



County-level Social Determinants of HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Disease Burden: Poverty, Income, Education, Vacant Housing, Physician-population Ratio, and Urban-Rural Status

# NCHHSTP Atlas



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

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

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

- Create custom maps and bar graphs using HIV, STD, viral hepatitis, or TB data (**NCHHSTP Atlas** has 15 disease variables to explore);
- Compare two or more diseases (e.g., HIV and TB);
- Explore data by population groups and categories (e.g., by race, age group or sex);
- Display changes over time and patterns across the United States (**NCHHSTP Atlas** has 15 years of data for most variables);
- Examine multiple areas (e.g., VA, MD, and DC); and,
- Download data and export graphics.

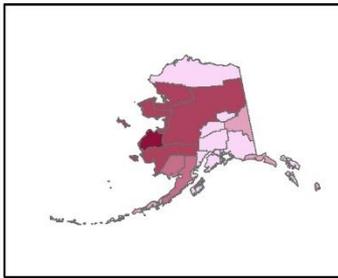
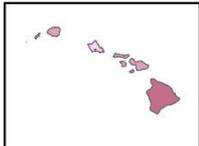
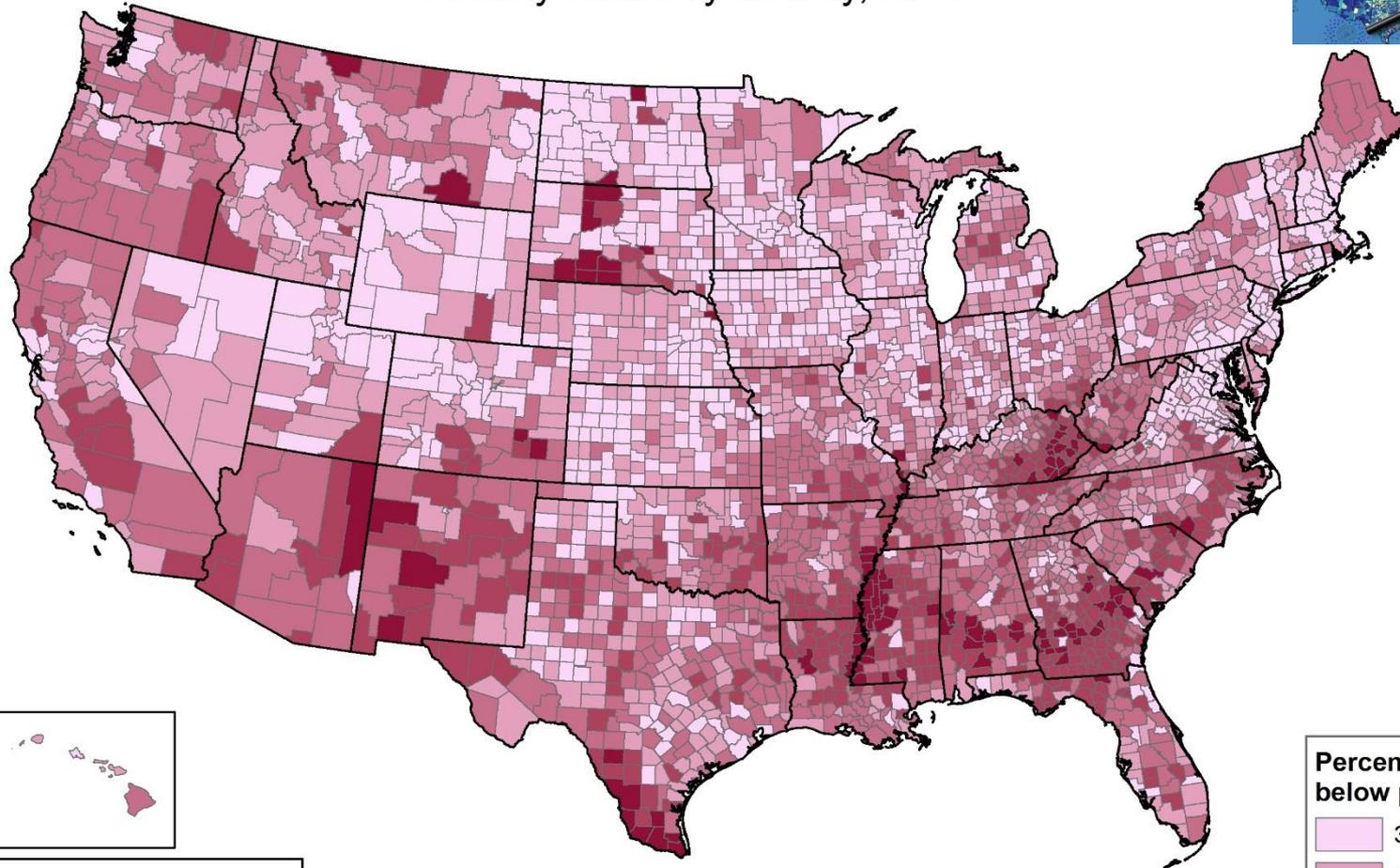
The **NCHHSTP Atlas webpage** also provides the most recent data on poverty, education and other important measures of social determinants of health that are important to NCHHSTP's mission.



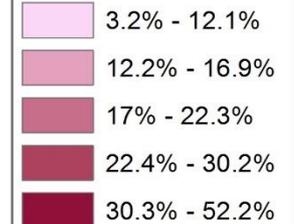
# Social Determinants of Health

- Social Determinants of Health refers to the complex, integrated, and overlapping social structures and economic systems that include social and physical environments and health services
  - Social (e.g., poverty, discrimination, income, educational level, marital status)
  - Physical (e.g., place of residence, crowding conditions, built environment [buildings, spaces, transportation systems, and products that are created or modified by people])
  - Health services (e.g., physician-population ratio, access to and quality of care, insurance status)
- These determinants are shaped by the level of income, power, and resources at the global, national, and local levels and not controllable by the individual.

# Poverty Rates by County, 2014



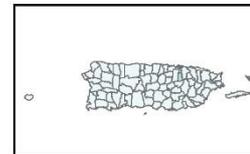
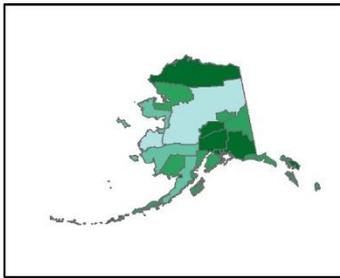
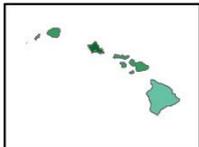
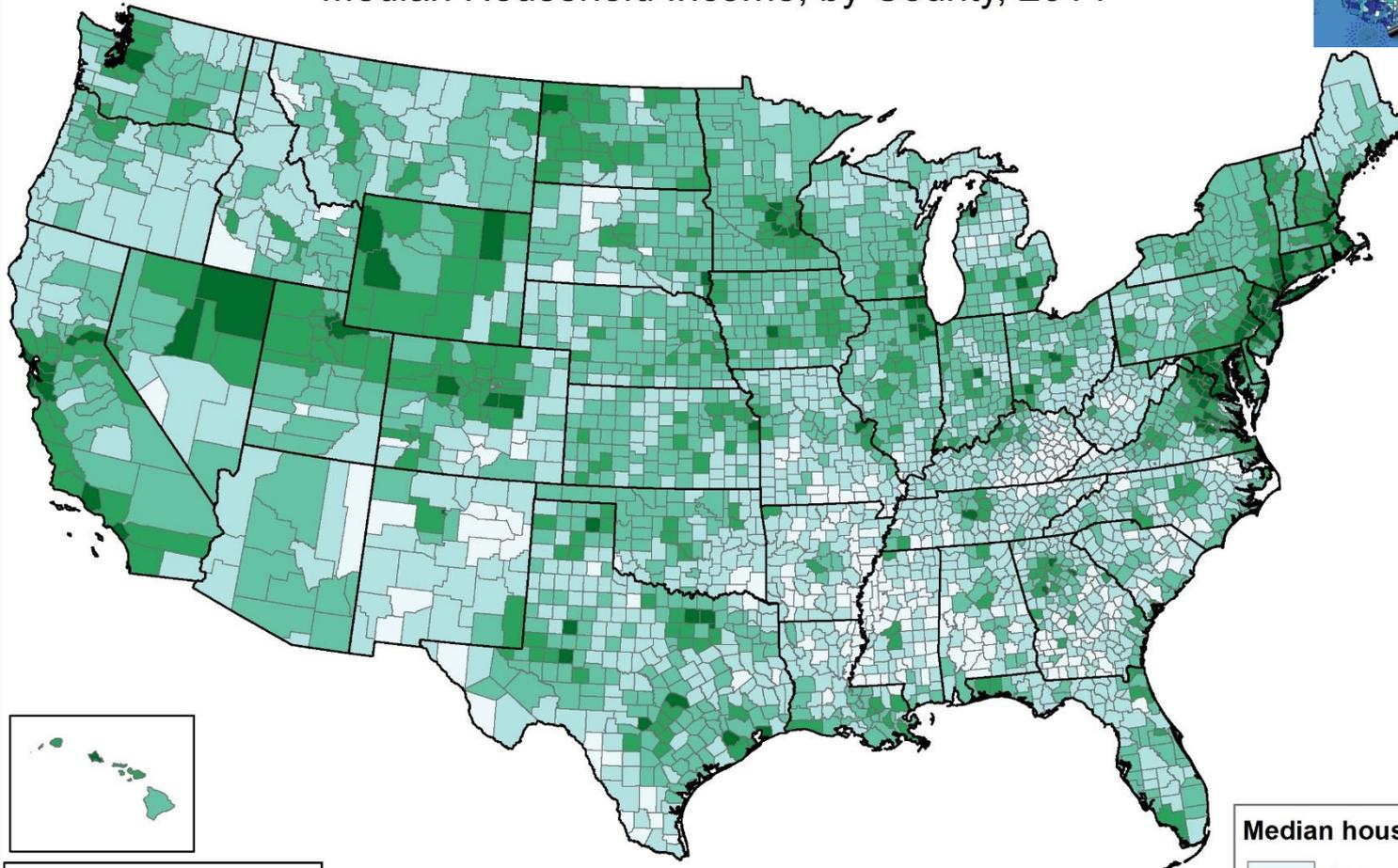
## Percent population below poverty level



Data classed using natural breaks

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, Dec. 2014. The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources (e.g., federal tax info and SNAP recipients). <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saie/index.html> (no data for US territories)  
In 2014, for a family of four, the poverty guideline is \$23,850.  
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, 2014



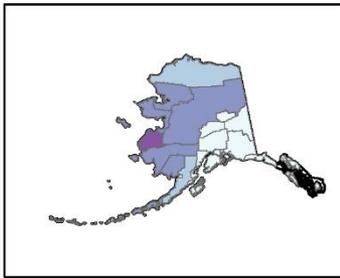
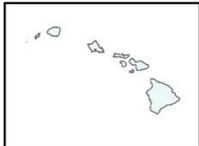
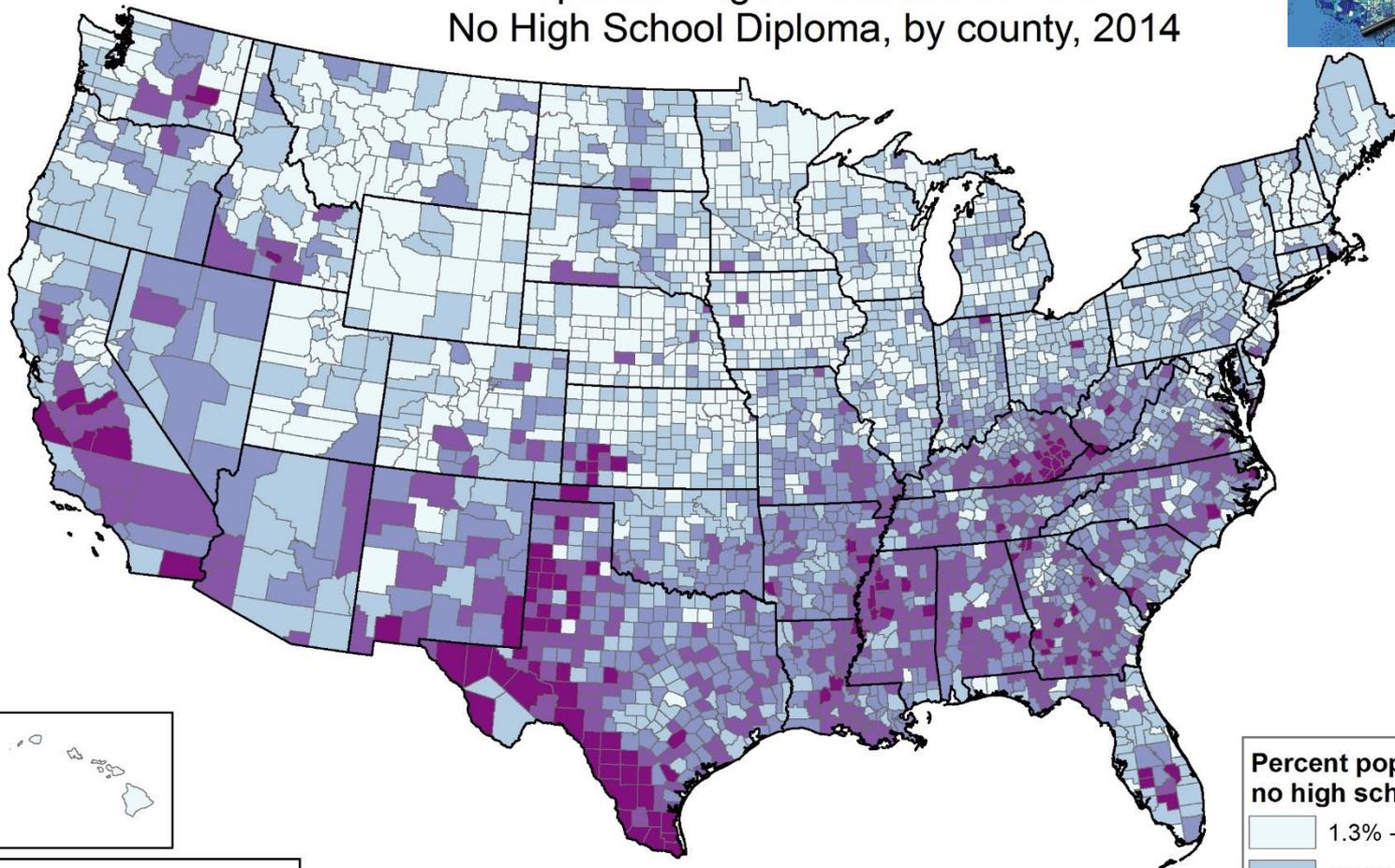
## Median household income

- \$10,550 - \$33,264
- \$33,265 - \$43,871
- \$43,872 - \$54,732
- \$54,733 - \$71,656
- \$71,657 - \$123,966

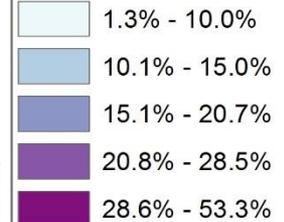
Data classed using natural breaks

Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2010-2014, Table B19013.  
(No data for US territories, other than Puerto Rico.)  
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).

# Population aged 25 and older with No High School Diploma, by county, 2014



## Percent population with no high school diploma

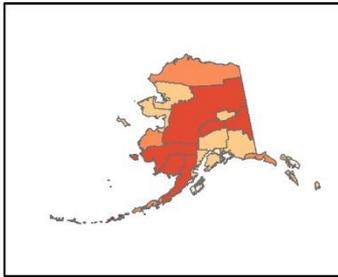
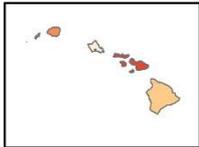
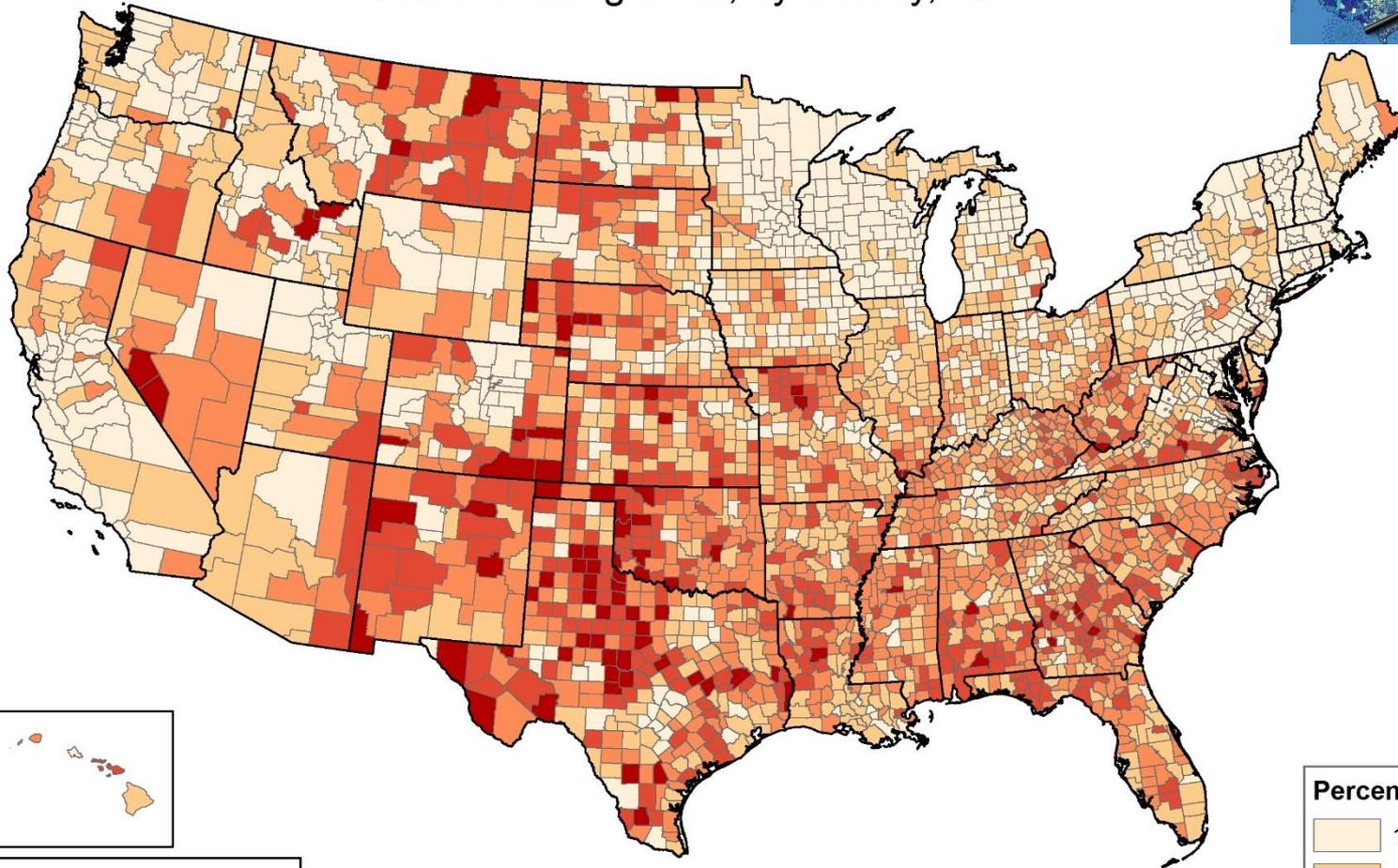


Data classed using  
natural breaks

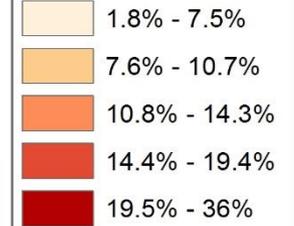
Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2010-2014, Table B15003.  
(No data for US territories other than Puerto Rico.)  
Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.  
With a natural breaks classification scheme, class breaks occur where there are gaps in the distribution (i.e., few or no observations).



# Vacant Housing Units, by County, 2014

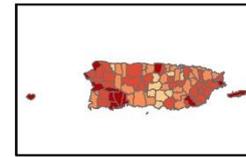


## Percent vacant

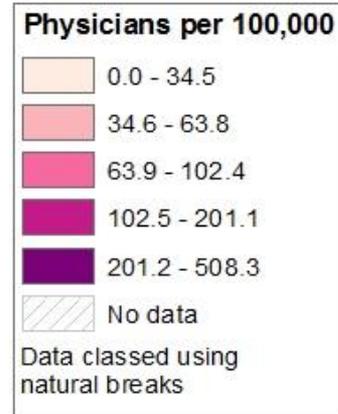
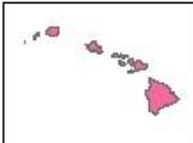
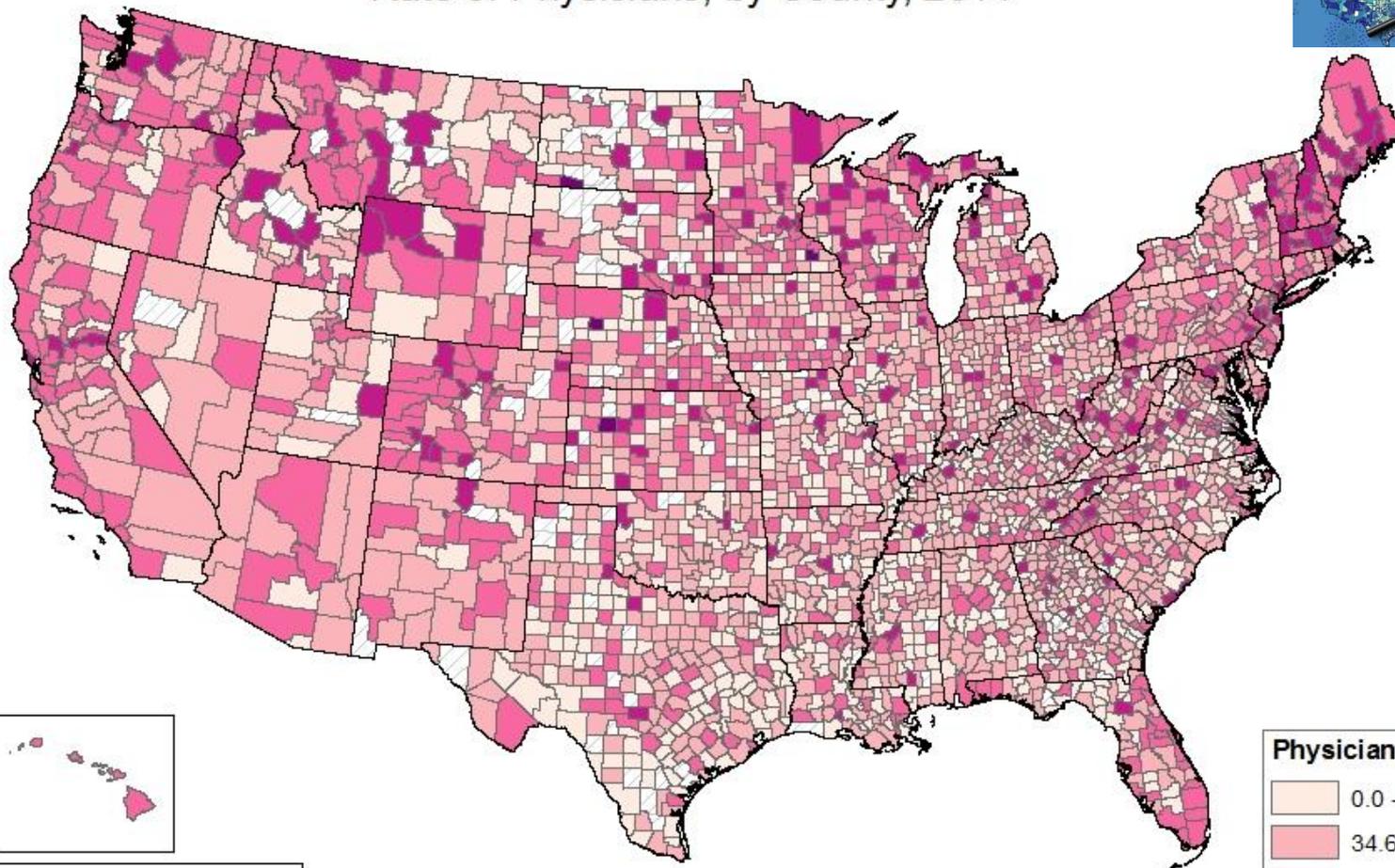


Data classed using natural breaks

Source: ACS 5-year estimates, 2010-2014, Table B25004. Vacant housing classified as 'for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use' was removed from the total. (No data for US territories, other than Puerto Rico.)  
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).

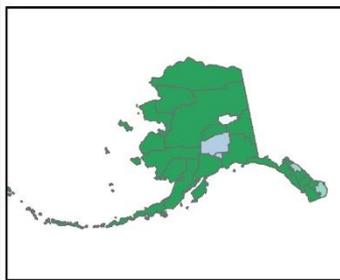
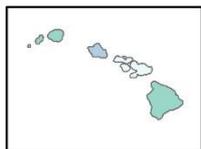
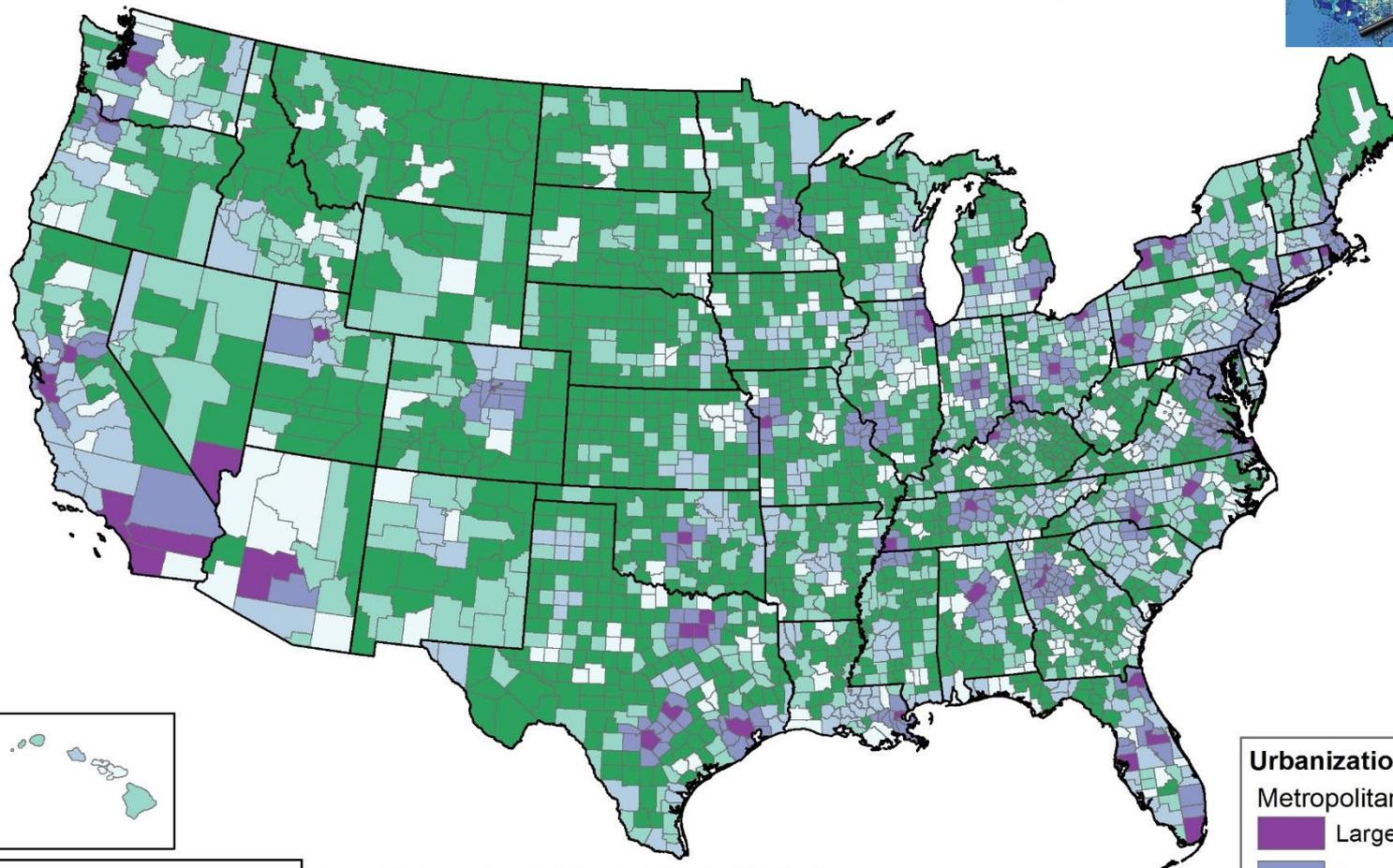


# Rate of Physicians, by County, 2014



Source: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data>  
(No data for US territories.)  
Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Ins et 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 = 368, 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);  
**Micropolitan:** counties in micropolitan statistical areas (n = 641, percent of US population = 8.7);  
**Noncore:** nonmetropolitan counties that did not qualify as micropolitan (n = 1,335, percent of US population = 6.1).  
 Color ramp from: <http://www.colorbrewer2.org/> Inset maps not to scale.

**Urbanization level**

**Metropolitan counties**

- Large central metro
- Large fringe metro
- Medium metro
- Small metro

**Nonmetropolitan counties**

- Micropolitan
- Noncore

# NCHHSTP Atlas

National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention



## To learn more about the diseases:

[HIV](#)

[Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis](#)

[Acute Viral Hepatitis A, Acute Viral Hepatitis B, and Acute Viral Hepatitis C](#)

[Tuberculosis \(TB\)](#)

## For data sources:

[HIV Statistics and Surveillance](#)

[STD Data & Statistics](#)

[Viral Hepatitis Statistics and Surveillance](#)

[TB Data and Statistics](#)

[Contact Atlas](#)