



HETEROGENEITY

INTERSECTIONALITY



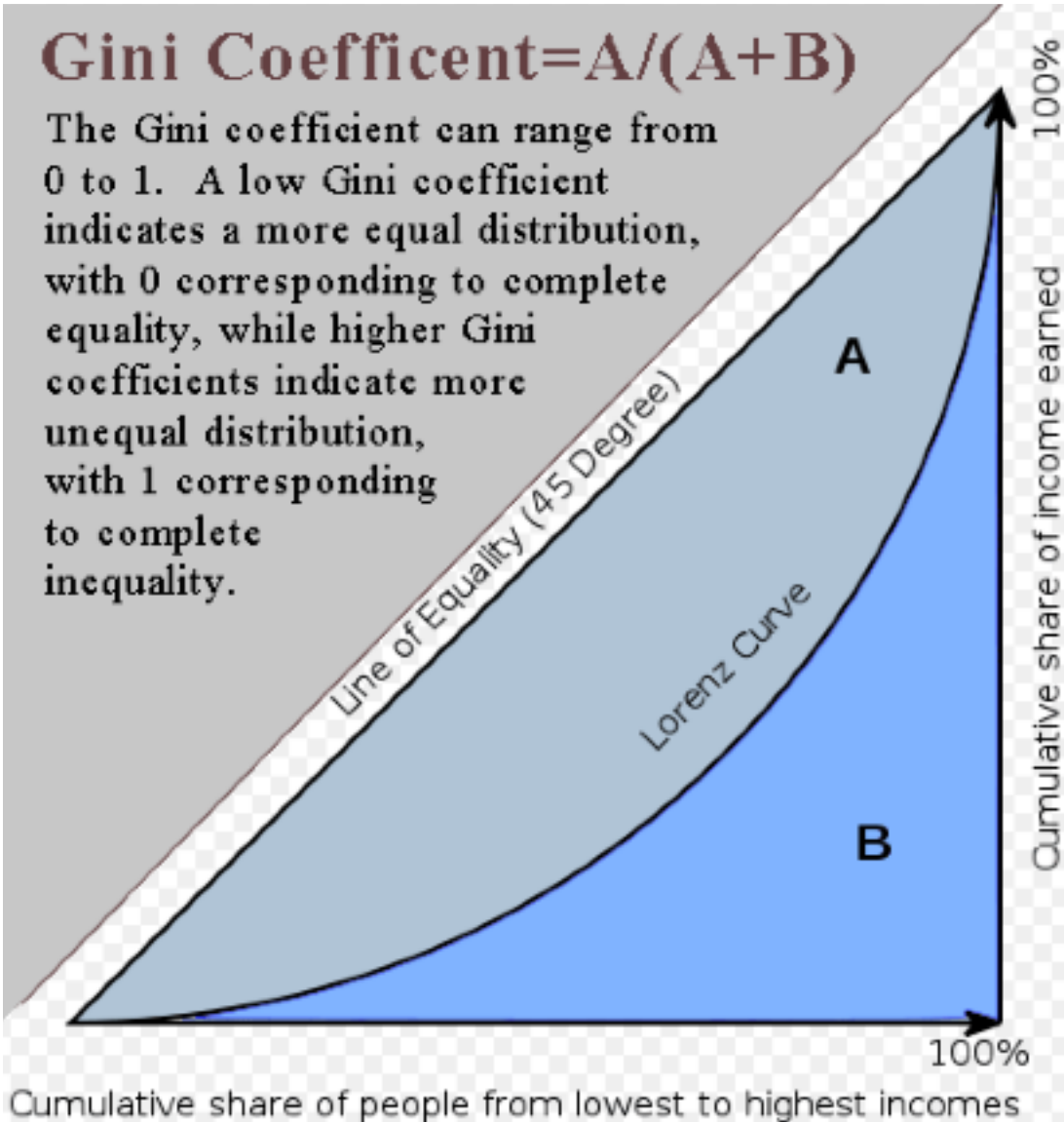
Gini

- Intersectionality



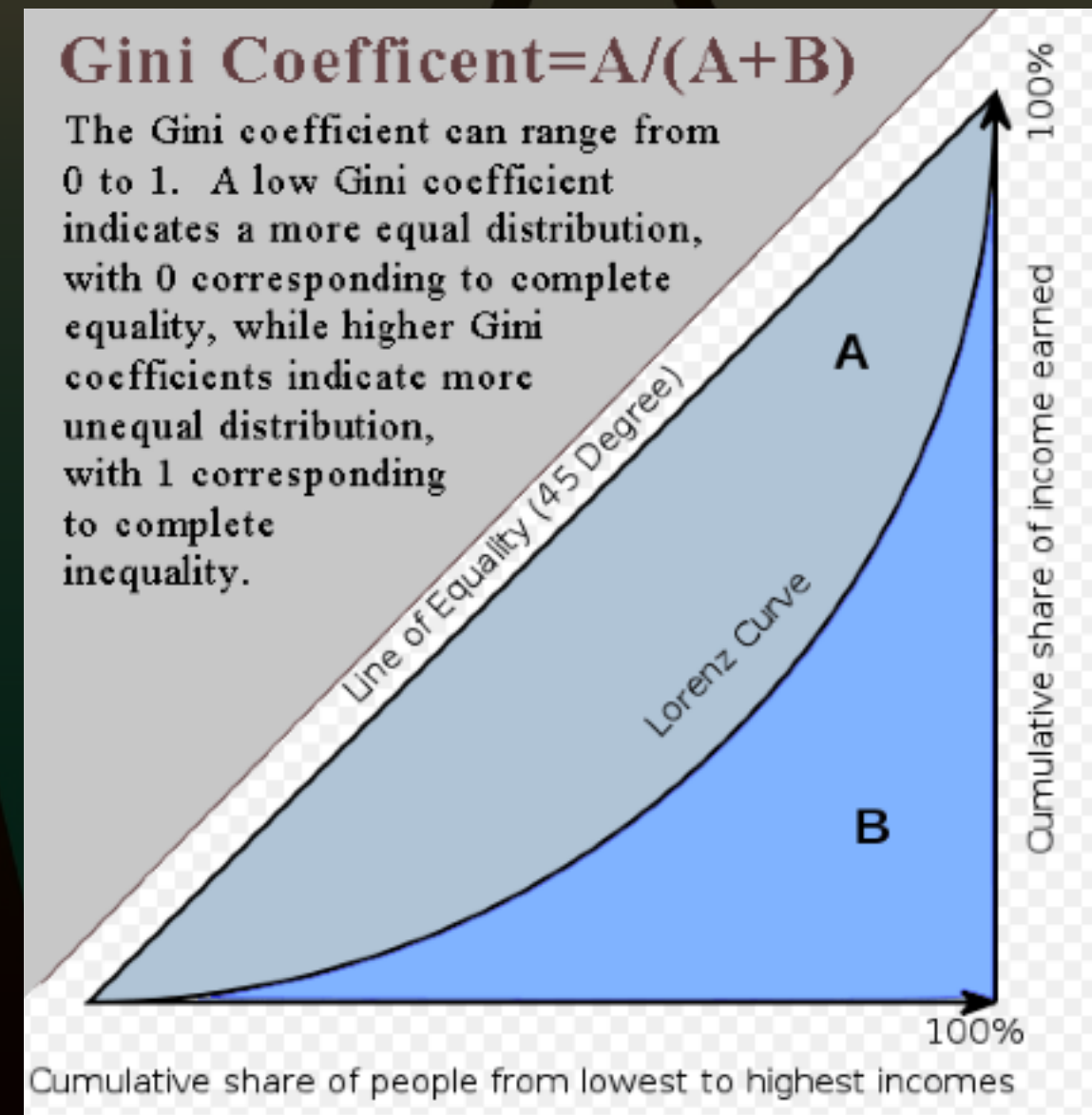
Gini Coefficient= $A/(A+B)$

The Gini coefficient can range from 0 to 1. A low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality.



HETEROGENEITY, INEQUALITY, AND INTERSECTIONALITY

- The most accurate formula for this measurement is called the **Gini coefficient**.
- **Intersectionality** refers to “the degree to which several kinds of differences among people are closely related.”
- A powerful example is the added discrimination that black women face on account of both their race and their gender.



HETEROGENEITY, INEQUALITY, AND INTERSECTIONALITY

- So, it's important to remember that it's not only our individual preferences that shape our choices: the constraints of our society — its **structural parameters** — do as well (i.e., **agency** versus **structure**).
- The extent to which individuals make social associations depends upon opportunities to interact. So, **physical proximity** also matters.
- For instance, people tend to associate disproportionately with others in the same social space.

