarrow$ women in math

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2. When oppression and thus liberation apply to different groups of people in opposite directions

3. Why we too often don't weigh up both cost and benefit.
the math we want children to learn $\longleftrightarrow$ the math-aversion it causes the tax we pay $\longleftrightarrow$ the services society receives
attending a conference in person: the harm we do $\longleftrightarrow$ the good we do
