

Brimicombe's typology of residential diversity (adapted by authors)

	Type	Description	Characteristic
Host	(1) "dominant"	no minority overrepresented	Host concentration
	(2) "mild inclusion"	largest minority with negative intensity of deviation (from median)	Mixing – host over-representation
	(3) "strong inclusion"	largest minority with positive intensity of deviation (from median)	
Enclave	(4) "pluralist"	largest minority <u>smaller</u> than 2x sum of other minorities OR <u>negative</u> intensity of deviation (from median)	Mixing – host under-representation
	(5) "focused"	largest minority <u>bigger</u> than 2x sum of other minorities AND <u>positive</u> intensity of deviation (from median)	
	(6) "rainbow"	largest minority <u>smaller</u> than 2x sum of other minorities OR intensity of deviation (from median) smaller standard deviation (SD)	Minority concentration
	(7) "polarised"	largest minority <u>bigger</u> than 2x sum of other minorities AND largest minority " <i>possible</i> " positive outlier ($> 1x$ SD)	
	(8) "concentrated"	largest minority <u>bigger</u> than 2x sum of other minorities AND largest minority " <i>probable</i> " positive outlier ($> 2x$ SD)	

Source: Brimicombe (2007); adapted by Bauer & Springer (2014)

Credits: Brimicombe, Allan J. 2007. "Ethnicity, Religion, and Residential Segregation in London: Evidence from a Computational Typology of Minority Communities." *Environment and Planning* 34. Planning and Design: 884–904.

Bauer, R. & M. Springer. 2014. "Religious and ethnic neighbourhood profiles in Vienna (1971-2011): A comparison of two dimensions of urban diversity." Working Paper (forthcoming). Vienna, Austria: Vienna Institute of Demography (VID).