#### **Supplemental Digital Content**

#### **TABLE 1: DIMINISHED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD POVERTY**

| **Construct** | **Indicators[[1]](#endnote-1)** | **Data Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Banking39 | Number and addresses (for geocoding) of banks | U.S. Census and Polk City Directories (The Polk company compiles local phone books, and produces reports for over 1,000 cities) |
| Fringe banking39 | Number and addresses (for geocoding) of payday lenders (& check cashing) and pawnshops | U.S. Census and Polk City Directories (The Polk company compiles local phone books, and produces reports for over 1,000 cities) |
| Business presence40 | The mean number of businesses per block face within a tract | Project on Human Development Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN)- Systematic Social Observation Data |
| Concentrated disadvantage41 | Index of poverty/inequality: Percentage households with public assistance income, % households less than poverty level, Gini for total household income; Percentage high school graduates—total number and for 25 years and older; Index of labor market/human capital: Percentage with managerial, professional, or technical jobs, employment rate, labor force participation rate; Index of segregation*:* Percentage non-White, racial fragmentation index; Index of supervision: Percentage female-headed households with children younger than 18, supervision ratio (25-64 by 5-24), % youth population (5-15); Index of anonymity: Residential mobility—same house as 5 years ago, population; Index of immigration: Percentage foreign born, % linguistic isolation; Index of housing structure: Percentage occupied units that are rentals, vacancy rate | U.S. Census |
| Concentrated neighborhood poverty42 | A census tract neighborhood is high-poverty area if 40 per cent or more of the residents are poor based on the official US poverty measure | U.S. Census |
| Concentrated poverty43 | Index of: Percentage persons living below the poverty line, unemployed, and receiving public assistance | U.S. Census |
| Deprivation44 | Index of: Poverty rate, % professional and managerial occupations (reverse coded), % adults 25+ collect graduates (reverse coded), % workforce unemployed | U.S. Census  |
| Disadvantage45 | Index of: Mean of the percentage of residents with annual incomes less than $10,000, the percentage of residents with incomes greater than $50,000 (reverse coded), the unemployment rate, the poverty rate, the percentage of unoccupied homes, and the public assistance rate | U.S. Census |
| Economic conditions related to women's opportunity costs of keeping children46 | The employment-population ratio in the state (# of people employed/ # aged 16 and older); unemployment rate; real per capita personal income; real manufacturing wage; real average AFDC benefit per recipient family (measuring welfare generosity) | Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings; US Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract |
| Economic disadvantage47 | Median Income, poverty rate, & high school graduation rate | U.S. Census  |
| Economic independence48 | Index of: No. of family farms in the county per 1,000 people, proportion of workers that are self-employed, and the proportion of workers that work at home | Census of Agriculture and U.S. Census Summary File 3 |
| Job access49 | The ratio of the number of jobs in low-skill industries to the number of people in the population aged 25 and older with a high school diploma or less | U.S. Census |
| Labor and housing instability36 | Index of: Proportion in poverty, proportion unemployed, proportion in secondary [labor] sector, proportion renters, proportion not living in same residence 5 years ago | U.S. Census and city police department data |
| Labor market50 | Low-wage service sector: Proportion employed in service and technical, sales, and administrative support; Unemployment: Percentage of adults between 16 and 65 years of age who are not working; Professional sector: Proportion employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations; Extractive sector: Proportion employed in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations | County level labor market data derived from the U.S. census |
| Local capitalism48 | Index of: relative presence of small manufacturing and the proportion of all manufacturing firms in the county that employ less than 20 workers | County Business Patterns 2000 data file |
| Macroeconomic climate51 | Percentage of adults workers employed in manufacturing industries | National Neighborhood Crime Study (NNCS)[[2]](#footnote-1) |
| Neighborhood advantage48, 52 | Index of: Percent owner occupied housing (local investment), families with annual incomes of $25,000 and above, individuals 25 years or older with 4-year college degrees, and individuals 16 years or older working as professionals or managers | U.S. Census |
| Neighborhood disadvantage53 | Index of: Percentage of high school graduates or higher, % of bachelor’s degree of higher, % of people in labor force, % of families below poverty level, # of unoccupied housing units, median income, crime statistics | U.S. Census |
| Neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage11 | Index of education: Percentage of people aged 25 and older with less than a high school education,Employment: Percentage of people aged 16 or older in labor force who were unemployed and % of people aged 16 or older who held working-class or blue-collar jobs,Economic resources: Percentage of people living below federally defined poverty threshold, % of households without access to a car, and & of renter-occupied housing units | U.S. Census |
| Poverty54-56 | Percentage of students qualifying for free or reduced price meals; percentage of households receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) benefits; % of unemployment within the county | State Dept. of Education data; State Department of Social Services & State Labor and Workforce Development Agency |
| Poverty57-59 | Percentage or proportion of residents, individuals, or families living below the poverty line | U.S. Census  |
| Retail environment/ vibrancy60 | Retail employees per capita | Economic Censuses |
| Socioeconomic conditions61 | Index of: Percentage completed high school (25+ year old) (reverse coded), % males in labor force (16+ year old) (reverse coded), % in poverty, % owner-occupied housing (reverse coded) | Census Neighborhood Change Database (NCDB)[[3]](#footnote-2) |
| Socioeconomic disadvantage62 | Percentage males 16+ unemployed divided by the total male population aged 16+ | U.S. Census & National Center for Health Statistics data |
| Structural disadvantage63 | Index of: Percentage people with less than a high school education, % people living under the poverty line, % households receiving public assistance, % joblessness (unemployed individuals plus those not in the labor market) within each census block group | U.S. Census |
| Socioeconomic status64 | Poverty: Proportion of persons whose annual income falls at or below 175% of the poverty line; Family income: Median income for all households; Education: proportion of persons 25 years and over with less than a high school graduate education; Housing value: Median value of owner occupied housing units; Crowded housing: Proportion of households with more than one person per room; Blue collar: Proportion of employed persons in service occupations, farming and fishing occupations, precision production, craft and repair occupations, and operators, fabricators, and laborers | 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 (e.g., the U.S. Census). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Census Neighborhood Change Database (NCDB) combines information from the 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 long form US Census. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)