

**Appendix 3 (as supplied by the authors): Equations used for the calculation the cumulative proportion of population by deprivation quintile, the cumulative proportion of outcome by deprivation quintile, and the area-level concentration coefficient (ALCC)**

1. Cumulative proportion of population by deprivation quintile

Equation 1:

$$x_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k p_i}{P}$$

Where:

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = \text{Total population}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k p_i = \text{Sum of population for all } i \text{ in } k$$

$$i = 1, \dots, k$$

$$k = 1, \dots, n$$

$$k = \begin{cases} Q5 & \text{if } i = 1 \\ Q4 & \text{if } i = 2 \\ Q3 & \text{if } i = 3 \\ Q2 & \text{if } i = 4 \\ Q1 & \text{if } i = 5 \end{cases}$$

The x-coordinates have the following properties:

$$0 < x_{Q5} < x_{Q4} < x_{Q3} < x_{Q2} < x_{Q1} = 1$$

2. Cumulative proportion of outcome by deprivation quintile

Equation 2:

$$y_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k d_i}{D}$$

Where:

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i = \text{Total disease cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k d_i = \text{Sum of disease cases for all } i \text{ in } k$$

$$i = 1, \dots, k$$

$$k = 1, \dots, n$$

$$k = \begin{cases} Q5 & \text{if } i = 1 \\ Q4 & \text{if } i = 1 \\ Q3 & \text{if } i = 1 \\ Q2 & \text{if } i = 1 \\ Q1 & \text{if } i = 1 \end{cases}$$

The y-coordinates have the following properties:

$$0 < y_{Q5} < y_{Q4} < y_{Q3} < y_{Q2} < y_{Q1} = 1$$

### 3. Area-level concentration coefficient

Equation 3:

$$ALCC = \frac{\text{Concentration Area}}{\text{Maximum Concentration Area (0.5)}}$$

Z = Area under the Area-level concentration curve

$$Z = \sum_i^n Z_k = \sum_i^n \frac{(y_k + y_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k-1})}{2}$$

$$ALCC = \frac{\left( \sum_i^n \frac{(y_k + y_{k-1})(x_k - x_{k-1})}{2} \right) - 0.5}{0.5}$$