

# HIV/AIDS in Urban and Nonurban Areas

- Many ways to characterize urban and nonurban areas and populations
- CDC uses metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- OMB defines areas:
  - Nonmetropolitan
  - MSA of >500,000 population
  - MSA of 50,000 to 500,000 population



## HIV/AIDS in Urban and Nonurban Areas

There are many ways to classify areas and populations as urban and nonurban. Although each classification system differs slightly, most places designated urban by one system are also designated urban by the others. Some systems distinguish larger and smaller metropolitan areas, some consider proximity to metropolitan areas, and others consider the economic and social integration in a core area of high population.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses the Office and Management and Budget system, which designates metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Areas are divided into MSAs of populations of more than 500,000; 50,000 to 500,000; and nonmetropolitan.

Although Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and US territories report AIDS cases to CDC, they are not included in the regional classification system used for these slides, so this slide set excludes cases reported from these areas. Totals between slides may differ because of missing data in some categories.



# AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Population of Area of Residence<sup>1</sup>, Reported in 2001 and Cumulative, United States<sup>2</sup>

Population	2001		1981-2001 Number
	Number	Rate/100,000	
MSA of >500,000	34,732	19.0	676,768
MSA of 50,000-500,000	4,690	9.5	77,206
Nonmetropolitan	3,278	5.8	48,865

<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis

<sup>2</sup>Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories; data on population of area of residence are missing for 4,266 cases



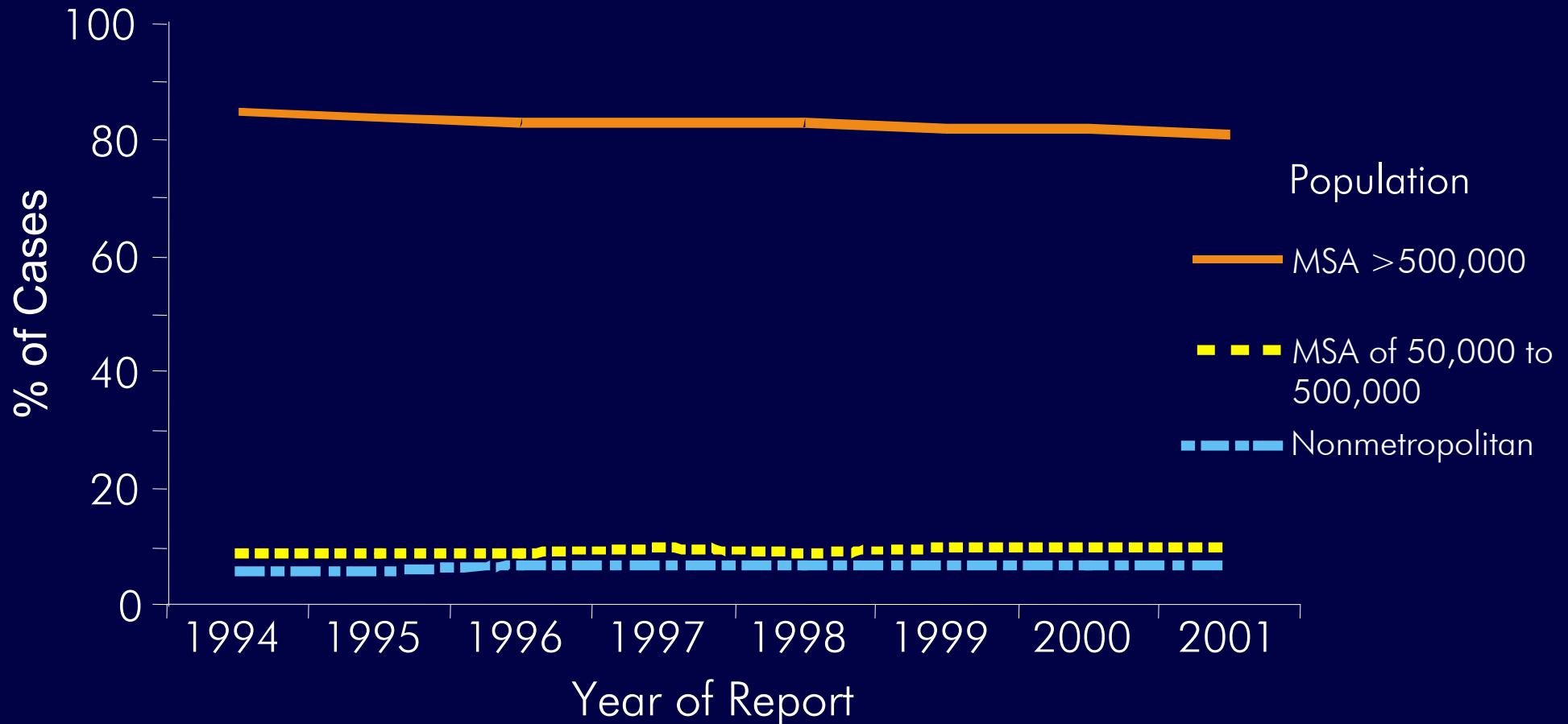
## **AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Population of Area of Residence, Reported in 2001 and Cumulative, United States**

The distribution of AIDS cases shows that most of the persons reported with AIDS (82% in 2001 and 85% during 1981-2001) resided in large urban areas at the time of diagnosis. In 2001, nearly 10% of cases were reported from metropolitan areas with populations of 50,000 to 500,000; 6% were reported from nonmetropolitan areas.

In comparison, 63% of the United States population lives in metropolitan areas with >500,000 population, 17% in metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population, and 20% in nonmetropolitan areas.



# Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Population of Area of Residence<sup>1</sup> 1994-2001, United States<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis

<sup>2</sup> Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories

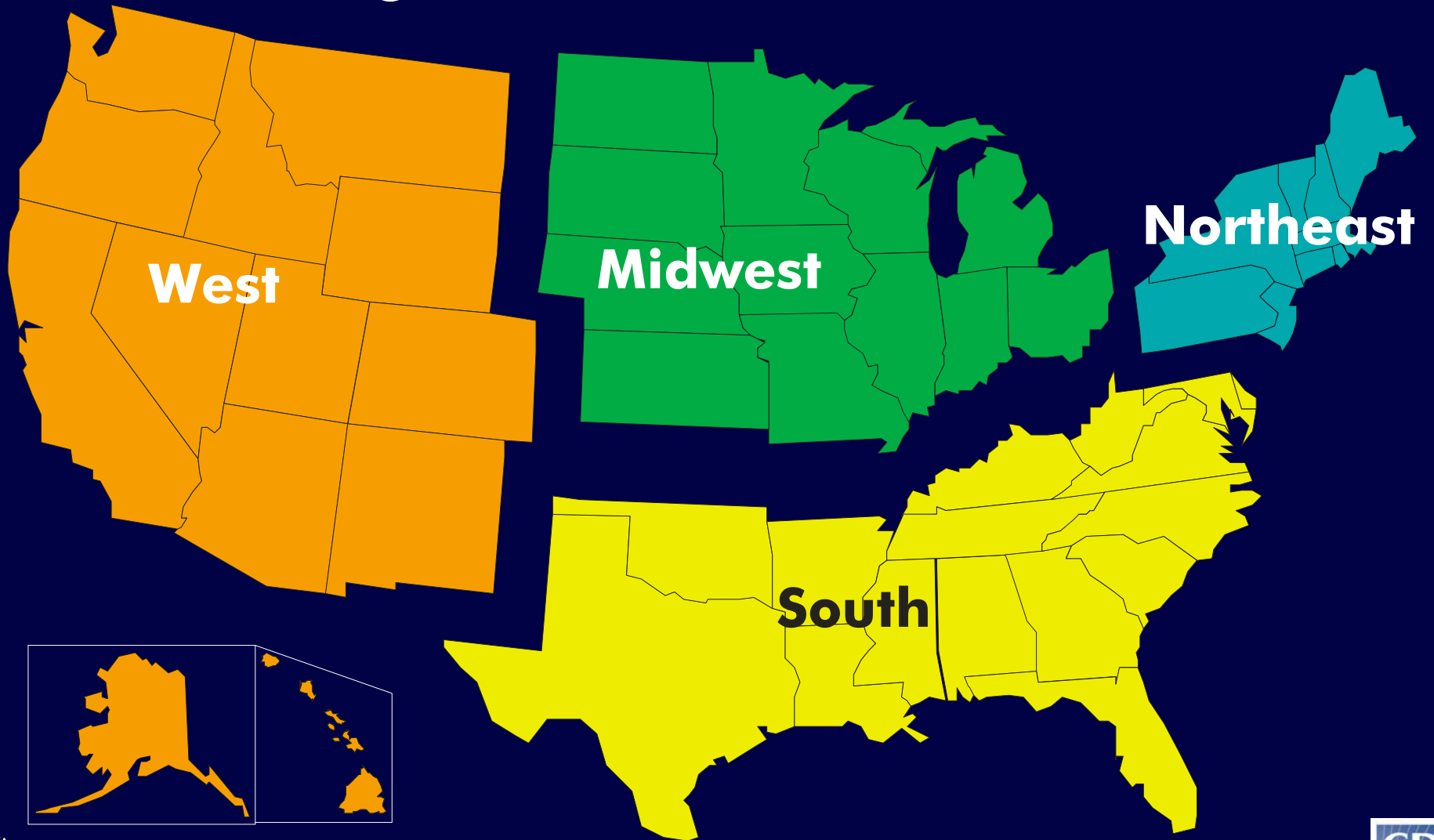


## Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Population of Area of Residence, 1994-2001, United States

Although the number of AIDS cases has changed over time, the percentage distribution of AIDS cases by population of area of residence has not changed much. In 1994, 85% of the nearly 76,000 AIDS cases were in persons from large metropolitan areas, and 6% were in persons from nonmetropolitan areas. Despite steady decreases in the number of persons reported with AIDS since 1994, the percentages in 2001 were 81% from large metropolitan areas and 7% from nonmetropolitan areas.



# Regions of the United States



## Regions of the United States

This map shows which states are included in the four regions of the United States. Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and US territories are not included in this regional classification system, although they report AIDS cases to CDC.





# AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Region and Population Area of Residence,<sup>1</sup> Reported in 2001 United States<sup>2</sup>

<u>Region</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>		
	<u>MSA of &gt; 500,000</u>	<u>MSA of 50,000 to 500,000</u>	<u>Nonmetropolitan</u>
Northeast	11,444	680	298
Midwest	3,004	520	361
South	13,610	2,616	2,104
West	5,834	447	222

<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis

<sup>2</sup>Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories

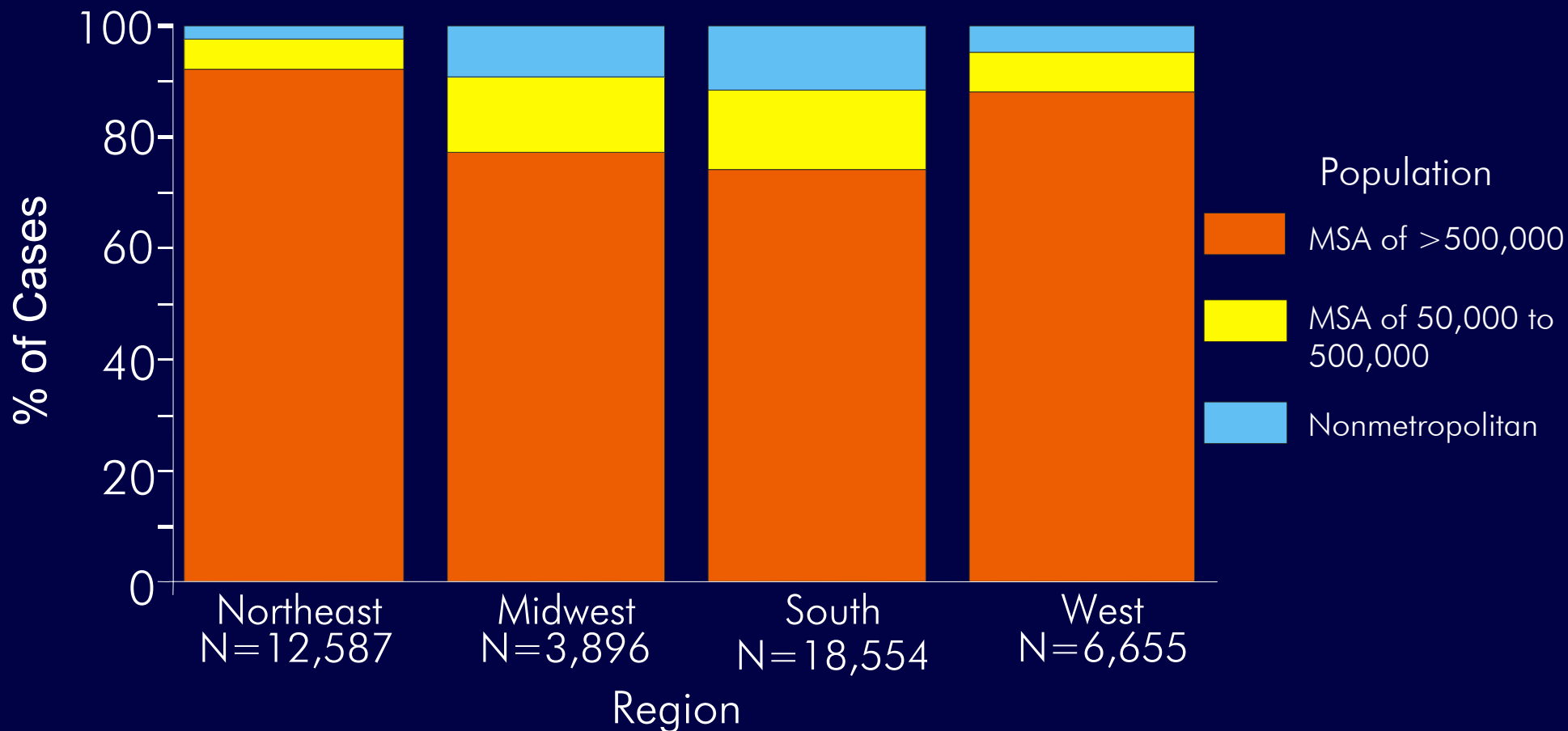


## **AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Region and Population of Area of Residence, Reported in 2001, United States**

In each region of the United States, most persons reported with AIDS are from large metropolitan areas, and the fewest are from nonmetropolitan areas. The South has the largest number and proportion of cases reported from nonmetropolitan areas. Although large metropolitan areas have the most AIDS cases, smaller metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, especially in the South, share a significant burden of the AIDS epidemic. For example, the areas with smaller populations may face different challenges in providing adequate care and services to the affected populations.



# Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents by Region and Population of Area of Residence<sup>1</sup>, Reported in 2001, United States<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis

<sup>2</sup>Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories; totals include cases with unknown population of area of residence



## **Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Region and Population of Area of Residence, Reported in 2001, United States**

The total number of cases listed on this slide for each region includes cases in persons for whom the population of the area of residence at the time of diagnosis was not reported. Most cases are reported from large metropolitan areas; the South has the largest proportion of cases reported from smaller metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.



# AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity and Population of Area of Residence,<sup>1</sup> Reported in 2001 United States<sup>2</sup>

<u>Population</u>	<u>White, not Hispanic</u>	<u>Black, not Hispanic</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Asian/ Pacific Islander</u>	<u>American Indian/ Alaska Native</u>
MSA of >500,000	10,096	17,100	6,163	362	131
MSA of 50,000 to 500,000	1,700	2,049	463	24	18
Non-metropolitan	1,275	1,506	228	25	44

<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis

<sup>2</sup>Excludes areas from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories; totals include cases with unknown population of area of residence

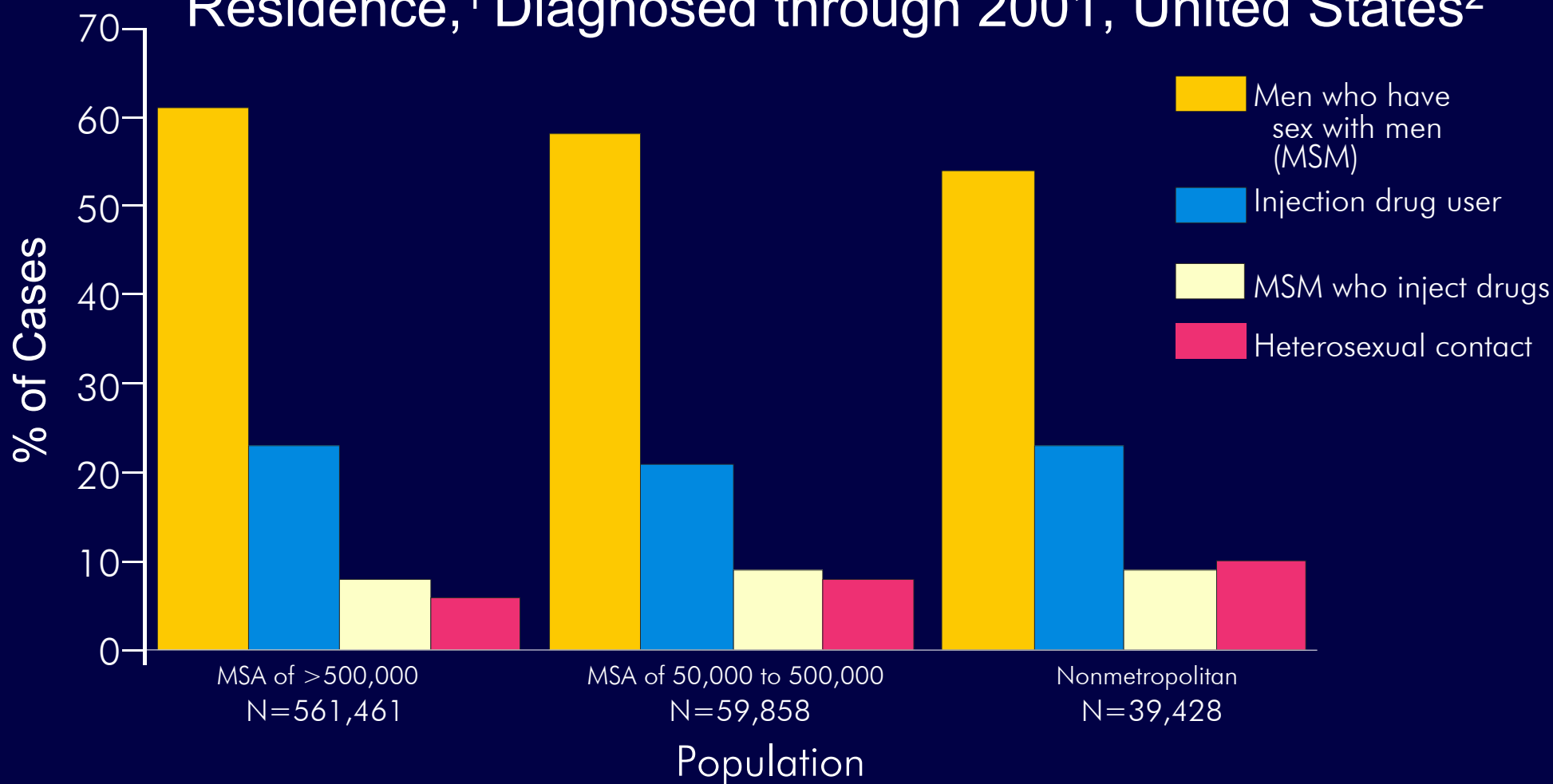


## **AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity and Population of Area of Residence, Reported in 2001, United States**

In 2001, most AIDS cases (range by region, 77%-89%) in each racial/ethnic group were reported from metropolitan areas with populations of more than 500,000. These distributions broadly reflect the distribution of the general population in the United States.



# Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Male Adults and Adolescents, by Risk Exposure and Population of Area of Residence,<sup>1</sup> Diagnosed through 2001, United States<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at AIDS diagnosis; totals include cases with unreported or other risk exposure

<sup>2</sup>Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories



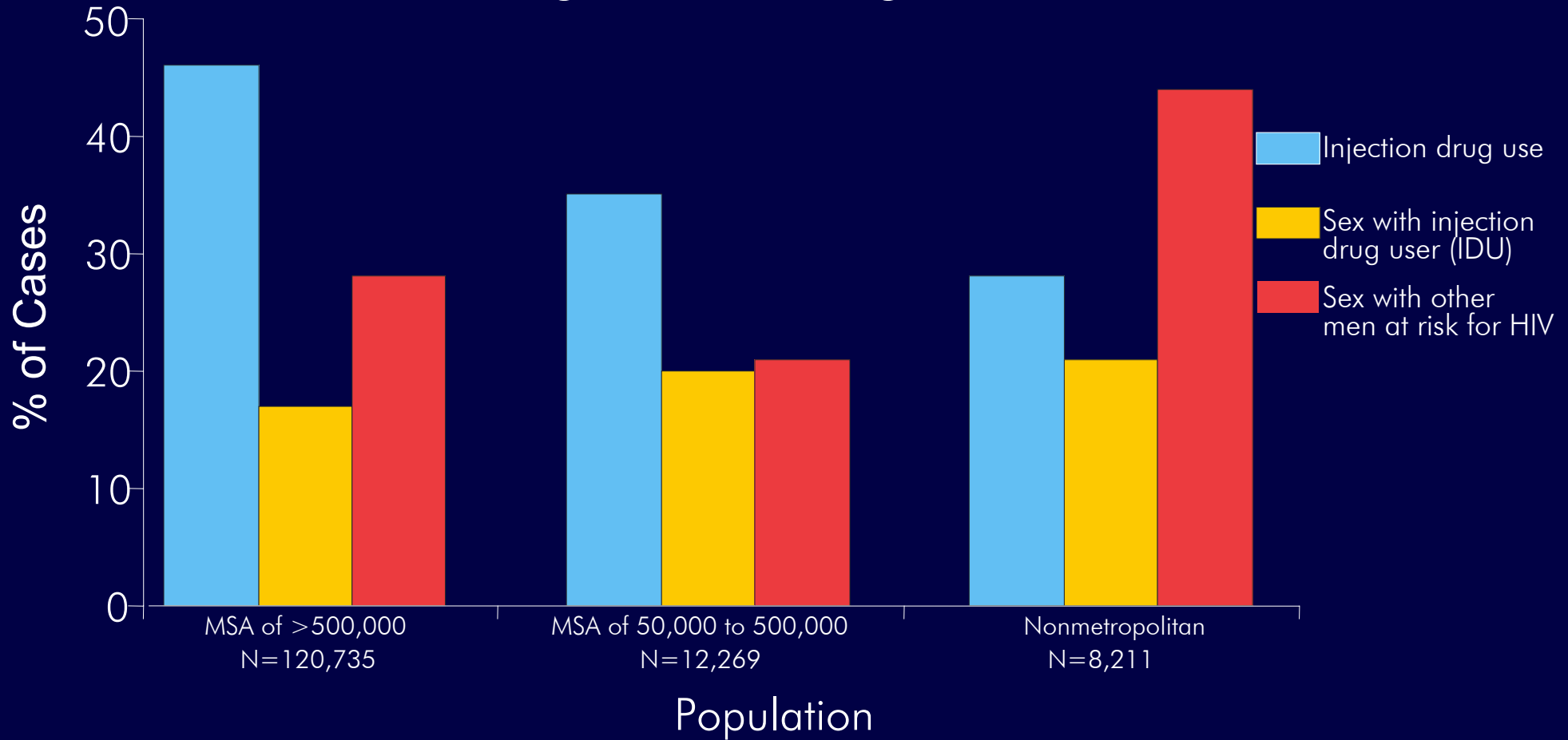
## Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Male Adults and Adolescents, by Risk Exposure and Population of Area of Residence, Diagnosed through 2001, United States

In each of the population categories, more than half the AIDS cases have been in men who have sex with men. About 20% of the men reported from each population category were injection drug users. On the national level, the overall pattern of the distribution of risk exposure does not differ by the population of the area of residence at the time of diagnosis.





# Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Female Adults and Adolescents, by Risk Exposure and Population of Area of Residence,<sup>1</sup> Diagnosed through 2001, United States<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis; totals include cases with unreported or other risk exposures

<sup>2</sup>Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories

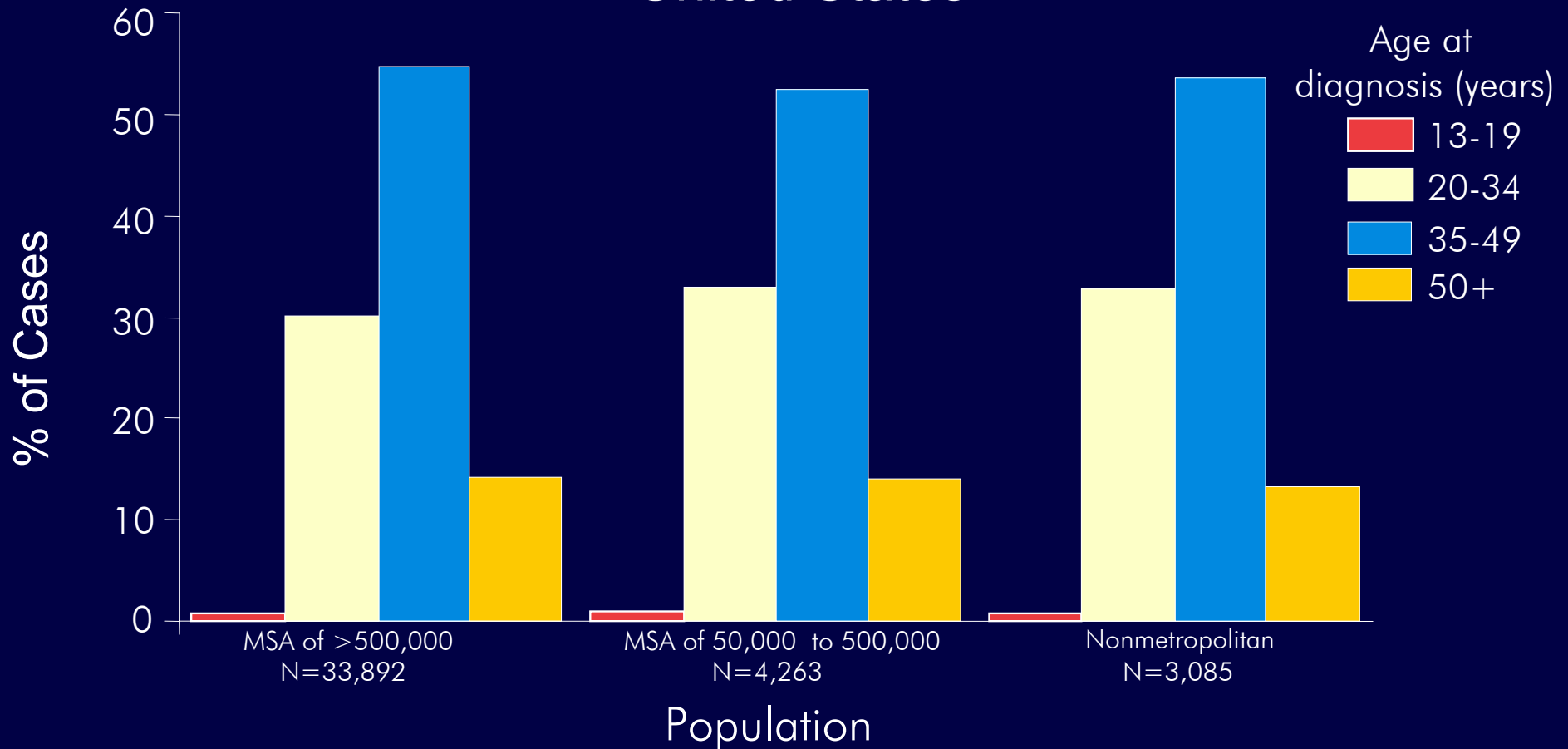


## Percentage Distribution of AIDS Cases in Female Adults and Adolescents, by Risk Exposure and Population of Area of Residence, Diagnosed through 2001, United States

The pattern of risk distribution by population of area of residence for women reported with AIDS is similar for large and smaller metropolitan areas. In nonmetropolitan areas, the proportion of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission from a man at risk for HIV (other than an injection drug user) is higher than the proportion attributed to other risk exposures. Most of the persons who attributed their infection to heterosexual contact reported that their partners were HIV infected but did not report the partner's risk category.



# AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Age at Diagnosis and Population of Area of Residence,<sup>1</sup> Reported in 2001 United States<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of AIDS diagnosis

<sup>2</sup>Excludes cases from Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and territories

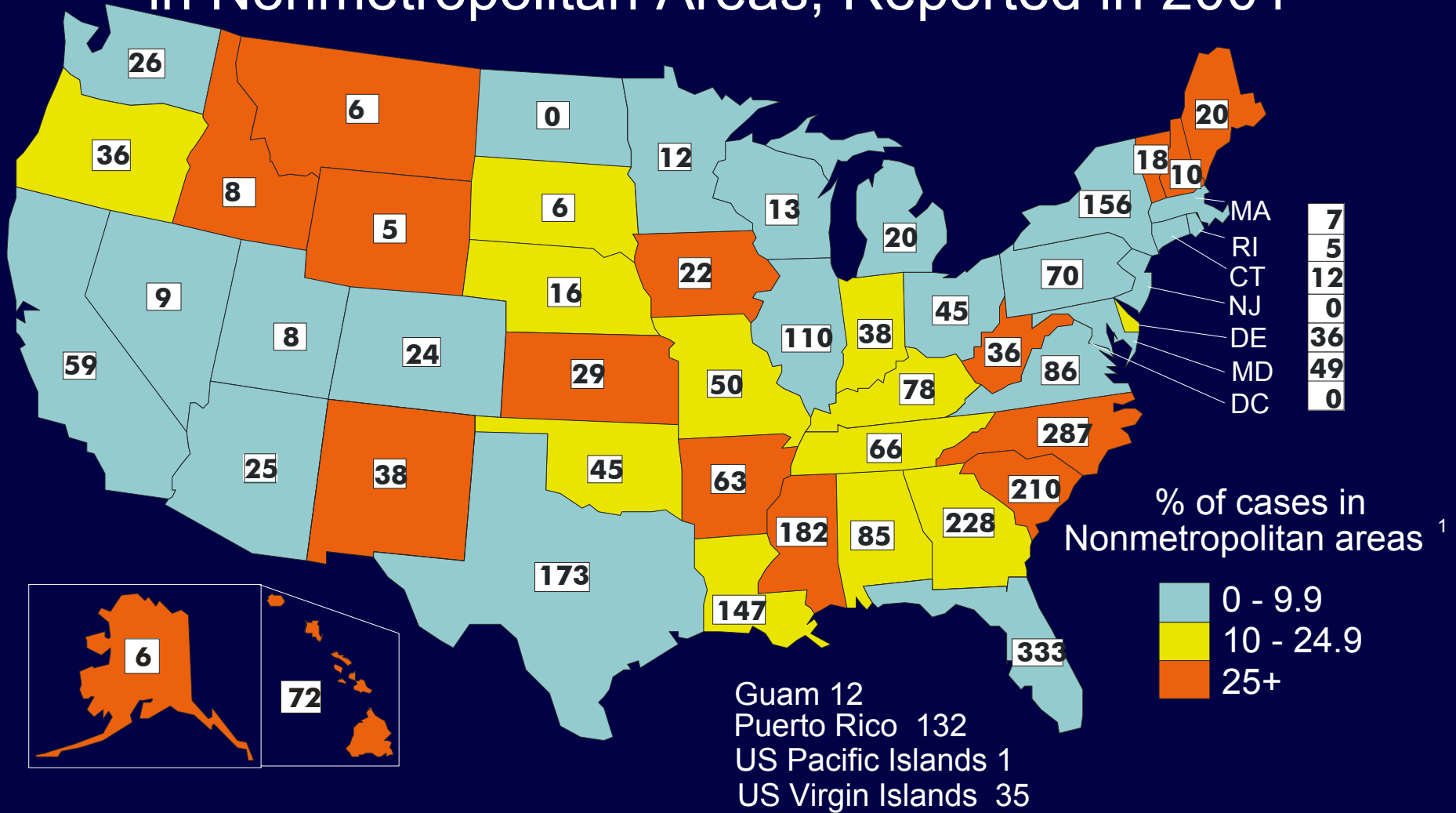


## **AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Age at Diagnosis and Population of Area of Residence, Reported in 2001, United States**

Similar to the distribution of cases by risk exposure and race/ethnicity, the distribution of cases by age at diagnosis does not differ by population of area of residence. In each category, about half of the reported cases are in persons aged 35-49 years at diagnosis, and an additional one third are in persons 20-34 years of age. About 10% of cases in each category are in persons more than 50 years of age at diagnosis, and a small proportion are in adolescents.



# AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents in Nonmetropolitan Areas, Reported in 2001



<sup>1</sup>Based on reported residence at time of diagnosis: (nonmetropolitan cases/total cases) x 100

## **AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents in Nonmetropolitan Areas, Reported in 2001**

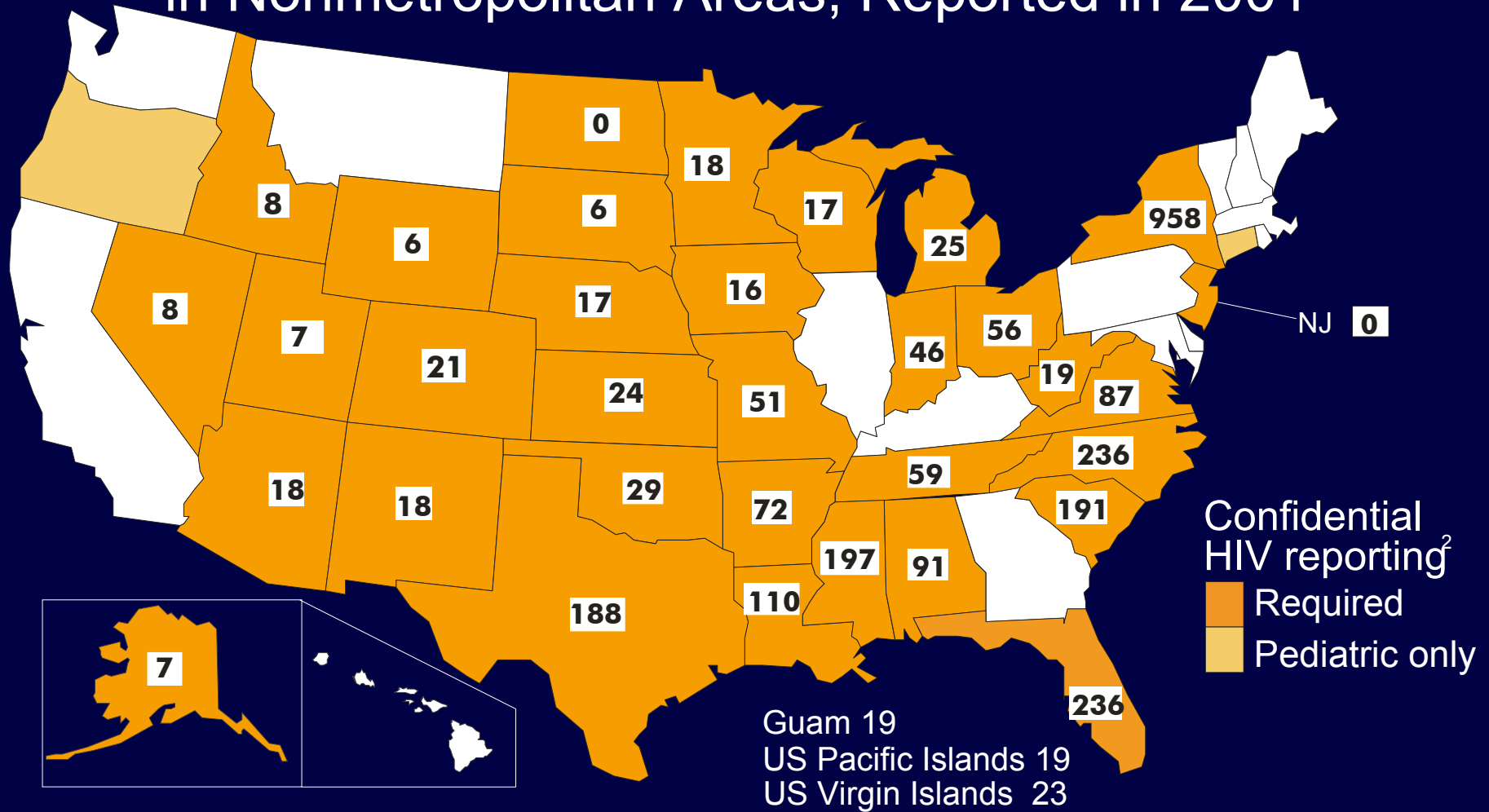
The number shown in each state is the number of AIDS cases reported in 2001 for persons who resided in nonmetropolitan areas. The color reflects the percentage of the total cases reported in that state from nonmetropolitan areas. For states shown in orange, for example, at least 25% of the cases were in persons who resided in nonmetropolitan areas.

In states shown in yellow, 10% to 24.9% of the reported cases were in persons from nonmetropolitan areas.

States shown in light blue may have a larger number of cases in persons reported from nonmetropolitan area, yet they represent a smaller proportion of the persons reported in 2001.



# Cases of HIV Infection in Adults and Adolescents in Nonmetropolitan Areas, Reported in 2001<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>In states that conduct name-based confidential HIV infection surveillance among adults and adolescents  
<sup>2</sup>Cases reported by patient's name

## **Cases of HIV Infection in Adults and Adolescents in Nonmetropolitan Areas, Reported in 2001**

The number of reported cases of HIV infection in persons who resided in nonmetropolitan areas (from the states that conduct name-based confidential HIV case surveillance) are shown on the map. These numbers are underestimates of the number of persons with HIV infection, because only persons who have been tested confidentially are reported.

New York, Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas reported the largest number of HIV cases in persons residing in nonmetropolitan areas in 2001. These data are useful in planning prevention programs and medical and social services for these areas.

