



Supplemental Digital Content 3 — Figure. Sensitivity analysis showing observed to expected ratio (O/E) of MIS-C compared to COVID-19 for each race and ethnicity by Urban-Rural Classification.

Grey boxes denote zero observed patients with MIS-C are available for comparison at that filtering criteria. Consistency of color across rows suggests effect is similar across urban and rural levels. Urban-rural classification scheme is taken from the 2013 National Center for Health Statistics Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties.¹ Classification is listed from most urban to most rural based on county location within a metropolitan statistical area (and the population size of that area), a micropolitan statistical area, or neither: 1) large central metro; 2) large fringe metro; 3) medium metro; 4) small metro; 5) micropolitan; and 6) non-core. * denotes statistical significance at $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: H=Hispanic; NHB=non-Hispanic Black; NHW=non-Hispanic White; NHMult=non-Hispanic multiple races; NHAIAN=non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native; NHA=non-Hispanic Asian; NHNHPI=non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; O/E=Observed to Expected Ratio

References:

1. Ingram DD, Franco SJ, Office of Analysis and Epidemiology. 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. *Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2*. 2014;166.