

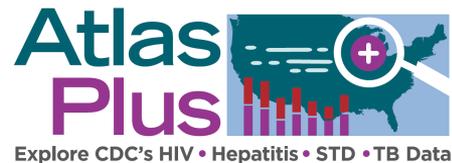
# Atlas Plus



Explore CDC's HIV • Hepatitis • STD • TB Data

Socioeconomic Data, 2015

# NCHHSTP AtlasPlus



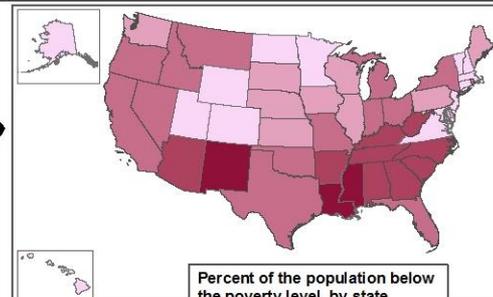
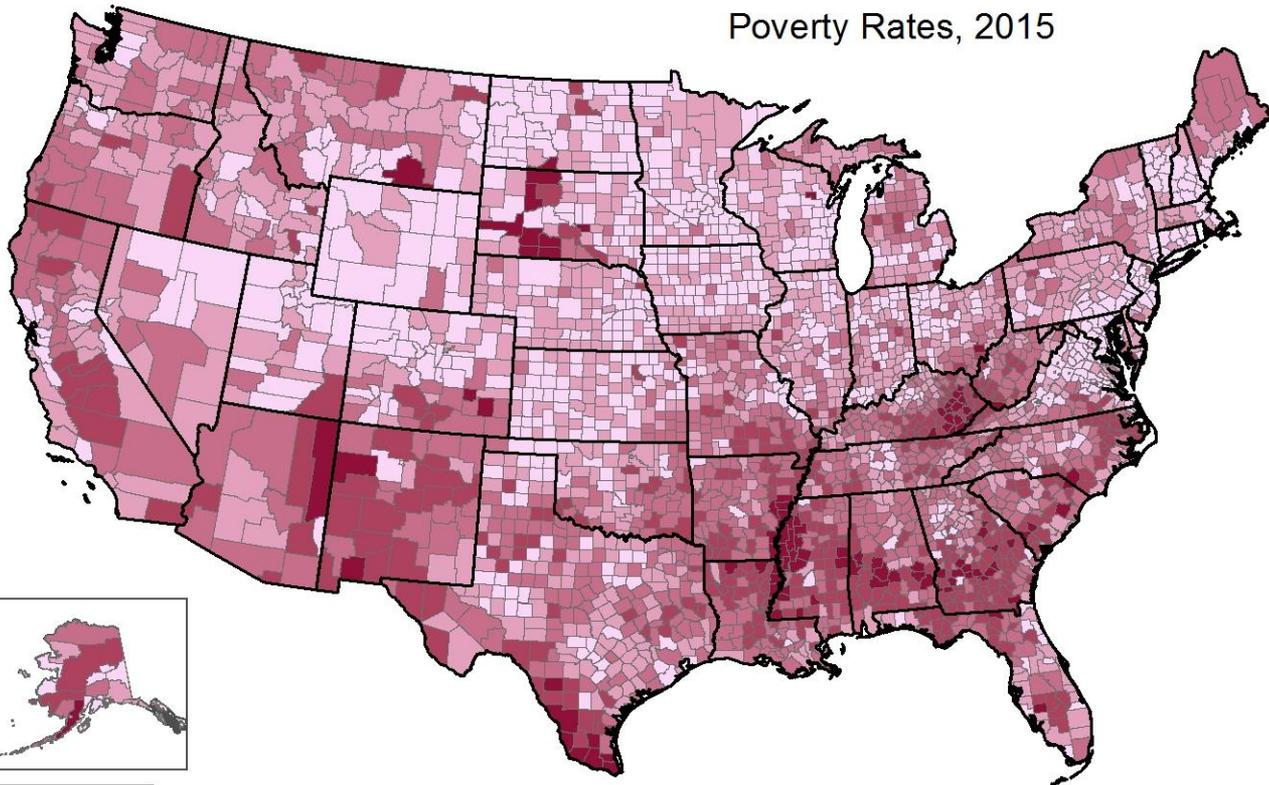
## National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention

The **NCHHSTP AtlasPlus** is an online, interactive tool that gives you the power to analyze, map, and create tables using HIV, viral hepatitis, STD, and TB data that are reported to CDC.

Using the **NCHHSTP AtlasPlus**, you can:

- Create custom maps and bar graphs using HIV, viral hepatitis, STD, or TB data (**NCHHSTP AtlasPlus** has 15 disease variables to explore);
- View a list of diagnoses for most recent year and change from the previous year;
- Create 2 side-by-side maps or charts (e.g., 2 diseases, 2 race/ethnicity groups, or 2 age groups);
- Display changes over time and patterns across the United States (**NCHHSTP AtlasPlus** has 16 years of data for most variables);
- Generate Charts:
  - Line graphs by year
  - Pie charts for sex
  - Bar charts for age, race/ethnicity, transmission category (HIV), country of birth (TB)
  - Bar charts for state and country; and,
- Download data and export graphics.

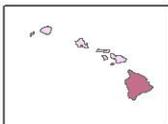
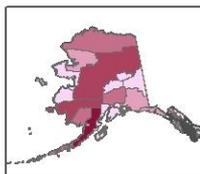
# Poverty Rates, 2015



Percent of the population below the poverty level, by state

- 8.4% - 11.5%
- 11.6% - 13.6%
- 13.7% - 16.0%
- 16.1% - 18.7%
- 18.8% - 22.1%

Average: 14.2%  
Data classed using natural breaks



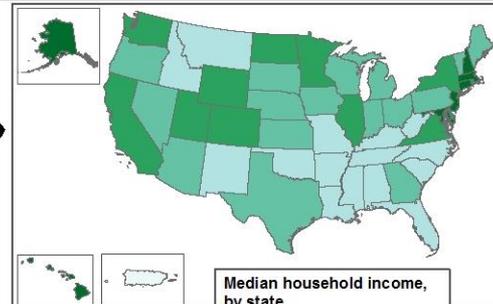
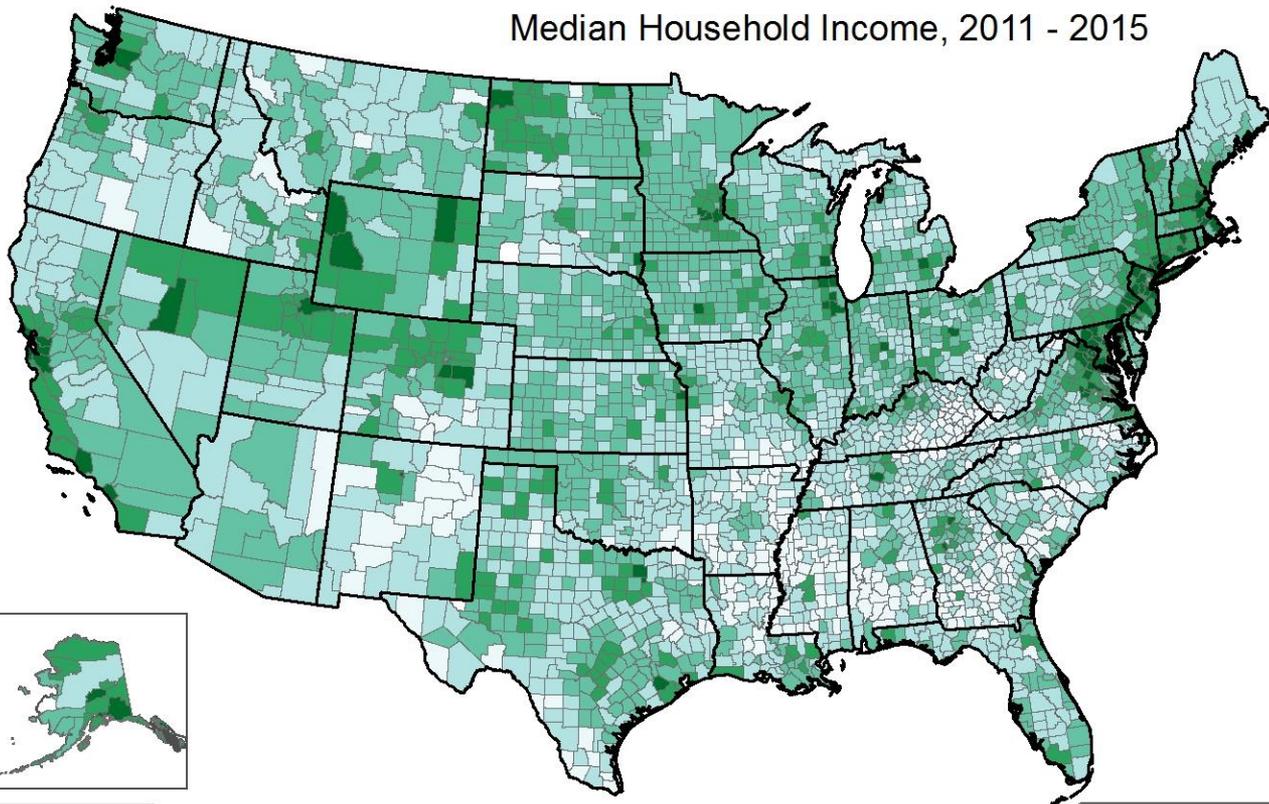
Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, Dec 2016.  
The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using federal tax information and data on SNAP recipients.  
<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/index.html> In 2016, for a family of four, the poverty guideline is \$24,300.  
Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.  
With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).

Percent of the population below the poverty level, by county

- 3.4% - 11.7%
- 11.8% - 16.4%
- 16.5% - 21.8%
- 21.9% - 29.9%
- 30% - 47.4%

Data classed using natural breaks

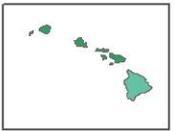
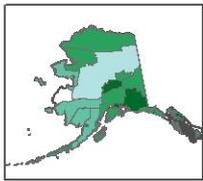
# Median Household Income, 2011 - 2015



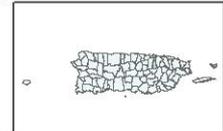
**Median household income, by state**

Lightest green	\$19,350
Light green	\$39,665 - \$48,173
Medium green	\$48,174 - \$55,176
Dark green	\$55,177 - \$65,015
Darkest green	\$65,016 - \$74,551

Average: \$53,958  
Data classed using natural breaks



Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2011-2015, Table B19013.  
Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.  
With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).

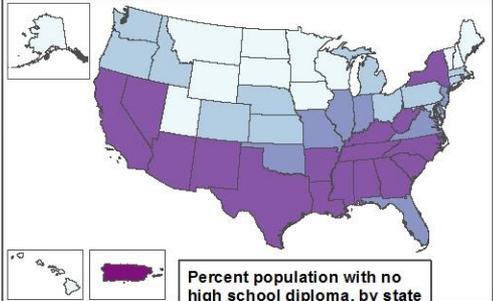
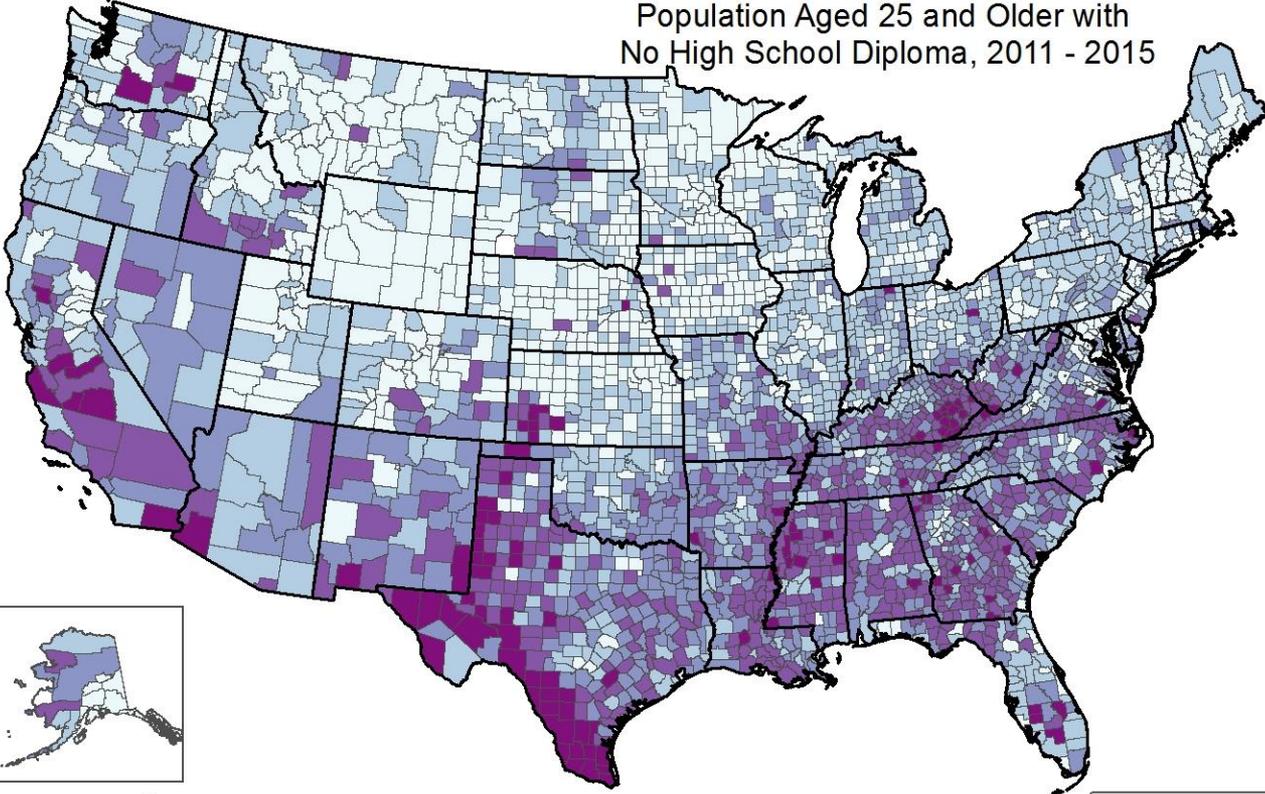


**Median household income, by county**

Lightest green	\$10,499 - \$34,336
Light green	\$34,337 - \$45,550
Medium green	\$45,551 - \$57,338
Dark green	\$57,339 - \$75,050
Darkest green	\$75,051 - \$123,453

Data classed using natural breaks

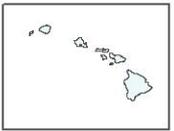
# Population Aged 25 and Older with No High School Diploma, 2011 - 2015



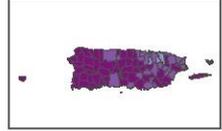
**Percent population with no high school diploma, by state**

- 7.2% - 9.1%
- 9.2% - 10.9%
- 11.0% - 13.1%
- 13.2% - 18.2%
- 18.3% - 27.0%

Average: 12.0%  
Data classed using natural breaks



Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2011-2015, Table B15003.  
 Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.  
 With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).

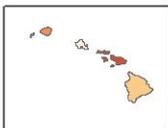
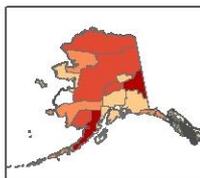
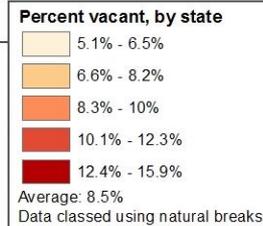
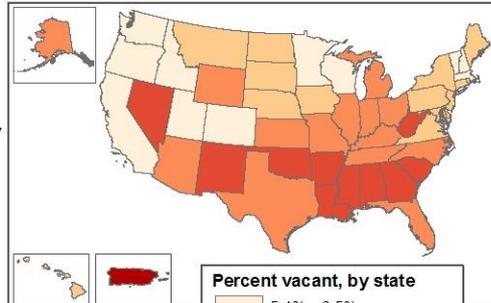
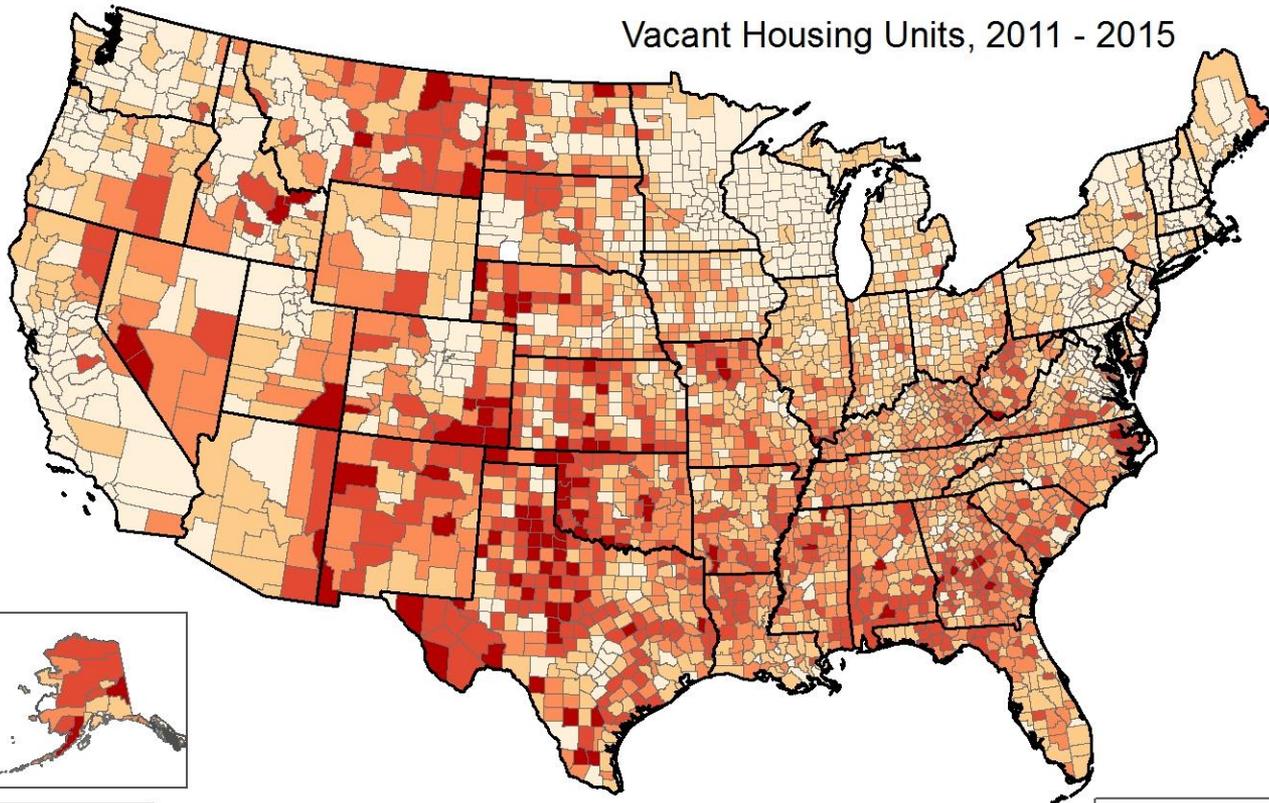


**Percent population with no high school diploma, by county**

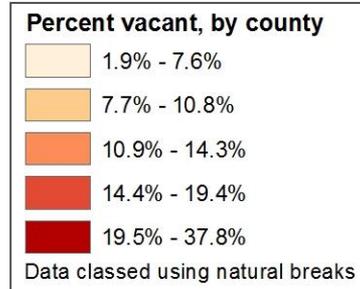
- 1.6% - 9.6%
- 9.7% - 14.4%
- 14.5% - 19.9%
- 20.0% - 27.7%
- 27.8% - 53.7%

Data classed using natural breaks

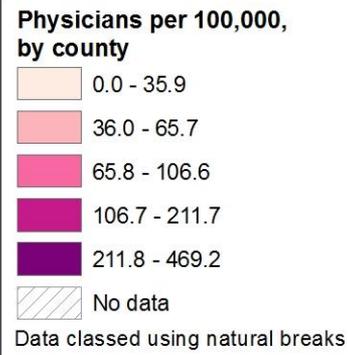
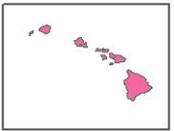
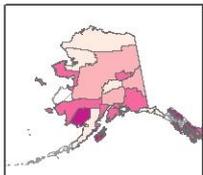
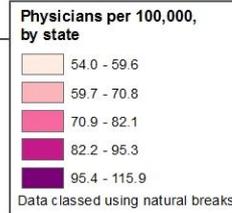
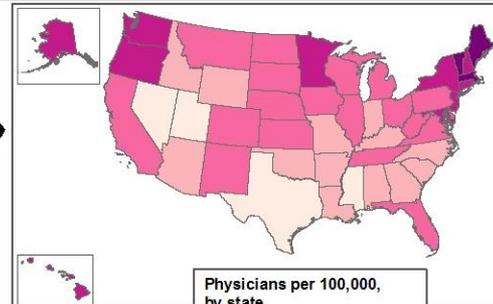
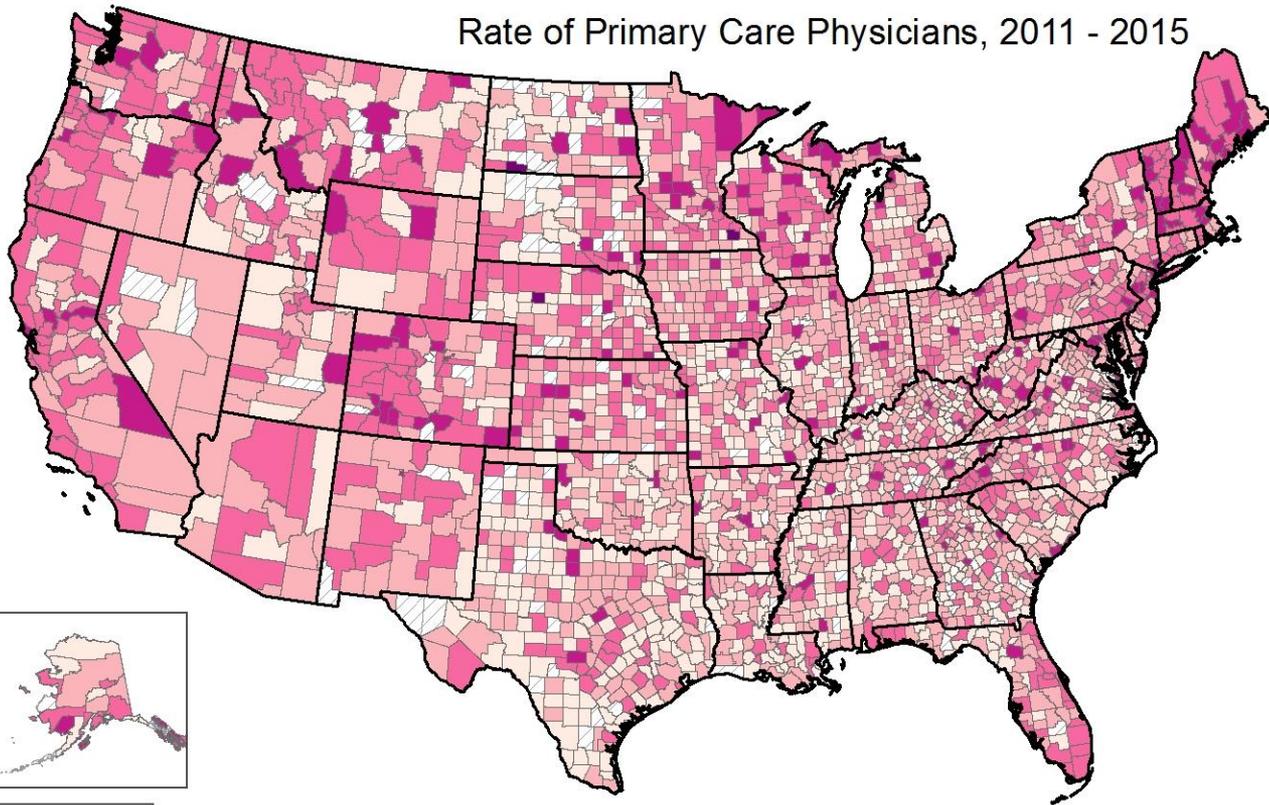
# Vacant Housing Units, 2011 - 2015



Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2011-2015, Tables B25004 and B25001.  
As used here, vacant housing excludes seasonal vacancy.  
Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.  
With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).

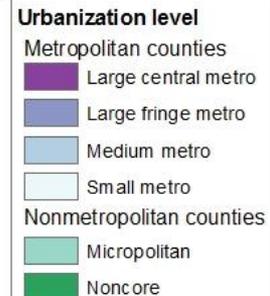
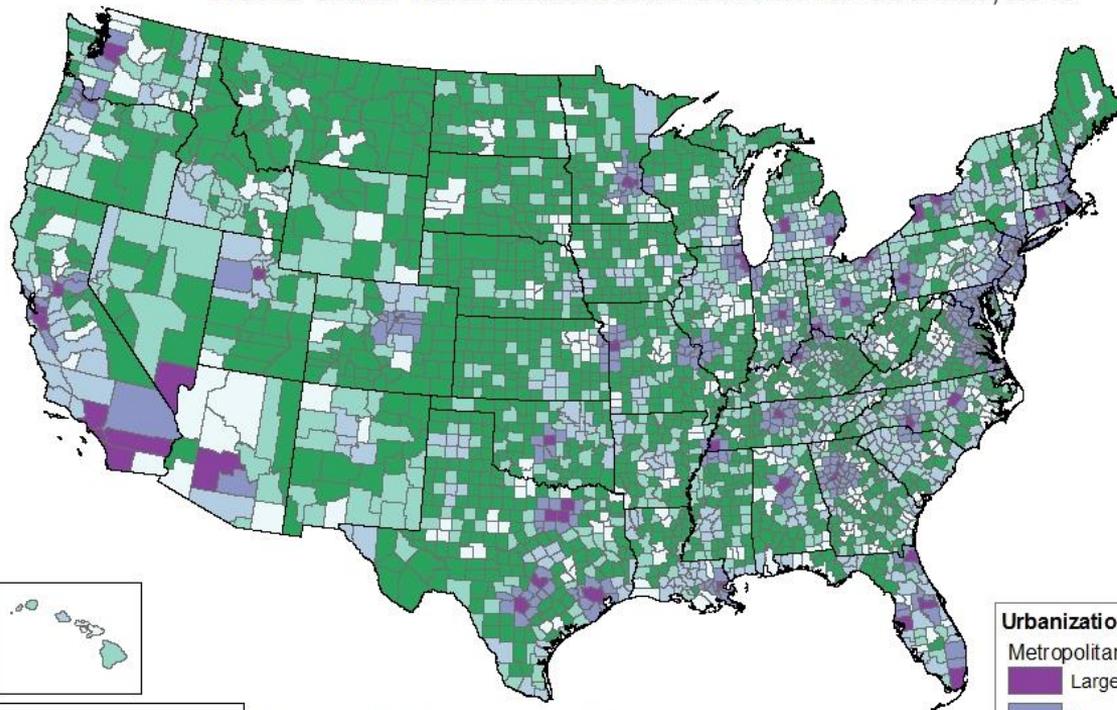


# Rate of Primary Care Physicians, 2011 - 2015



Source: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data>  
Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.  
With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).

## NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties, 2013



Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\\_02/sr02\\_166.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_166.pdf)

Large central metro: counties in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of 1 million or more population that:  
 1) contain the entire population of the largest principal city of the MSA, or 2) have their entire population contained in the largest principal city of the MSA, or 3) contain at least 250,000 inhabitants of any principal city of the MSA  
 (n = 68, percent of US population = 30.5);

Large fringe metro: counties in MSAs of 1 million or more population that did not qualify as large central metro counties (n = 388, percent of US population = 24.7);

Medium metro: counties in MSAs of populations of 250,000–999,999 (n = 373, percent of US population = 20.9);

Small metro: counties in MSAs of populations less than 250,000 (n = 358, percent of US population = 9.2);

Microropolitan: counties in microropolitan statistical areas (n = 641, percent of US population = 8.7);

Noncore: nonmetropolitan counties that did not qualify as microropolitan (n = 1,335, percent of US population = 6.1).

Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Ins et maps not to scale.