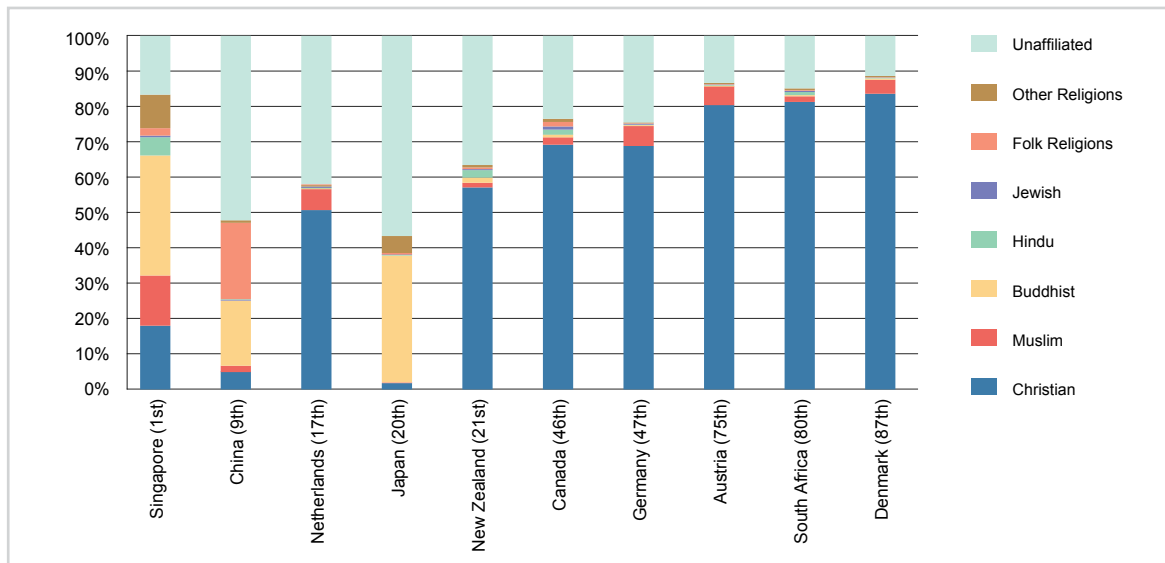




## Social Diversity Indicators

# A World of Differences

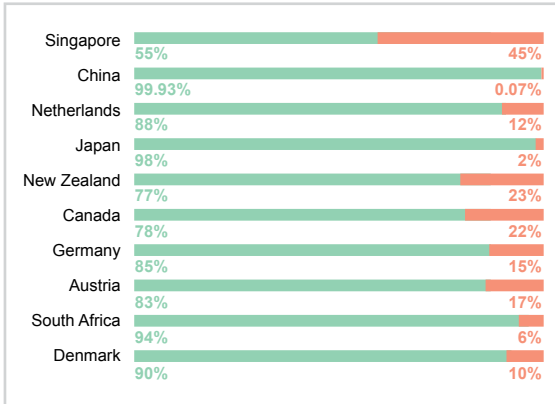
Diversity takes many shapes and forms. Issue 10 of *Urban Solutions* looks at what living with diversity means for cities. A city's social diversity can refer to ethnicity, religion, nationality, age, disability, gender or income, among other indicators. The following charts survey different aspects of social diversity in the 10 countries featured in this issue of *Urban Solutions*.



## Religious Diversity by % of Population

The Pew Research Center's *Religious Diversity Index* (RDI), published in 2014, ranked over 200 countries and territories by looking at the percentage of each country's population that belong to eight major religious categories. The closer a country came to having equal shares of the eight categories, the higher its score on the RDI.

**Source**  
Pew Research Center's *Religious Diversity Index* (RDI), 2014. Based on 2010 data. The countries' RDI ranking is indicated in brackets.

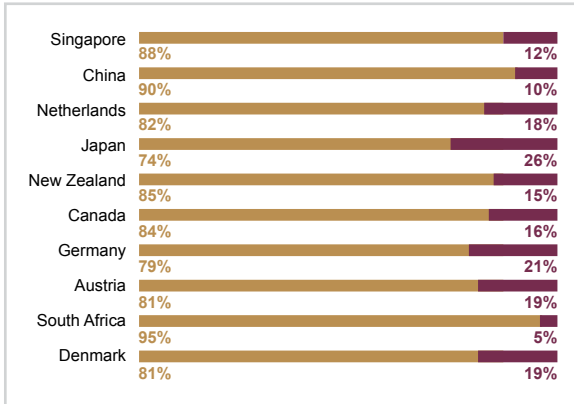


## Migrant Diversity by % of Population

The United Nation's latest International Migration Report, published in 2016, provided estimates of 232 countries' proportion of foreign-born population, based on official figures on country of birth.

**Source**  
UN International Migration Report 2015.

■ Non-Migrants ■ Migrants

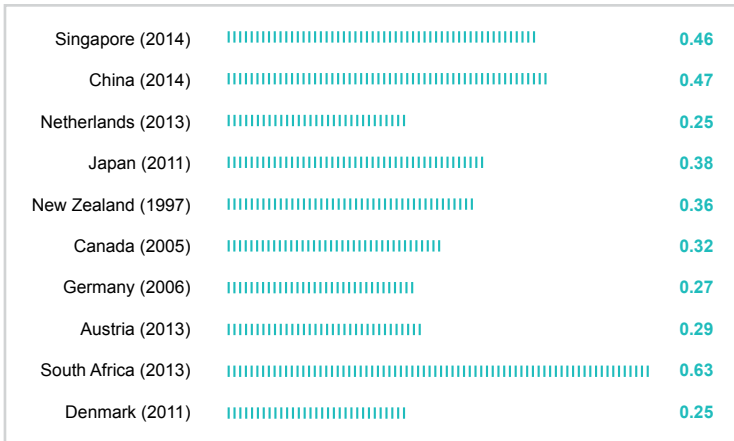


## Age Diversity by % of Population

The World Bank estimated the age distributions of 200 countries based on the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects* report, published in 2015.

**Source**  
The World Bank. Based on 2015 data.

■ Below 65 years ■ 65 years and above



## Income Inequality

The World Factbook tabulated the Gini Coefficient of 145 countries, which measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country. The closer the coefficient is to 1, the more unequal a country's income distribution.

**Source**  
CIA's *The World Factbook 2016*. The year from which the data is obtained from is indicated in brackets.

## Ethnic Diversity by Fractionalization

In 2002, the Harvard Institute of Economic Research published a paper on "ethnic fractionalization" (EF) in 190 countries. EF refers to the probability that two random people drawn from the population belong to different ethnic groups. Probability is measured on a scale of 0 to 1. The higher the probability, the more diverse the country's population.

**Source**  
Harvard Institute of Economic Research *Discussion Paper No. 1959 - Fractionalization*. The year from which the data is obtained from is indicated in brackets.

