

# 2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

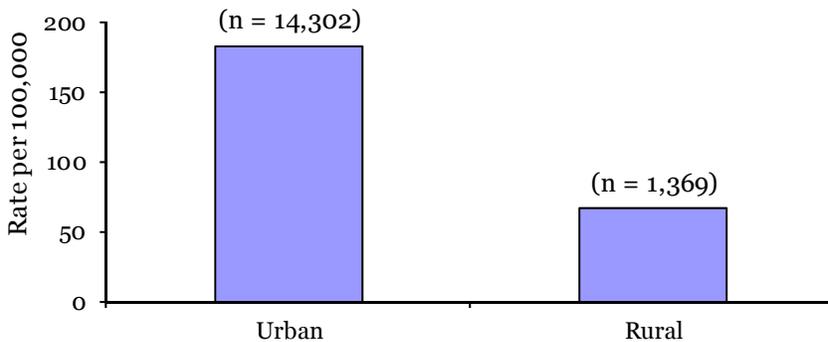
## Special Populations: Rural HIV

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

### Overview:

Using the U.S. Census Bureau's definitions, MDCH classified counties as urban or rural. For the purpose of this publication, a county was considered "urban" if any part of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was within that county or had high commuter exchange with a county. For example, the city of Kalamazoo is in Kalamazoo County and also has substantial commuting exchange with Battle Creek, which is in Calhoun County. Therefore, the counties of Kalamazoo and Calhoun are both considered "urban". Please see appendix B on page 227 for a more detailed explanation of urban/rural categorization of Michigan counties. Cases residing in urban counties make up 91 percent of all HIV cases currently living in MI, while rural cases constitute nine percent.

**Figure 75: Prevalence rates of persons living with HIV infection in Michigan in urban vs. rural counties, January 2012**

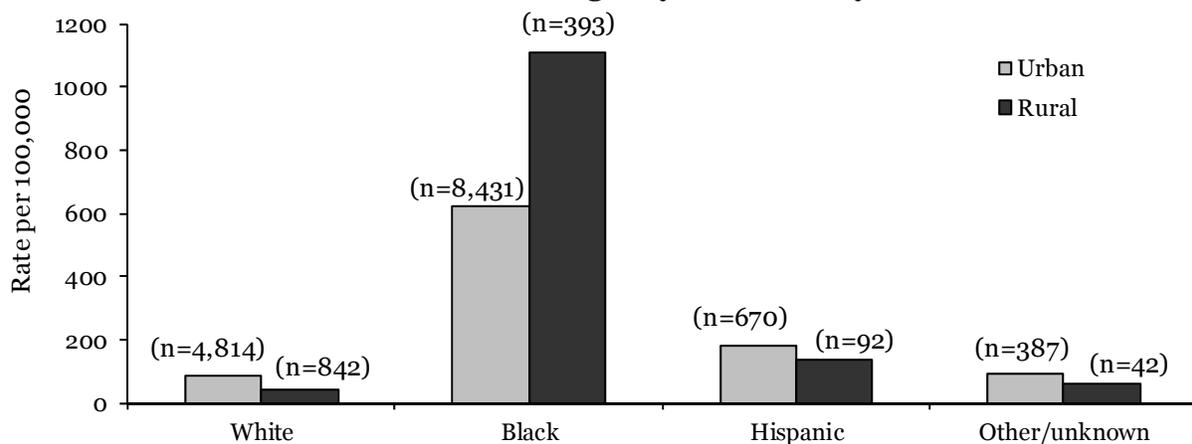


Conversely, 21 percent of Michigan's population reside in rural counties, indicating urban counties are disproportionately impacted by HIV (data not shown in tables). The HIV prevalence rate in urban counties is 183 cases per 100,000 population, three times the rate in rural areas (66 cases per 100,000) (figure 75).

### Race/ethnicity:

Figure 76 shows that in Michigan, the highest rates of HIV occur among black persons, regardless of whether they live in urban or rural counties. Despite the fact that the largest proportion of cases in rural counties are white, the rates are highest among black persons. The rate among black persons in rural counties is almost two times higher than the rate among blacks in urban counties (1,111 per 100,000 vs. 625 per 100,000), indicating that rural blacks are more impacted by the epidemic than blacks in urban counties.

**Figure 76: Prevalence rates of persons living with HIV in urban vs. rural counties of Michigan by race/ethnicity, 2012**



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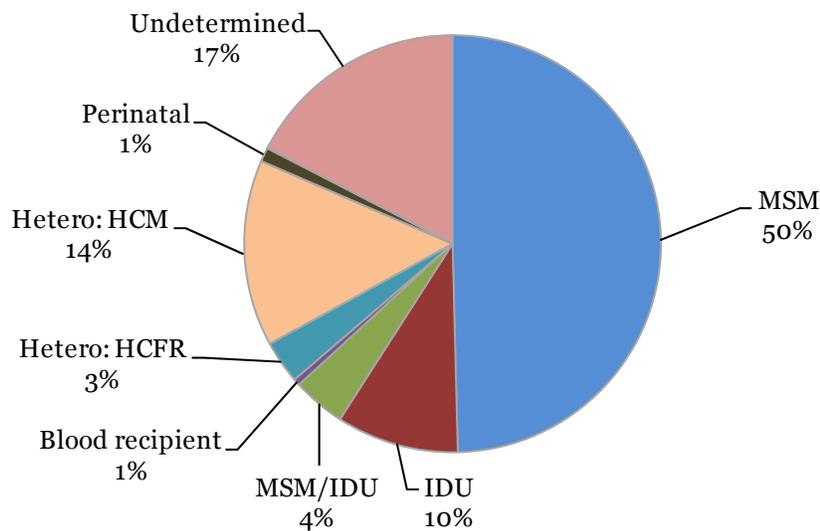
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### Risk:

Figures 77 and 78 show that in Michigan's urban and rural counties, there is little difference with respect to the risk distribution among people living with HIV. However, the proportion of MSM/IDU is almost twice as high in rural counties as in urban counties. The proportion who reported heterosexual contact is lower in rural counties than in urban counties.

**Figure 77: Persons living with HIV infection in urban counties of Michigan by risk transmission category, January 2012 (n = 14,302)**



**Figure 78: Persons living with HIV infection in rural counties of Michigan by risk transmission category, January 2012 (n = 1,369)**

