

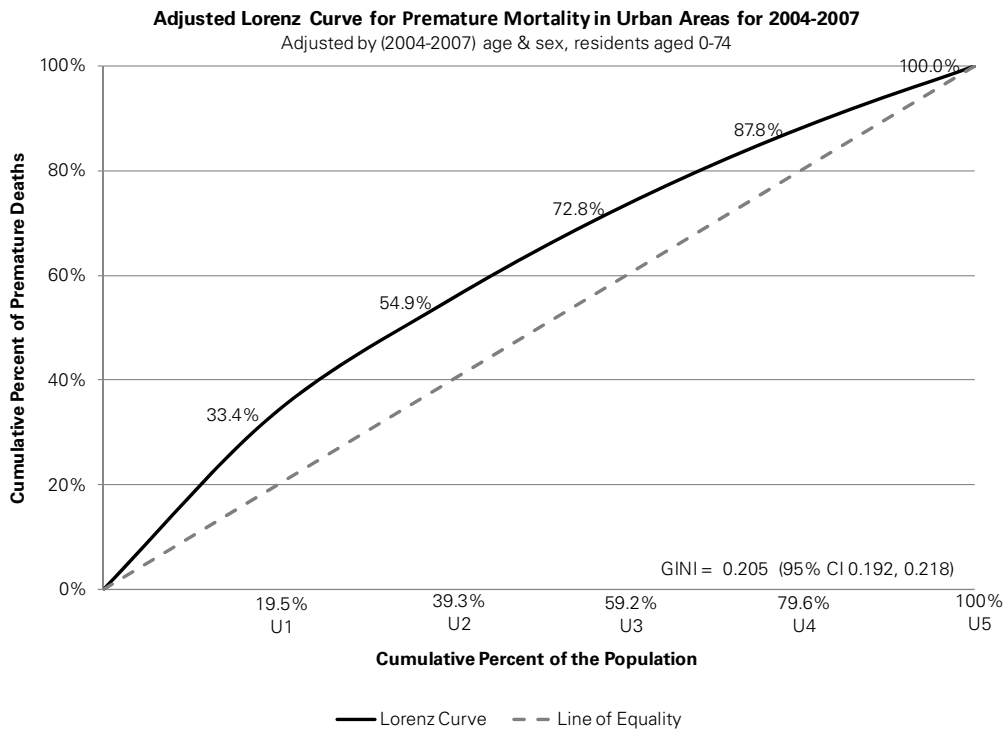
## Example of the Lorenz Curve

Consider the following table:

**Adjusted Lorenz Curve for Premature Mortality Using  
Urban Income Quintile (Fiscal Years: 2004-2007)**

cal_yrs	chquint	crude_nu m	crude_de nom	percent_ denom	(points for x-axis)		(points for y-axis)	
					crude_cu m_perce nt_deno m	adj_rate	adjust_n um	adjust_cu m_perce nt_num
5: 2004-2007	U1	2566	514408	0.19486	0.19486	5.30749	2730.21	0.33415
5: 2004-2007	U2	1726	523465	0.19829	0.39315	3.35153	1754.41	0.54887
5: 2004-2007	U3	1571	524817	0.1988	0.59196	2.79607	1467.42	0.72847
5: 2004-2007	U4	1273	537436	0.20358	0.79554	2.27631	1223.37	0.87819
5: 2004-2007	U5	1014	539752	0.20446	1	1.84388	995.24	1
			2639878				8170.65	

Here we see that U1 (lowest urban neighbourhood income quintile representing 19.5% of the population) accounts for 33.4% of all premature deaths.



Source: Martens P, Brownell M, Au W, MacWilliam 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.