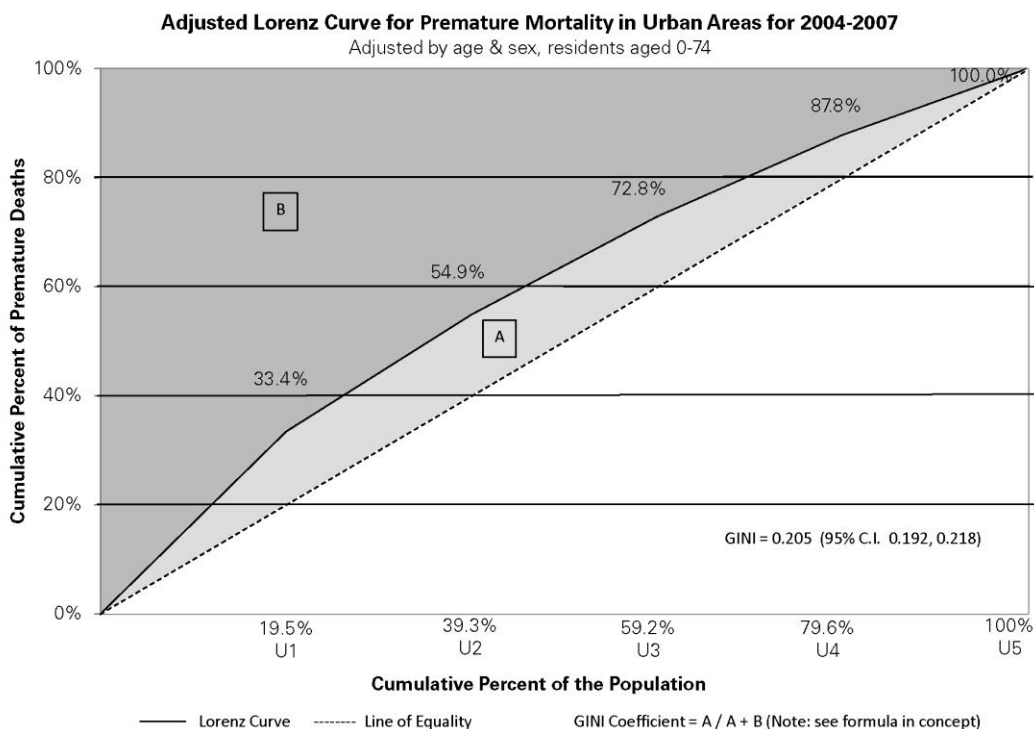# Example of the Gini Coefficient

Consider the following table:

Adjusted GINI Coefficient Calculation for Premature Mortality Using Urban Income Quintile (Fiscal Years: 2004-2007)

Income Quintile	Number of people that were exposed to the event	Number of people in the population	Y	X	lag(Y)	lag(X)	A = Y * lag(X)	B = X * lag(Y)	GINI = abs (A-B)
U1	2730.21	514408	0.3342	0.1949	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
U2	1754.41	523465	0.5489	0.3932	0.3342	0.1949	0.1070	0.1314	0.0244
U3	1467.42	524817	0.7285	0.5920	0.5489	0.3932	0.2864	0.3249	0.0629
U4	1223.37	537436	0.8782	0.7955	0.7285	0.5920	0.5199	0.5795	0.1226
U5	995.24	539752	1.0000	1.0000	0.8782	0.7955	0.7955	0.8782	0.2053

Adjusted Lorenz Curve for Premature Mortality in Urban Areas for 2004-2007
Adjusted by age & sex, residents aged 0-74

Source: Martens P, Brownell M, Au W, MacWiliam L, Prior H, Schultz J, Guenette W, Elliott L, Buchan S, Anderson M, Caetano P, Metge C, Santos R, Serwonka K. *Health Inequities in Manitoba: Is the Socioeconomic Gap in Health Widening or Narrowing Over Time?* Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Centre for Health Policy, 2010.