## Health Indicators

Section 2. Social Environment and Health
2.07. Income Inequality

Table 01. Inequality Measures for the Population in Private Households

|  | Total | Gini index <br> on adjusted <br> household <br> total | Gini index <br> on adjusted <br> household <br> market <br> income | Gini index <br> on adjusted <br> household <br> after-tax <br> income | P90/P10 <br> ratio on <br> adjusted <br> household <br> after-tax <br> income |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| East Hawkesbury | 3370 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 3.7 |
| South Glengarry | 13215 | 0.32 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 3.5 |
| Hawkesbury | 9830 | 0.31 | 0.53 | 0.27 | 3.5 |
| Champlain | 8550 | 0.31 | 0.43 | 0.27 | 3.5 |
| North Glengarry | 9900 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.27 | 3.5 |
| Cornwall | 46340 | 0.30 | 0.49 | 0.27 | 3.4 |
| South Dundas | 10945 | 0.30 | 0.43 | 0.26 | 3.4 |
| South Stormont | 13410 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.26 | 3.3 |
| North Dundas | 11100 | 0.29 | 0.38 | 0.26 | 3.3 |
| Alfred \& Plantagenet | 9655 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.25 | 3.2 |
| North Stormont | 7330 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 3.1 |
| Casselman | 3785 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 0.24 | 3.2 |
| Clarence-Rockland | 25950 | 0.27 | 0.35 | 0.24 | 3.0 |
| The Nation Municipality | 13150 | 0.26 | 0.34 | 0.23 | 3.0 |
| Russell TP | 19440 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 2.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3.5 |
| UC-SDG | 112235 | 0.31 | 0.45 | 0.27 | 3.5 |
| UC-PR | 93720 | 0.28 | 0.38 | 0.25 | 3.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EOHU | 205970 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | n |
| Ontario | 0.36 | 0.47 | 0.31 | 3.9 |  |
| Canada | 0.35 | 0.46 | 0.30 | 3.8 |  |

## Term explanation:

The Gini index, also known as the Gini coefficient, is a statistical measure of economic inequality within a Population. It is often used to measure the distribution of income or wealth among individuals or households in a country or region.

The Gini index ranges from 0 to 1 , where 0 represents perfect equality (i.e., everyone has the same income or wealth) and 1 represents perfect inequality (i.e., one person or household has all the income or wealth while everyone else has none).

The formula for calculating the Gini index involves plotting the cumulative share of income or wealth on the $y$-axis and the cumulative share of the Population on the $x$-axis, and then calculating the area between the diagonal line of perfect equality and the Lorenz curve (which represents the actual distribution of income or wealth).

