Issue closeness, intersections and stakeholder circles

Comprehensive findings and question-by-question summary
WS Musings • Intersectionality Meta-Analysis (Beta) • 8 September 2026

The catalog contains useful connections, but its highest similarity scores often identify repeated concepts or narrowly varied issue labels. Cross-tree research and stakeholder relevance need a second test: a specific population, institutional process and outcome.

1. Issues and sub-issues

Across all 648,091 issue pairs, average outside-in descriptor closeness is 25.8 within a subcategory, 16.3 across branches of the same tree, and 3.9 across different trees. The strongest broad pairing connects the racial-hate tree with the racial-hierarchy tree. The most similar individual cross-tree pairs frequently repeat a concept or pair a harm with its safeguard. These are candidates for taxonomy review, not evidence that the underlying experiences are equivalent.

2. K = 2–7 intersections

All 16,897 retained website candidates were reassessed. Of the 2,492 retained K = 3–7 groups, 2,127 (85.4%) stay within one subcategory, and only 155 (6.2%) cross category boundaries. An additional 5,153 unique candidates broaden the search. Larger K does not itself establish a stronger intersection: mean cohesion generally falls as a nested group adds less similar issues.

3. Closest stakeholder circles

The canonical roster has 287 website cohorts. Seventy-one support a role-based profile; 216 geographic cohorts remain unranked without a specified local situation. The analysis also defines 38 external profiles. The useful matches are specific: care workers for migration–care, renters for housing exclusion, women journalists for public-expression risks, disabled independent-living users for care access, and Indigenous land defenders for resource decisions.

These are research relevance scores, not probabilities, observed joint impacts, endorsements or alliances. Published website relationships cover only 48 of the 1,139 issues and do not validate the higher-order intersections.

Scope, source integrity and coverage

This is a comprehensive analysis of the uploaded production snapshot and retained candidate universe, with a bounded outside-in extension. It is not an enumeration of every possible K = 3–7 combination or every stakeholder worldwide.

Component	Coverage / audit result
Issue hierarchy	1,139 leaf issues; 173 subcategories; 36 categories
Pair comparison	Every one of the 648,091 unordered issue pairs
Website intersections	16,897 retained K = 2–7 candidates; all hypothesis-generated
Outside-in additions	5,099 deterministic cross-tree candidates + 54 new research-scenario sets
Intersection comparisons	243,090,225 unordered pairs across 22,050 unique candidates; 142,745,856 website-only pairs included
Stakeholders	287 website + 38 outside-in profiles; 7,166,250 candidate–stakeholder cells enumerated
Primary-source review	20 institutional sources; evidence frameworks support the codebook and research themes
Snapshot	Release 7.46; deployment 6a96f0ab3aebfc0008fd0cfd; published 1 September 2026, 15:43 UTC

The 782 payload files listed in the analysis-package manifest passed size and SHA-256 checks. The issue model, canonical roster and governed relationship data agree with their deployment-archive counterparts. Every retained candidate has a complete constituent-pair matrix, and its recorded 70/30 aggregation reproduces within 0.000002. No retained candidate contains an unknown issue or a category mismatch.

Source depth is limited: 1,128 issue records are marked unsourced and 11 sourced in the catalog itself. The 71 governed stakeholder relationships are a separate evidence layer. Three repeated outside-in prompts account for 704 issue records, reinforcing the need to remove boilerplate before comparing text.

A separate intersection-studio index assigns 60 issues to different categories. The authoritative Finder hierarchy was used consistently here. The website's older stakeholder vectors cover 246 issue dimensions and 285 cohorts; only 160 dimensions have any scored relationships, and only 81 distinct normalized profiles exist. Those vectors were not extended to the full catalog by assumption.

The uploaded snapshot was analyzed as the source of record. This report does not claim to have verified the current live website. Commit: 37cb120f410069c5ace9e97cbea3180cf302c1e4. Full archive hashes and reconciliation results are supplied in the data package.

How closeness was measured

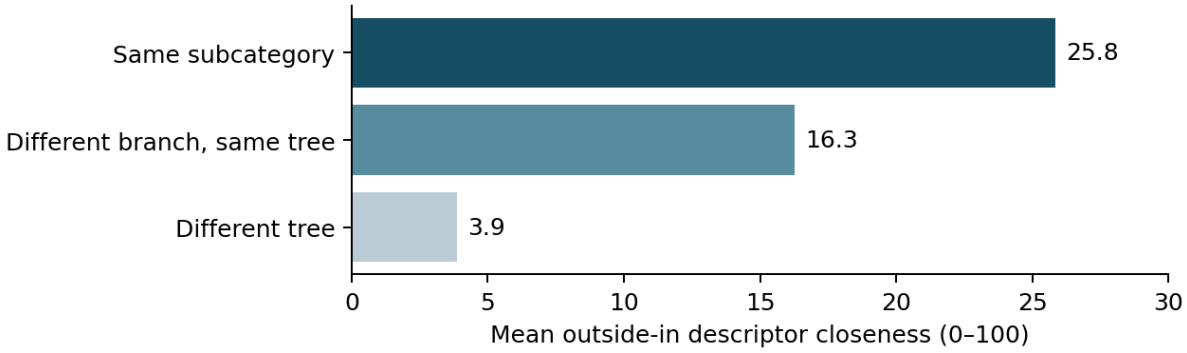
“Outside-in” means that the comparison uses observable issue descriptions and an externally informed institutional codebook, without giving points for being placed in the same website category. The website’s inside-out identity prompts do not enter the new issue score.

Measure	Definition and interpretation
Issue closeness S	S = 0.60 × lexical cosine + 0.40 × institutional-feature cosine. Displayed from 0 to 100.
Text preparation	Title weighted twice; issue-specific summary and tracking text retained. Repeated sentences and title-substitution boilerplate removed. TF–IDF uses unigrams and bigrams.
Institutional features	31 transparent regex-coded domains, weighted by inverse frequency across the catalog. The source-linked codebook is included.
Within-group cohesion	H = 0.70 × mean pair closeness + 0.30 × weakest pair closeness. Report the weakest pair separately.
Breadth	B = [0.65 × (distinct subcategories − 1) + 0.35 × (distinct categories − 1)] / (K − 1). H × B is a breadth-adjusted screening metric.
Connected-chain measure	The weakest edge in a maximum spanning tree over the group. A chain can be connected even when some nonadjacent issue pairs have score zero.
Between-group closeness	Cosine between the groups’ mean feature vectors, using the same issue kernel. Shared issue count and Jaccard overlap are disclosed. Disjoint neighbors remove shared IDs.
Tree / branch closeness	Mean of all cross-group issue pairs. “Matched” closeness averages each issue’s best counterpart in the other group, in both directions.

For sets A and B, the centroid comparison equals mean S(i,j) across A × B, divided by the square root of mean S within A × A times mean S within B × B. Self-pairs are included only in this normalization. It measures similar descriptive composition, not interaction strength.

Scores are not calibrated probabilities or severity estimates. Zero means no match captured by these descriptors; it does not prove absence of a relationship. Twelve issues have no coded institutional feature. The thresholds 25, 50 and 75 are descriptive screening cutoffs, not validated evidence levels. [S01, S02]

Question 1: closeness within and across issue trees



Relationship	Pairs	Mean	Median	Pairs ≥ 25
Same subcategory	5,807	25.8	26.9	3,155
Same tree, other branch	42,022	16.3	15.6	11,305
Different trees	600,262	3.9	0.0	20,503

The hierarchy captures descriptive similarity: closely nested labels share more language and institutional features. Yet 20,503 cross-tree pairs score at least 25, including 154 at least 50. Those bridges should be inspected individually; a low whole-tree average can conceal a small, strong connection.

What the structure reveals

Some trees contain harms, rights, institutional procedures, safeguards and remedies at the same level. A high pair score can therefore mean “same concept,” “narrower scope,” or “response to the same problem.” Combining these as independent dimensions can overstate the distinctness of an intersection.

Taxonomy density also shapes the results. Defamation, Racial Hierarchy and Racial Hate together contain 446 issues (39.2% of the catalog), while Disability has three and Education four. More labels create more possible pairs and more opportunities to appear in top lists; this is not a measure of social importance.

Changing the lexical weight from 0.60 to 0.40 preserves 90.4% of each issue’s top-five neighbors on average; changing it to 0.80 preserves 74.7%. Use the common high-ranking neighbors as the stronger screening leads, and inspect weight-sensitive cases before making taxonomy decisions.

Question 1: the most informative cross-tree connections

Tree pairing	All-pair mean	Matched mean
Racial Hate, Hostility & Dehumanization ↔ Racial Hierarchy, Supremacy & Structural Inequality	17.3	40.2
Indo-Tibetan & Himalayan Issues ↔ Latinidad, Hispanic & Latine Issues	15.5	29.8
Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues ↔ Indo-Tibetan & Himalayan Issues	15.2	29.4
Black Life, African American Equity & Civic Power ↔ Racial Minority Issues	14.5	29.3
Structural & Systemic Gender Inequality ↔ Women's Rights, Safety & Civic Power	14.5	30.8
Education, Science & Knowledge ↔ Racial Minority Issues	12.8	24.7
Immigration, Refuge & Displacement ↔ Racial Minority Issues	12.8	27.4
Immigration, Refuge & Displacement ↔ Indo-Tibetan & Himalayan Issues	12.6	24.2
Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues ↔ Emergency Powers, Detention & National Security	12.3	25.3
Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues ↔ Immigration, Refuge & Displacement	12.1	23.0

These rankings describe the supplied issue vocabulary. Similarity between cultural or demographic trees does not imply equivalent histories, shared views or a common institutional situation. For example, migration, language and cultural-participation questions can recur across distinct communities while the applicable country, period and rights framework differ. [S17, S19]

Individual cross-tree example	Score	Interpretation to check
Institutional Racially Selective Enforcement ↔ Racially Selective Enforcement	86.9	Near-duplicate / scope variation
Identity Verification ↔ Identity Verification Safeguards	81.0	Process and safeguard
Mistaken-identity lethal force ↔ protection against that force	76.7	Harm and protection; preserve direction
Inspector-General Oversight ↔ Inspector-General Review	74.6	Institutional oversight vocabulary
Career Interruption & Reentry ↔ Reentry Barriers	72.5	Ambiguous "reentry": employment versus criminal-justice context

Practical implication: review aliases and parent–child scope first; retain harm–safeguard relationships as typed links; use separate process links for causal sequences. The final example is a concrete false-analogy risk in the model, and is not recommended as a verified intersection.

Question 1: all 36 issue trees

Each tree's nearest other tree is selected by all-pair mean, not by its single best issue match. Full 36 × 36 and 173 × 173 matrices, every branch summary, and each issue's nearest neighbors are in the workbook/data package.

Issue tree	N	Nearest other tree	Mean
Women's Rights, Safety & Civic Power	20	Structural & Systemic Gender Inequality	14.5
LGBTQ+ Equality, Safety & Belonging	8	Disability Rights & Independent Living	11.5
Black Life, African American Equity & Civic Power	5	Racial Minority Issues	14.5
Racial Minority Issues	6	Black Life, African American Equity & Civic Power	14.5
Latinidad, Hispanic & Latine Issues	9	Indo-Tibetan & Himalayan Issues	15.5
Religious Minority Safety & Pluralism	8	Religion & Religious Power	12.1
Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues	8	Indo-Tibetan & Himalayan Issues	15.2
Immigration, Refuge & Displacement	7	Racial Minority Issues	12.8
Military Service, Veterans & Military Families	12	Women's Rights, Safety & Civic Power	8.2
Indo-Tibetan & Himalayan Issues	12	Latinidad, Hispanic & Latine Issues	15.5
Regional & Place-Based Issues	10	Racial Minority Issues	11.5
Democracy, Elections & Civic Participation	24	Structural & Systemic Antisemitism	8.1
Civil Liberties, Conscience & Expression	43	Structural & Systemic Antisemitism	9.5
Equal Protection, Selective Enforcement & Public Administration	50	Surveillance, Intelligence, Privacy & Data Rights	7.8
Public Safety, Policing & Criminal Legal Systems	88	Emergency Powers, Detention & National Security	11.5
Due Process, Courts, Evidence & Access to Remedy	77	Equal Protection, Selective Enforcement & Public Administration	7.3
Surveillance, Intelligence, Privacy & Data Rights	45	Equal Protection, Selective Enforcement & Public Administration	7.8
Emergency Powers, Detention & National Security	10	Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues	12.3

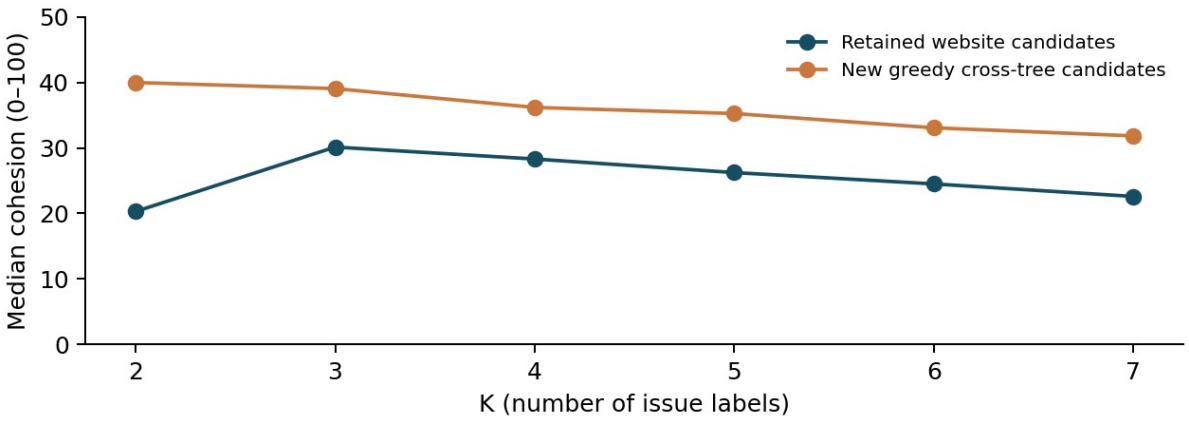
Question 1: all 36 issue trees — continued

Each tree's nearest other tree is selected by all-pair mean, not by its single best issue match. Full 36 × 36 and 173 × 173 matrices, every branch summary, and each issue's nearest neighbors are in the workbook/data package.

Issue tree	N	Nearest other tree	Mean
Economy, Labor, Wealth & Mobility	8	Regional & Place-Based Issues	11.1
Care, Health, Family & Social Infrastructure	12	Black Life, African American Equity & Civic Power	10.3
Climate, Environment, Land & Resilience	11	Regional & Place-Based Issues	10.4
Media, Narrative & Information Integrity	18	Technology, AI, Data & Platform Governance	6.7
Technology, AI, Data & Platform Governance	10	Arts, Culture & Public Memory	10.4
Capital, Philanthropy & Institutional Stewardship	16	Economy, Labor, Wealth & Mobility	10.9
Structural & Systemic Racism	45	Racial Hate, Hostility & Dehumanization	10.8
Structural & Systemic Gender Inequality	46	Women's Rights, Safety & Civic Power	14.5
Structural & Systemic Antisemitism	6	Racial Hate, Hostility & Dehumanization	11.6
Apartheid, Segregation & Unequal Citizenship	6	Black Life, African American Equity & Civic Power	10.7
Education, Science & Knowledge	4	Racial Minority Issues	12.8
Disability Rights & Independent Living	3	LGBTQ+ Equality, Safety & Belonging	11.5
Arts, Culture & Public Memory	4	Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues	12.1
Global Affairs, Humanitarian Action & Human Rights	5	Bi-National & Heritage-Nation Issues	11.3
Defamation, Reputation & False Attribution	145	Structural & Systemic Antisemitism	6.7
Racial Hierarchy, Supremacy & Structural Inequality	146	Racial Hate, Hostility & Dehumanization	17.3
Racial Hate, Hostility & Dehumanization	155	Racial Hierarchy, Supremacy & Structural Inequality	17.3
Religion & Religious Power	57	Religious Minority Safety & Pluralism	12.1

Question 2: what K = 2–7 actually contains

K	Retained	One subcategory	Cross-tree	Median H	All pairs ≥ 25
2	14,405	5,678	2,508	20.3	5,871
3	691	612	24	30.1	338
4	570	491	29	28.3	223
5	484	405	34	26.2	153
6	407	341	36	24.5	102
7	340	278	32	22.6	70



The K = 3 increase relative to K = 2 reflects selection of a narrower, more cohesive candidate subset. From K = 3 to K = 7, the website median falls from 30.1 to 22.6. Only 70 of the 340 retained K = 7 sets have every pair at least 25. Thus a good average can still conceal a weak constituent relationship.

The original website formula gives explicit same-category and same-subcategory bonuses, and its combined closeness also includes inside-out prompt similarity. Those recorded scores are preserved beside the new outside-in scores. They are different measures and should not be treated as interchangeable scales or as measured changes in real-world impact.

The extension seeds a greedy chain from every issue and adds at most one issue from each category, choosing the next issue with the highest 70/30 cohesion. It adds 5,099 unique candidates. Ten source-informed themes add 60 nested K-level links, of which 54 are new unique sets. Greedy search is reproducible but does not guarantee the globally best higher-order combination.

Within each retained K pool, ranking correlations remain 0.96–0.99 when the lexical weight changes to 0.40 or 0.80. This supports numerical stability to those weights; it does not validate the codebook or establish an empirical intersection.

Question 2: relative closeness between intersections

These are strong same-K, non-overlapping website examples from the exported nearest-neighbor results. The two sets share no issue IDs. Their similarity can still come from repeated or recombined concepts, so a large number is not evidence of an interaction.

K = 2 ● relative closeness 100.0

Set A: Anti-Asian Racial Exclusion + Anti-Indigenous Racial Discrimination

Set B: Anti-Asian Racial Discrimination + Anti-Indigenous Racial Exclusion

Internal cohesion: A 20.1; B 20.1. IDs and full nearest-neighbor comparisons are supplied in the data package.

K = 3 ● relative closeness 78.4

Set A: Lethal Force Against Citizens + Lethal Force Outside Active Hostilities + Military Lethal Force

Set B: Disproportionate Force + Less-Lethal Force + Lethal Force

Internal cohesion: A 44.9; B 54.6. IDs and full nearest-neighbor comparisons are supplied in the data package.

K = 4 ● relative closeness 77.8

Set A: Lethal Force Against Citizens + Lethal Force Against Noncitizens + Lethal Force Outside Active Hostilities + Military Lethal Force

Set B: Disproportionate Force + Excessive Force + Less-Lethal Force + Lethal Force

Internal cohesion: A 43.9; B 51.8. IDs and full nearest-neighbor comparisons are supplied in the data package.

At K = 2, the near-100 result is produced by swapping “exclusion” and “discrimination” across two target labels. The centroid compositions are nearly identical, even though the sets differ. At K = 3–4, the force-related sets share the vocabulary of state action while varying actor, subject and operational scope. Those dimensions must remain explicit.

Question 2: relative closeness between intersections — continued

These are strong same-K, non-overlapping website examples from the exported nearest-neighbor results. The two sets share no issue IDs. Their similarity can still come from repeated or recombined concepts, so a large number is not evidence of an interaction.

K = 5 ● relative closeness 78.3

Set A: Anonymous Sourcing + Circular Sourcing + Fabricated Evidence + Government Reliance on Third-Party Allegations + Uncorroborated Allegations

Set B: Fabricated Allegations + Material Falsity + Minor Inaccuracies + Misattribution + Misquotation

Internal cohesion: A 41.8; B 40.0. IDs and full nearest-neighbor comparisons are supplied in the data package.

K = 6 ● relative closeness 80.5

Set A: Fabricated Allegations + Material Falsity + Minor Inaccuracies + Misattribution + Misquotation + Substantial Truth

Set B: Anonymous Sourcing + Circular Sourcing + Fabricated Evidence + Government Reliance on Third-Party Allegations + Manipulated Evidence + Uncorroborated Allegations

Internal cohesion: A 40.0; B 41.7. IDs and full nearest-neighbor comparisons are supplied in the data package.

K = 7 ● relative closeness 83.4

Set A: Altered or Manipulated Context + Fabricated Allegations + Material Falsity + Minor Inaccuracies + Misattribution + Misquotation + Substantial Truth

Set B: Anonymous Sourcing + Circular Sourcing + Fabricated Evidence + Government Reliance on Third-Party Allegations + Institutional Repetition + Manipulated Evidence + Uncorroborated Allegations

Internal cohesion: A 40.0; B 41.2. IDs and full nearest-neighbor comparisons are supplied in the data package.

At K = 5–7, the strongest examples connect records, sourcing, attribution and falsity vocabulary. “Substantial truth,” “minor inaccuracies,” “fabricated allegations” and “fabricated evidence” are materially different claims and standards. Their closeness supports comparative research, not a conclusion that any allegation is false or that a particular actor acted unlawfully.

Cross-K example (no shared IDs): Less-Lethal Force + Lethal Force is 83.6 close to Law-Enforcement Lethal Force + Lethal Force Against Citizens + Lethal Force Against Noncitizens + Military Lethal Force + National-Security Lethal Force + Necessity of Lethal Force + Proportionality of Lethal Force. This is similarity of overall topic composition; K is not a common-unit measure of complexity.

Question 3: website and outside-in stakeholder circles

Circle	Meaning	What is not implied
1 — Direct	People exposed to the described process or access barrier	Shared belief, identical experience or verified harm
2 — Support	Potential representative, professional or service-support role	Authorization to speak for a group or willingness to help
3 — Decision / resources	An institution or role that may operate, regulate, fund or remedy the relevant process	Proven authority, influence, culpability or an alliance

The website roster contains 287 cohorts: 194 dual-national country cohorts, 17 metropolitan lenses, five state cohorts, and 71 other profiles. The 216 geographic entries are retained with “not established” relevance. Nationality or place alone cannot establish proximity to a particular issue mechanism. The outside-in registry adds 38 explicitly scoped research profiles, including direct populations, support bodies and decision roles.

Stakeholder profiles use the same 31 institutional domains, with documented full and half weights. Each group’s score is 70% average constituent relevance plus 30% weakest constituent relevance. Explicit title-level population or role gates restrict eligibility. Missing descriptor coverage is flagged; it is not silently converted into evidence of no relevance. Scope gates are a necessary screen, not local validation.

After those restrictions, 8,707 of 22,050 groups have at least one positive website direct-circle candidate; 9,406 have an external direct-circle candidate. The remainder demonstrate limits of these rosters and descriptors. Full score cells and “not established” states are included. Ties are retained; top-three displays use a stable ID only to order equal scores.

The site publishes 71 governed issue–stakeholder relationships spanning 48 issues and 17 cohorts. Workers have the broadest constituent coverage (23 issues), followed by Women (nine) and K–12 students (eight). Across the expanded candidate universe, 2,097 sets touch at least one published relationship, and 129 have all constituent issues covered for one same cohort. Even the latter is only constituent coverage: it does not establish the joint K-way effect.

The next ten pages provide source-informed research themes. Their low all-pair cohesion can coexist with a meaningful real-world sequence. Each theme’s K-level stakeholder results are fully tabulated in the workbook; the report highlights how the direct circle develops and shows all three circles at K = 7.

Research theme 1: Classification, adverse decisions and effective correction

Follow the decision process from input and classification through notice, challenge and correction; test whether an error actually travels between institutions. Sources: S02, S08, S14.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Data Classification & Measurement Fidelity + Algorithmic Public Systems	0.0	Applicants affected by automated housing, work or benefit decisions (35.9)
3	Notice of Adverse Classification	4.3	Applicants affected by automated housing, work or benefit decisions (38.1)
4	Opportunity to Contest Classification	9.5	Applicants affected by automated housing, work or benefit decisions (39.2)
5	Correction of Government Records	6.9	People challenging inaccurate government records or classifications (41.5)
6	Access to Courts	6.9	People challenging inaccurate government records or classifications (40.7)
7	False Governmental Allegations	5.8	People challenging inaccurate government records or classifications (39.6)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	People subject to automated public decisions (35.3)	People challenging inaccurate government records or classifications (39.6)
Support	Legal and Public-Policy Professionals (38.9)	Legal-aid, public-defence and claimant-support organizations (38.9)
Decision / resources	Technology and Innovation Leaders (13.6)	Equality bodies, ombuds offices and relevant regulators (27.4)

Prioritize people subject to the actual decision, including people seeking correction of a record. The website's automated-decision cohort is useful when automation is present; a records dispute can also be entirely manual. Legal assistance and ombuds or review bodies have different roles from system operators.

NIST and OHCHR provide governance and privacy frameworks, not proof that a record is false or a decision wrongful. A low chain score flags sparse shared wording between classification and court-access labels. [S02, S08, S14]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 0.0; 4 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Identify one decision system, a documented error or disparity, correction routes and downstream recipients. A generic framework cannot establish a wrongful decision.

Research theme 2: Migration, care work and household stability

Work and migration rules can interact with care duties, earnings and access to services. The direct in-circle is more specific than all immigrants or all women. Sources: S04, S03, S05.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Immigrant Worker Rights + Care Economy	12.0	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (45.4)
3	Pay Equity & Occupational Mobility	15.9	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (47.7)
4	Immigrant Family Stability	18.2	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (47.6)
5	Language Access	15.0	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (44.5)
6	Childcare & Early Learning	16.3	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (46.8)
7	Healthcare Affordability & Access	11.4	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (46.7)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Paid care workers (47.4)	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (46.7)
Support	Healthcare workers (43.6)	Trade unions and worker-led associations (35.7)
Decision / resources	Not established	Health, education and care service institutions (29.6)

The most specific direct group is migrant domestic and care workers, with unpaid family caregivers, dependants and language-service users assessed separately. Website paid-care and foreign-born cohorts are useful proxies but neither alone represents the intersection.

ILO connects domestic work, migration, care and working conditions; WHO connects material and service access. The highest generic model match may be unpaid carers because several added labels concern family care. Paid and unpaid work must not be collapsed. [S03, S04, S05]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 19.0; 3 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Specify work type, migration status, household care obligations and service eligibility; distinguish migrant domestic workers from other workers.

Research theme 3: Housing exclusion and accumulated opportunity gaps

Housing access can connect wealth, schooling, health and screening practices, making an intervention boundary broader than a housing-only taxonomy branch. Sources: S11, S03, S08.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Housing Segregation & Displacement + Racial Wealth Gap	21.9	Minority households facing housing exclusion (56.5)
3	School-Funding Inequality	20.6	Minority households facing housing exclusion (55.9)
4	Racial Healthcare Access Disparities	13.0	Minority households facing housing exclusion (40.0)
5	Algorithmic Public Systems	9.5	Minority households facing housing exclusion (34.8)
6	Fair-Housing Enforcement	7.9	Minority households facing housing exclusion (37.3)
7	Housing Security	9.6	Minority households facing housing exclusion (40.9)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Housing-cost-burdened households (46.1 ; tied)	Minority households facing housing exclusion (40.9)
Support	Educators and educational staff (14.5)	Tenant unions and housing-rights organizations (27.9)
Decision / resources	Family Capital and Legacy Stewards (27.6 ; tied)	Housing providers and municipal service authorities (30.9)

Prioritize the particular households exposed to housing exclusion, then separate tenant support from housing-provider and municipal decision roles. Website renters and housing-cost-burdened households are broad direct proxies; a minority-housing cohort specifies the combined exposure.

Housing conditions can connect to education, health and material resources. That literature supports a pathway to investigate, not a causal effect size for this issue set or any named neighborhood. [S03, S11, S17]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 12.7; 5 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Use a defined housing market and comparable applicant/outcome data; distinguish selection, income, supply, historic patterns and system-specific discrimination.

Research theme 4: Women in public life, publication and digital safety

Threats, reputational attacks, amplification and professional participation connect, while lawful criticism and verified wrongdoing remain distinct from harassment or falsehood. Sources: S09, S06, S08.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Women in Media, Arts & Entertainment + Gender-Based Safety	20.8	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (59.7)
3	Platform Governance	11.6	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (38.6)
4	Libel	6.1	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (39.0)
5	Protection of Journalistic Sources	7.3	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (37.8)
6	Women's Political Leadership	8.3	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (38.7)
7	Data & AI Stewardship	7.8	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (38.0)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Women (11.7)	Women journalists and media workers facing abuse (38.0)
Support	Film and Television Creative Leaders (18.1 ; tied)	Trade unions and worker-led associations (17.0)
Decision / resources	Technology and Innovation Leaders (16.0)	Editors, publishers and platform governance teams (33.4)

Women journalists and media workers are a more precise direct circle than generic cultural prominence. Include confidential sources where source protection is at issue; distinguish worker support, editorial responsibility and platform governance.

UNESCO documents gendered threats affecting journalism. The theme combines workplace participation, publication and digital safety; individual libel or safety claims still require case-specific evidence. [S09, S14, S06]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 13.5; 4 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Establish the incident, content, audience, platform role and professional consequences. Do not infer a coordinated campaign from thematic similarity.

Research theme 5: Conscience, institutional autonomy and equal participation

Shared institutions bring religion, conscience, speech and equality into contact, sometimes as a rights conflict rather than a common policy preference. Sources: S17, S18, S06.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Religious Accommodation at Work + Religion in Schools & Education	26.6	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (49.8)
3	LGBTQ+ Life, Faith & Pluralism	23.1	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (37.9)
4	Nonreligious & Conscience Rights	20.6	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (41.3)
5	Freedom of Worship	19.4	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (43.3)
6	Equal Citizenship Across Religious Difference	16.6	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (41.6)
7	Freedom of Speech in Racial-Hate Analysis	10.6	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (42.2)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Children (15.1 ; tied)	Religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation (42.2)
Support	Educators and educational staff (12.3)	Minority- and survivor-led community organizations (10.8)
Decision / resources	Not established	Health, education and care service institutions (10.7)

The outside-in direct circle includes religious and nonreligious people seeking equal institutional participation. Specify the school, workplace or civic process. The website's education or worker cohorts cover individual facets; its Jewish cohorts do not represent every faith or conscience position.

Minority participation and freedom of expression provide relevant frameworks. Accommodation at work, nonreligious conscience and worship can interact through institutional rules, but their legal balance is jurisdiction-specific. [S17, S06, S16]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 11.2; 4 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Specify legal jurisdiction, institutional function, affected people and the exact burden or accommodation; belief is not evidence of coercive conduct.

Research theme 6: Disability, independent living and care access

Independent living depends on accessible systems and care arrangements; users, paid workers and unpaid caregivers have connected but nonidentical interests. Sources: S01, S03, S10, S11.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Independent Living, Personal Assistance & Caregiver Policy + Caregiver Consent, Scope & Compensation	14.4	Low-income unpaid family caregivers (31.0)
3	Accessible Housing, Transportation & Digital Systems	7.7	Disabled renters and independent-living users (47.3)
4	Aging & Long-Term Care	11.2	Disabled renters and independent-living users (50.5)
5	Women, Disability & Health Access	11.0	Children with disabilities and their caregivers (52.8)
6	Healthcare Affordability & Access	8.8	Disabled renters and independent-living users (38.6)
7	Disability Civil Rights & Equal Participation	9.5	Disabled renters and independent-living users (37.6)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	People using long-term care (48.1 ; tied)	Disabled renters and independent-living users (37.6)
Support	Healthcare workers (20.6)	Organizations of persons with disabilities (32.7)
Decision / resources	Technology and Innovation Leaders (7.4)	Health, education and care service institutions (40.2)

Separate disabled people using independent-living services from paid care workers and unpaid caregivers. Their interests can overlap while consent, compensation, autonomy and service design remain distinct. Disability organizations and service institutions occupy different circles.

WHO and UNICEF support institutional access and inclusion as research domains. Age or a broad health category alone does not establish disability, dependency or a particular care need. [S01, S03, S10]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 14.4; 3 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Separate child/adult, disability, housing, care and decision-making contexts. Seek the person's expressed preferences and usable accommodations.

Research theme 7: Climate exposure, displacement and livelihood security

Hazards connect housing, health, insurance, mobility and livelihood resources, but climate-related movement does not by itself establish refugee status. Sources: S13, S11, S03.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Climate Displacement & Insurance + Housing Security	15.5	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (63.6)
3	Climate & Public Health	9.9	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (61.9)
4	Internal & Climate Displacement	14.2	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (64.8)
5	Inland Water, Drought & Heat	15.6	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (65.0)
6	Energy Affordability & Just Transition	12.0	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (45.1)
7	Disaster Recovery & Community Resilience	13.3	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (45.5)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Rural residents (48.2)	Climate-displaced households and people at risk of eviction (45.5)
Support	Healthcare workers (21.9)	Tenant unions and housing-rights organizations (24.1)
Decision / resources	Not established	Housing providers and municipal service authorities (28.6)

Prioritize exposed households and workers identified through a real hazard and place. Climate-displaced households, renters facing displacement and outdoor workers are different subgroups; generic rural or territorial cohorts are partial website proxies.

IPCC supports links among climate risk, poverty, livelihoods and vulnerability. Identify the actual hazard, tenure and livelihood channel; “climate displacement” must not silently become a legal-status classification. [S13, S11, S03]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 14.3; 3 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Fix the place, hazard, period, tenure and livelihood system. Test adaptive capacity and infrastructure alongside exposure.

Research theme 8: Custody, reentry and continuing access barriers

Custody and release involve distinct institutions, while records and access barriers can continue across housing, work and services. Sources: S15, S11, S03, S16.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Incarceration & Reentry + Housing Barriers After Conviction	30.4	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (66.0)
3	Reentry Barriers	32.9	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (65.4)
4	Healthcare Affordability & Access	13.3	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (40.5)
5	Housing Security	11.8	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (39.7)
6	Access to Courts	8.5	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (30.2)
7	Workplace Racial Equity	6.4	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (28.4)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Formerly incarcerated people (29.7)	People leaving custody who face work and housing barriers (28.4)
Support	Healthcare workers (13.9)	Tenant unions and housing-rights organizations (21.0)
Decision / resources	Not established	Housing providers and municipal service authorities (18.0)

Current detainees and people leaving custody must remain separate direct circles. The website's formerly incarcerated cohort is closest to the post-release part of the chain. Reentry housing, healthcare and work barriers need individual institutional evidence.

The Mandela Rules concern treatment in custody. Housing and employment frameworks inform the later research questions; the sources do not establish that every former detainee faces each barrier. [S15, S11, S16]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 7.9; 4 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Specify present/former detention status, legally relevant records, local eligibility and actual denials; do not treat everyone with a conviction as having the same restrictions.

Research theme 9: Indigenous land, resource decisions and community authority

Land, collective authority, livelihoods and environmental protection connect; Indigenous peoples require more than a generic minority or place-based label. Sources: S19, S13.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Indigenous Sovereignty & Public Systems + Extraction, Land Use & Community Consent	28.5	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (54.9)
3	Indigenous Sovereignty & Settler-Colonial Structures	22.0	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (47.2)
4	Environmental Justice, Pollution & Toxic Exposure	12.2	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (47.7)
5	Biodiversity, Conservation & Ecosystem Restoration	15.1	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (50.4)
6	Inland Water, Drought & Heat	13.5	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (46.3)
7	Disaster Recovery & Community Resilience	12.7	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (42.1)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Rural residents (33.1)	Indigenous land and environmental defenders (42.1)
Support	Not established	Indigenous representative institutions and land-rights organizations (42.8)
Decision / resources	Not established	Land-use, environmental and resource-decision authorities (41.6)

Start with the named Indigenous nation and affected land or resource decision. Land defenders, representative institutions and authorities with decision rights are distinct circles. A territorial or cultural website cohort is not a substitute for sovereign rights or a representational mandate.

OHCHR's Indigenous-rights work and IPCC's vulnerability analysis support a land, consent and environmental research frame. Do not reduce this theme to generic minority identity or assume a single community position. [S19, S13]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 14.9; 3 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Identify the people, territory, representative institutions, decision and consent process. Avoid treating different Indigenous nations as interchangeable.

Research theme 10: Descent, gender and work-related disadvantage

Descent-based labor and service barriers may overlap with gender and poverty; caste, race and national-origin categories must remain distinguishable. Sources: S12, S04, S03.

K	Issue added (nested order)	H	Closest external direct candidate
2	Caste, Colorism, Phenotype, Language & National-Origin Hierarchy + Structural Barriers Facing Women of Color	0.0	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (20.9)
3	Workplace Racial Equity	1.8	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (27.4)
4	Pay Equity & Occupational Mobility	5.9	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (28.8)
5	Healthcare Affordability & Access	3.6	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (33.4)
6	Housing Security	3.3	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (30.5)
7	Race, Education & Opportunity	4.8	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (32.2)

K = 7 circle	Website candidate	Outside-in candidate
Direct	Paid care workers (24.1)	Descent-affected sanitation and informal workers (32.2)
Support	Educators and educational staff (20.8)	Trade unions and worker-led associations (17.1)
Decision / resources	Not established	Housing providers and municipal service authorities (14.6)

Prioritize the locally specified descent-affected workers and women in the relevant occupation or institution. Website women, low-wage workers and health or housing cohorts cover facets; they do not separately identify descent-based exposure.

OHCHR treats descent-based discrimination as a distinct research and rights context. Caste, colorism, race and national origin must be disaggregated; their appearance in one website label is a taxonomy limitation, not proof of equivalence. [S12, S01, S04]

K = 7: weakest pair 0.0; connection bottleneck 0.0; 4 distinct trees. Model candidates can cover only some constituents; tied profiles are equally ranked. Validation needed: Use local descent categories, occupational practices and service evidence. Do not transfer U.S. racial categories to India or infer caste from names.

Conclusions and priorities for the next research pass

For issue closeness

Use the complete pair and branch tables to distinguish aliases, scoped variants, safeguards and genuinely separate mechanisms. The strongest cross-tree label pairs are a taxonomy review queue. Broader connections involving housing, work, care, migration, climate and institutional access should then be assessed through a specific process and population, using the source-informed themes.

For K = 2–7 intersections

Keep four fields separate: internal cohesion, weakest constituent link, breadth, and similarity to other groups. Start with a small interpretable set and add an issue only when it contributes a distinct, supported mechanism. A K = 7 set composed of near-synonyms may be less useful than a K = 3 chain connecting a decision, an access barrier and a remedy.

Use non-overlapping nearest groups for discovery and overlapping groups for navigation. A near-100 centroid score can arise from similar compositions without any common issue ID. The 5,153 additions are a research queue, not a claim that the global high-K search has been exhausted.

For stakeholder circles

Use the website roster to find available broad cohorts, then use outside-in profiles to identify missing combinations, such as migrant care workers, women journalists, disabled renters, stateless people, current detainees, and Indigenous representative institutions. Establish a named jurisdiction, institution, period and relevant population before treating a model match as a concrete stakeholder relationship.

What remains unestablished

The analysis does not estimate causal interactions, prevalence, effect sizes, legal liability or stakeholder willingness. It has no empirical K-way outcome dataset, independently labeled semantic benchmark or externally validated stakeholder proximity scale. The 31-domain codebook is transparent but coarse: “reentry,” “accommodation,” culture and land can create false analogies. The explicit gates and examples reduce some errors but cannot eliminate them.

Higher-order candidate completeness is constrained by combinatorics: C(1,139,7) = 484,409,968,444,835,532. All catalog issue pairs and all pairs within the final 22,050-candidate universe were evaluated. Every broader claim should retain that boundary.

Primary sources and their use

Accessed for this analysis on 8 September 2026. Some institutional pages were available through indexed extracts while their full-page endpoint restricted access; the source register records the access route. Sources support frameworks and thematic links, not every model score or a case-specific factual allegation.

[S01] UN Women / UNPRPD: Intersectionality resource guide and toolkit

Conceptual framework: interacting institutions and social positions, not a count of labels.

[S02] OHCHR: Human rights indicators framework

Distinguish structural commitments, processes and outcomes.

[S03] WHO: Social determinants of health

Housing, work, education, resources and discrimination connect to health inequity.

[S04] ILO: Domestic workers

Care work connects gender, migration, informality, representation and employment protection.

[S05] UNHCR: About statelessness

Nationality and discrimination interact; identify stateless people separately from generic migrants.

[S06] OHCHR: Freedom of expression and incitement to hatred

Separate hostility, speech and incitement; contextual tests matter.

[S07] OHCHR: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Affected rights holders, business responsibilities and access to remedy are different roles.

[S08] NIST: AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

Classification, data quality, harmful bias and accountability require system-specific assessment.

[S09] UNESCO: Safety of women journalists

Gendered online and offline threats connect safety, expression, reputation and work.

[S10] UNICEF: Inclusive education

Disability, education access and participation intersect; children and adults need separate scopes.

Primary sources and their use — continued

Accessed for this analysis on 8 September 2026. Some institutional pages were available through indexed extracts while their full-page endpoint restricted access; the source register records the access route. Sources support frameworks and thematic links, not every model score or a case-specific factual allegation.

[S11] OHCHR / UN-Habitat: The right to adequate housing

Housing involves affordability, security, accessibility, discrimination and homelessness.

[S12] OHCHR: Guidance tool on descent-based discrimination

Descent-based exclusion needs explicit attention; caste is not reducible to generic race categories.

[S13] IPCC AR6 WGII: Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable development

Climate exposure interacts with poverty, livelihoods, displacement and existing vulnerability.

[S14] OHCHR: Right to privacy in the digital age

Surveillance, personal data and digital rights require separate safeguards and legal context.

[S15] UNODC: Nelson Mandela Rules

People in custody are a distinct affected group; minimum prison standards do not establish case outcomes.

[S16] ILO: Freedom of association and collective bargaining

Workers and representative bodies have distinct direct and organizational roles.

[S17] OHCHR: Minority Rights Declaration

Minority participation, language, religion and nondiscrimination need context-specific treatment.

[S18] OHCHR: Sexual orientation and gender identity

LGBTQ+ exposure and protection require explicit scope rather than an assumed generic cohort.

[S19] OHCHR: Indigenous peoples

Indigenous collective rights, land and self-determination are not interchangeable with individual minority rights.

[S20] U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs: Veterans benefits

Veteran healthcare, benefits and civilian transition provide institutional context; no specific eligibility inference.

Guide to the workbook and reproducible data

The report provides summary judgments and interpreted examples. The workbook provides a filterable view of all issues, branches, trees, candidates and stakeholder profiles. The data package preserves the larger tables, model inputs, scripts, source hashes and exact mathematical definitions.

Deliverable / data	What to use it for
WS_Musings_Closeness_Analysis.xlsx	Read Me; K summary; 36 trees; 173 branches; 1,139 issues; 22,050 candidates; 325 stakeholder profiles; 60 theme levels; comparison distributions; source register.
all_issue_pair_scores.csv.gz	Every issue pair, with lexical and institutional components; scores 0–100.
all_intersection_candidates.csv	All candidate members, origins, cohesion, breadth, weakest links, recorded scores and sensitivity results. Fraction scores here use 0–1.
intersection_nearest_neighbors.csv	Top five per group for same-K, different-K, disjoint, same-K disjoint, and website-only disjoint filters as applicable; overlap disclosed.
intersection_comparison_summary.csv	Exact counts and summary distributions by K pairing for all candidates, all disjoint pairs, and website-only pairs.
all_intersection_stakeholder_scores.csv.gz	All 7,166,250 candidate–stakeholder cells, including unscored scope states, coverage and published constituent counts.
stakeholder_registry_and_coding.csv	All website/external profiles, institutional weights, title-scope gates, sources and website counterpart notes.
research_themes_K2_K7.csv	All 60 nested theme levels, direct matches, support/decision candidates and validation requirements.
Reproduction / source material	Python scripts and current codebook; normalized inputs; retained source shards; original roster/relationships; hashes and audit results.

The 243 million pairwise intersection scores are calculated exactly in blocks. Their aggregate distributions and nearest-neighbor lists are delivered, rather than a 243-million-row flat file. Any individual score can be reconstructed from the supplied issue matrix, candidate membership and centroid formula. The README and data dictionary document units, identifiers, ties, partial coverage and rerun order.

Scores should be displayed to one decimal for reading; additional stored precision supports reproducibility and tie handling, not stronger empirical certainty. The workbook uses formulas for the simple 70/30 cohesion calculation. Changing weights requires rerunning the analysis to refresh rankings and nearest neighbors.