

Supplementary Table S1: Details of Gentrification Measures: Data Sources and Variables.

Method	Variables	Data Source
Freeman	Median household income % housing stock built in the prior twenty years % urban census tract Median home value % those at least 25 years old possessing a bachelor's degree or higher	U.S. Census or American Community Survey
Landis	Median household income	U.S. Census or American Community Survey
UDP	Population % Housing units in pre-1950 buildings % change in median home sale price % change in rent New market-rate units # change in low-income households Change in % low-income in-migration % population growth % low-income households % adults (age 25+) with college degree % renter households % non-white population % change in college-educated adult population Median household income % change in median household income % low-income in-migration	U.S. Census or American Community Survey
	Change in low income households w/ low rent burden	American Community Survey; California Housing Partnership Corporation
	Employment density: jobs per square mile	National Establishment Time-Series
	% change in median home sale price	Dataquick

Freeman: Measure developed by Lance Freeman and classifies areas as gentrifying, non-gentrifying, and excluded; Landis: Landis 3-D methodology, developed by James David Landis, classifies area as stable, declining, and gentrifying; UDP: Urban Displacement Project Regional Early Warning System, which classifies area into eight typologies of gentrification and displacement.