#### **Supplemental Digital Content**

#### **TABLE 3: INCOME INEQUALITY**

| **Construct** | **Indicators[[1]](#endnote-1)** | **Data Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Coefficient of variation69 | The standard deviation of household income within the very small area (VSA) divided by the mean household income | National Health Interview Survey (NHIS- Census Data)[[2]](#footnote-1) |
| Economic inequality70, 71 | Gini Index[[3]](#footnote-2) | U.S. Census |
| Income inequality62, 72, 73 | Gini coefficient | U.S. Census; Deininger and Squire (1996) database; National Center for Health Statistics data |
| Income inequality74 | Income inequality between racial/ ethnic groups: ratio of white to African American income, ratio white to Latino income (log transformed);  Within-group income inequality: Gini coefficient for family income for each racial/ethnic group, multiplied by the proportion of the tract comprised by each group, and summed | U.S. Census |
| Index of concentration at the extremes75 | Number of affluent families (income >$50,000/year) minus the number of poor families (families below the poverty line) divided by the total number of families | U.S. Census |
| Racial income inequality76 | Relative racial inequality of Latinos and African Americans: The difference in logged median income between Latino and African American households for each tract;  Absolute racial inequality measure: The absolute value of this difference in logged incomes | U.S. Census |
| Stratification77 | Index of: Ratio of white to black educational attainment for those 25+; Ratio of white household income to black household income; Ratio of the white to black unemployment rate; and racial residential segregation | U.S. Census |

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1. Multiple indicators that represent some form of an index are formatted with the prefix “index of”; constructs that are represented by multiple sub-constructs/indices are underlined and separated by semi-colons; otherwise multiple indicators that are not part of an index are separated by commas. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. The indicator can be found using other publicly available data sources (i.e., U.S. Census- census tract data). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Gini Index/Gini Coefficient is a measure of statistical dispersion intended to represent the income distribution of a nation, state, or community’s residents. The coefficient ranges between zero (complete equality) and 1 (complete inequality). For more information on calculations of the Gini Index/Coefficient see Gini C. Concentration and dependency ratios. *Rivista di Politica Economica*. 1997;87: 769–789. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)