

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Michigan

SUMMARY

Population:

According to the 2000 census, Michigan had the 8th largest population in the US, with a total population of 9,938,444 persons. Michigan is made up of 83 counties which are divided into 45 local health departments (LHD). County populations ranged from a low of 2,301 persons (Keweenaw County) to over 2 million persons in Wayne County. The Detroit Metropolitan Area (DMA) (Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, Monroe, St. Clair, and Lapeer Counties) represented 45 percent of Michigan's population. Michigan cities with populations over 100,000, in order of descending population, are Detroit, Grand Rapids, Warren, Flint, Sterling Heights, Lansing, Ann Arbor, and Livonia with populations ranging from 951,270 to 100,545. These cities make up 19 percent of the state's population and those that are part of the DMA represent 30 percent of the it's population.

Local Health Jurisdiction Structure:

Michigan is divided into 45 local health departments (see map on page 3-9). Because many areas of the state are spread out, some district LHDs are made up of multiple counties. These district LHDs each contain 2 to 9 counties and can deliver services more efficiently than single county LHDs in the more rural areas of the state. LHD activities include clinical services for family planning, STD screening and treatment, maternal and child health, special health care services for children, nutrition programs, and immunizations. Services also include sanitation, environmental monitoring, and epidemiologic investigations.

Demographic Composition:

According to the 2000 census, the racial and ethnic composition of the state was estimated to be 79 percent white, 14 percent black, three percent Hispanic, two percent Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander; and one percent Native American.

Age and Sex:

In 2000, the median age of Michigan residents was 35.5 years. Thirty percent of the population were younger than 20 years of age (with 10 percent of the population between 13-19 years); 12 percent of the population were 65 or older. The proportion of males in the overall population was lower than the proportion of females (10 percent vs. 14 percent). These ratios vary by race/ethnicity. Among blacks, males are 47 percent of the population; among whites, males are 49 percent of the population and among Hispanics males are 53 percent of the population.

Poverty, Income, and Education:

In 2000, the median household income in Michigan was \$44,667. According to the 2000 census, over 1,000,000 residents (10 percent of the population) for whom poverty status was determined had incomes that fell below the federally defined poverty level, compared with 13 percent nationally. Fourteen percent of all children in Michigan were living in poverty in 2000. Among families, 7 percent had incomes below the poverty level, however in families with a female head-of-household and no husband present, 24 percent had incomes below the poverty level. The proportion reporting unemployment as of January 2006 is 6.7 percent statewide (http://www.michigan.gov/cis/0,1607,7-154-10573_11472-134417--M_2006_1,00.html).

Twelve percent of Michigan's population has no health insurance, compared to 17 percent nationally. While Michigan has high numbers of persons with insurance coverage, many residents are uninsured or underinsured and are unable to consistently access quality healthcare. In the 2000 census, 55 percent of Michigan residents aged 25 years and older reported educational attainment of high school diploma or higher. In 2000, approximately 10 percent of Michigan population was covered by Medicaid.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Michigan

DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2000, the population of the state of Michigan was 9,938,444 persons (Table 1). The largest proportion of the population were 25–44 years of age (30 percent overall), and nearly 50 percent of the population were in the combined age groups 13–24 and 25–44 years. The age distribution among males and females was similar; however, a slightly higher proportion of women, compared with men, were 65 years and older.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of the general population, by age group and sex, Michigan, 2000

Source. Census 2000, US Bureau of the Census.

Note. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Age Group (yrs)	Males % (N = 4,873,095)	Females% (N = 5,065,349)	Total Population % (N = 9,938,444)
<2	3	3	3
2-12	17	15	16
13-24	17	16	17
25-44	30	29	30
45-64	22	24	22
65 and older	10	14	12

Overall, the race distribution among males and females follows the trend among the general population (Table 2). Non-Hispanic whites make up 79 percent of the population, Non-Hispanic blacks make up 14 percent, Hispanics make up 3 percent, and Asians, Hawaiian, & Pacific Islanders and Native American total 2 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2. Percentage distribution of the general population, by race/ethnicity and sex, Michigan, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Males % (N = 4,873,095)	Females% (N = 5,065,349)	Total Population % (N = 9,938,444)
White, Non-Hispanic	79	78	79
Black, Non-Hispanic	14	15	14
Hispanic, all races	3	3	3
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	2	2	2
Native American	1	1	1
Other	2	2	2

Source. Census 2000, US Bureau of the Census.

Note. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Michigan

The race distribution in the Detroit Metro Area and Out-State Michigan are very different (Table 3). In the Detroit Metro Area, Non-Hispanic whites make up 70 percent of the population, while in Out-State Michigan, this group represents 86 percent. However, the largest difference between the two areas of Michigan is apparent when looking at non-Hispanic blacks, which make up 23 percent in the Detroit Metro Area and 7 percent in Out-State Michigan. The Hispanic population is slightly higher in Out-State Michigan (4 percent) when compared to the Detroit Metro Area (3 percent), and Asians, Hawaiian, & Pacific Islanders and Native American have relatively equal representation throughout the state.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of the general population, by race/ethnicity, sex, and area, Michigan, 2000

Detroit Metro Area	Males %	Females%	Total Population %
Race/Ethnicity	(N = 2,157,470)	(N = 2,284,081)	(N = 4,441,551)
White, Non-Hispanic	70	69	70
Black, Non-Hispanic	22	24	23
Hispanic, all races	3	3	3
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	2	2	2
Native American	<1	<1	<1
Other	2	2	2
Outstate Michigan	Males %	Females%	Total Population %
Race/Ethnicity	(N = 2,715,625)	(N = 2,781,268)	(N = 5,496,893)
White, Non-Hispanic	85	86	86
Black, Non-Hispanic	7	7	7
Hispanic, all races	4	3	4
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	1	1
Native American	1	1	1
Other	2	2	2

Source. Census 2000, US Bureau of the Census.

Note. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Michigan

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

According to the 2000 Census, there was no difference in unemployment between the Detroit Metro Area and the rest of Michigan (Table 4). There were more men unemployed throughout Michigan than women.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of persons unemployed during the past 12 months, by sex and area, Michigan, 2000

Area	Males % (N = 4,873,095)	Females % (N = 5,065,349)	Total Population % (N = 9,938,444)
Detroit Metro Area	2	1	3
Outstate	2	1	3
Michigan	2	1	3

Source. Census 2000, US Bureau of the Census.

Note. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.

The most common level of educational attainment among persons 25 years and older, regardless of location or sex, was a high school diploma or its equivalent (Table 5). Statewide, 30 percent of men and 33 percent of women had earned a high school diploma or its equivalent. Similar percentages were observed in the Detroit metro area and Out-State. However, males in the DMA had the lowest proportion attaining a high school diploma. Also, in the Detroit metro area, slightly higher proportions of men reported completing graduate degree compared with statewide estimates or those in Out-State area. Fewer than 5 percent of men or women received less than a 9th grade education in the Detroit Metro Area or statewide.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of the population 25 years or older, by educational attainment and sex, Michigan, 2000

	Detroit Metro Area		OutState		Total Population	
	Males (N=1,373,100)	Females (N=1,534,252)	Males (N=1,697,588)	Females (N=1,811,001)	Males (N=3,070,688)	Females (N=3,345,253)
< 9 th Grade	5	5	5	4	5	5
High School, no diploma	13	13	11	11	12	12
High School, diploma	27	31	32	34	30	33
Some college	24	23	23	23	23	23
Associate's or Bachelor's degree	21	20	20	21	20	21
Graduate or professional degree	10	7	9	7	9	7

Source. Census 2000, US Bureau of the Census.

Note. Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.