

Human Capital is represented by four variables covering educational attainment at high school or above and bachelor's level, availability of high-skilled technologically oriented occupations, and population with a physical disability. All variables affect the resilience index positively, which means increasing these variables enhances economic resilience.

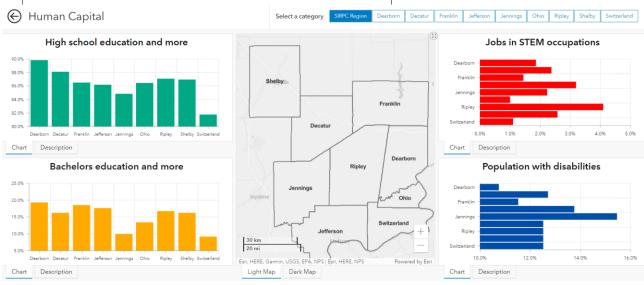
Variable Definitions

Percentage of Jobs in STEM Occupations - Average from 2011 to 2018

Percentage of Population with High School Education and More - Average from 2011 to 2018

Percentage of Population with Bachelor Education and More - Average from 2011 to 2018

Percentage of Population with Disabilities- Average from 2012 to 2018



	Socio-Political Capital	3
	O.12 O.12	
	Political Competition in 2016 (0.41) 0.41	
	Percent Change in Voter Turnout 2012-2016 (-3%)	
0.23 0.23	Percentage of Family Households (68%) 68%	

Social and Political Capital is represented by four variables varying from racial and ethnic diversity to political competition, voter participation, and enfranchisement, and proportion of the family-based households. All variables affect the resilience index positively except family-based households.

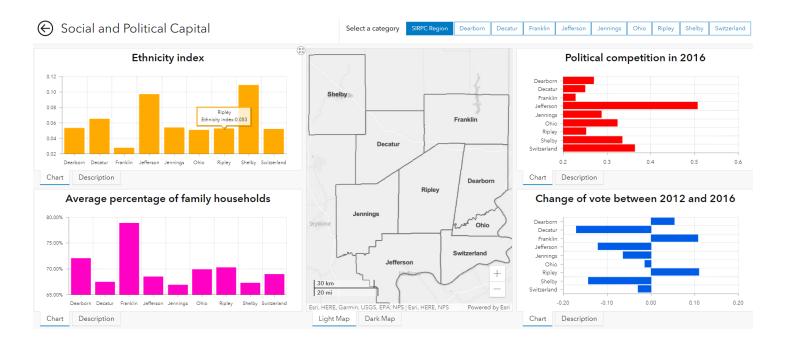
Variable Definitions

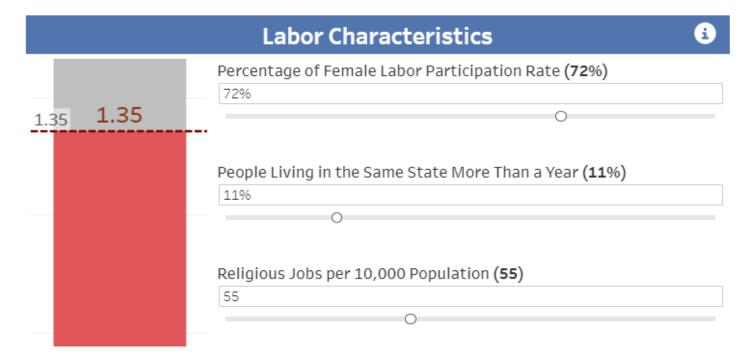
Ethnicity Diversity Index based on Alesina et al. 1999Average from 2011 to 2018

Political Competition (Democrat Candidate Vote/Republican Candidate Vote)- 2016

Percent Change in Voter Turnout between 2016 and 2012

Percent Family Households- 2018





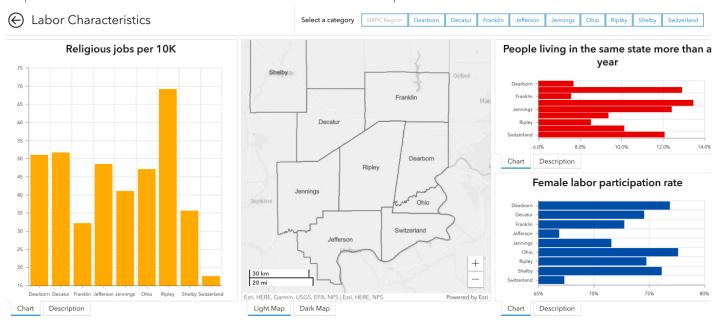
Labor Characteristics are represented by three variables ranging from female labor participation rate, geographic mobility within the same state, and jobs in the religious institutions. All variables affect the resilience index positively. All variables affect the resilience index positively, and increasing these variables should enhance economic resilience.

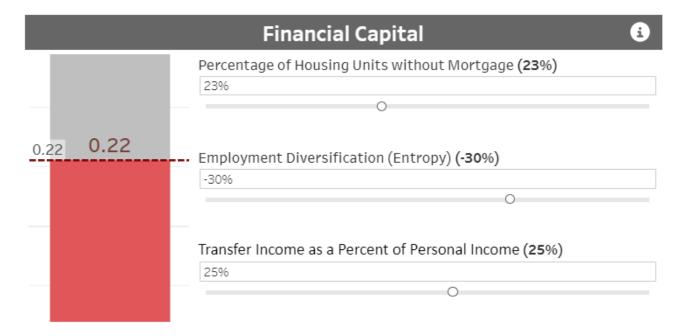
Variable Definitions

Female Labor Participation Rate- Average from 2011 to 2018

Geographic Mobility Within the Same State- Average from 2011 to 2018

Religious Jobs per 10K Population- Average from 2011 to 2018- Log





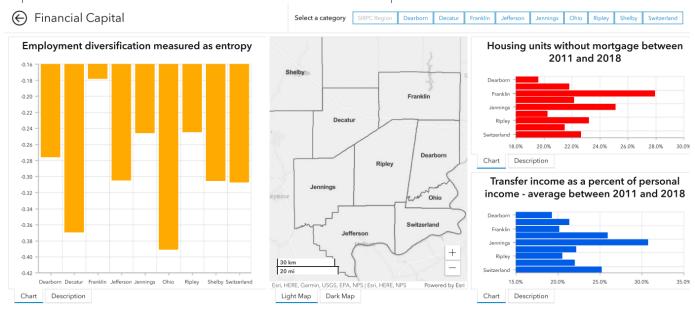
Financial Capital is represented by three variables ranging from housing units that are mortgage-free, infusion of transfer income (welfare, government support, social security, etc.) into the communities, and employment or industry diversification. All variables affect the economic resilience positively. Financial capital does not directly affect the economic resilience index.

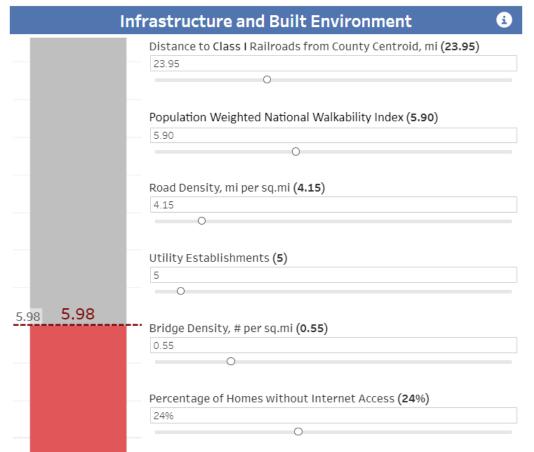
Variable Definitions

Housing Units Without Mortgage- Average Proportion from 2011 to 2018

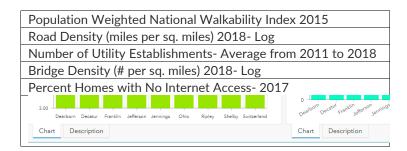
Transfer Income as a Percent of Personal Income- Average from 2011 to 2018

Employment Diversification Measured as Entropy- Average from 2011 to 2018





Infrastructure and Built **Environment Index** is represented by six variables comprised of physical infrastructure such as roads and bridge density, proximity to railroads, presence of utility establishments, households without internet access, and availability of walkability infrastructure. The index covers the presence and ease of access to the physical and digital infrastructure. All variables affect the resilience index positively except proximity to railroads and households without access to the internet because the lower the values of the two variables, the better it is for the economic resilience.



Variable Definitions

