

Supplementary 1. Clustered statements and ratings based on importance and prevalence of occurrence

Statement Number	Statement	Rating	
		Importance	Prevalence
<i>Group 1: Access &amp; Barrier</i>			
1	Denies people access to various life opportunities.	4.15	4.31
6	Limits access to quality education.	4.31	4.08
16	Limits access to public healthcare.	4.15	3.77
20	Limits access to quality healthcare.	3.92	3.55
37	Difficulty in finding employment to sustain the family and take care of the other basic needs.	3.85	3.54
41	Restricting access to credit due to segregation.	4.0	3.54
42	It limits access to quality lending services.	4.23	3.69
	<b>Cluster Average</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>3.78</b>
<i>Group 2: Opportunities for Growth</i>			
2	It restricts people's housing choice.	4.38	4.31
19	Keeps people from advancing to better homes.	3.58	3.42
25	It denies people of the benefits of their full use and enjoyment of the amenities, privileges, and services of the housing of their choice	3.92	3.83
32	Families are locked out from opportunity.	4.15	4.0
35	Denies opportunities for growth.	3.92	3.83
38	Limits housing choice to areas of low opportunity.	4.15	3.92
39	Prevents people from accumulating wealth.	4.46	4.23
	<b>Cluster Average</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>3.93</b>
<i>Group 3: Neighborhood &amp; Communities</i>			
5	Limits housing options to an area with exposure to crime and violence.	4.08	4.15
15	It denies people benefits of diverse, integrated community.	4.00	4.15
43	Segregation is perpetuated.	4.31	4.54
4	Causes structural harm to neighborhoods and communities.	3.77	4.08
9	Destabilizes communities.	4.00	4.00
34	Fractures and destroys valuable family structures.	3.17	3.23
18	It causes increased housing search costs.	3.69	3.54
22	It inhibits people with physical or mental disabilities from being integrated into the community.	4.31	4.15
30	It prevents people with disabilities from participating in community life.	4.00	4.00
10	Causes disruption in relationships.	3.58	3.42
11	Impairs social interactions.	3.62	3.62
33	Lack of housing conditions results in living in neighborhood with poor conditions (eg. less access to healthy foods, fewer safe places to play and exercise, less health care access and pollution).	4.31	3.92
	<b>Cluster Average</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.90</b>
<i>Group 4: Physical Effects of Housing Discrimination</i>			

3	Poor housing conditions (e.g. environmental hazards) affect children most acutely.	4.23	3.77
24	Lack of housing choice leads to less safe buildings and conditions perpetuating asthma and other respiratory illnesses.	3.92	3.92
27	It can negatively impact life expectancy.	3.69	3.38
28	Lack of housing choice results in poor housing conditions (e.g. mold & lead).	3.77	3.92
29	Causes increase in C-reactive protein contributing to cardiac health and live health.	3.15	2.92
36	Having to live in a neighborhood with exposure to environmental hazards.	4.00	3.77
	<b>Cluster Average</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.61</b>
<i>Group 5: Mental Health Effects</i>			
7	Releases hormones that induce depression.	3.85	3.54
8	Anxiety and depression.	3.85	3.92
13	It can have lasting impact on one's mental health.	4.00	3.92
14	Causes a sense of hopelessness.	3.77	3.50
17	The resulting anger and mistrust towards people who engage in discriminatory conduct.	4.08	3.58
31	Pressure on family with day to day decisions.	3.54	3.69
12	Feelings of exclusion that can make people physically ill.	3.77	3.38
21	Causes stress.	4.15	3.69
23	Adversely affect feelings and emotions.	4.15	3.92
26	Stress due to employment.	3.15	3.08
40	Causes people to feel suppressed.	3.92	3.62
	<b>Cluster Average</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>3.62</b>