

APPENDIX A: RURAL AND URBAN COUNTY GROUPINGS

Data Source: www.census.gov

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA): One or more counties that have a substantial commuting interchange.

Urbanized Area (UA): An area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent territory with a general population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) requires the following:

the presence of a city with greater than 50,000 people or the presence of a UA and a total population of more than 100,000 people,

a PMSA, and

a UA

Urban County: Any county containing a city of greater than 50,000 people or an area that has at least 100,000 people and has a substantial commuting interchange with a city of greater than 50,000 people.

Using these US Census Bureau's definitions, MDCH established a category of Urban Counties. A county was considered to be "Urban" if any part of a city or area as explained above was part of that county (i.e., the city of Kalamazoo is in Kalamazoo County and also has substantial commuting interchange with Battle Creek, which is in Calhoun County, so the counties of Kalamazoo and Calhoun are considered to be "Urban").

Urban Counties:

- Detroit Metro Area (Wayne, Detroit, Macomb, Oakland, Lapeer, St. Clair, Monroe)
- Washtenaw
- Berrien
- Genesee
- Kent, Muskegon, Ottawa, Allegan
- Jackson
- Kalamazoo and Calhoun
- Ingham, Eaton, Clinton
- Saginaw, Bay, Midland

Rural Counties:

Alcona	Dickinson	Lenawee	Oscoda
Alger	Emmet	Livingston	Otsego
Alpena	Gladwin	Luce	Presque Isle
Antrim	Gogebic	Mackinac	Roscommon
Arenac	Grand Traverse	Manistee	Sanilac
Baraga	Gratiot	Marquette	Schoolcraft
Barry	Hillsdale	Mason	Shiawassee
Benzie	Houghton	Mecosta	St Joseph
Branch	Huron	Menominee	Tuscola
Cass	Ionia	Missaukee	Van Buren
Charlevoix	Iosco	Montcalm	Wexford
Cheboygan	Iron	Montmorency	
Chippewa	Isabella	Newaygo	
Clare	Kalkaska	Oceana	
Crawford	Keweenaw	Ogemaw	
Delta	Lake	Ontonagon	
	Leelanau	Osceola	

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Blood Recipient: All hemophiliacs, blood transfusion recipients, and organ recipients who received blood products prior to 1985 and all persons documented to have ever received an infected organ or unit of blood.

Case: A person who is reported to the Michigan Department of Community Health as being infected with HIV.

Concurrent AIDS (Diagnosis): A diagnosis of AIDS within one month of initial HIV diagnosis. This is indicative of a late tester.

Currently Living with HIV/AIDS: This population is obtained from the most recent address information available. It is impossible to track all ongoing residence changes among HIV-infected persons.

eHARS: A standardized database developed by the CDC for national reporting of HIV/AIDS.

Epidemiology: The study of the distribution, determinates, and frequency of disease in humans.

HAART: Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy

Heterosexual Risk:

HRH (High-Risk Heterosexual): Males and females whose sexual partners are known to be HIV-infected or at high risk for HIV. One or more partners must meet at least one of the following criteria: a history of sexual contact with behaviorally bisexual males (for females only), IDU, hemophiliacs, HIV+ transfusion recipients, or other HIV+ persons of unknown risk.

PH (Presumed Heterosexual)-Females: Females whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their male partners' risk and HIV status are unknown.

HIV Infection and AIDS Case Definitions: These are standard definitions established by the CDC and used by all states. Specific information is required in order to count a case of HIV infection or AIDS, including a method to uniquely identify an individual. Each person is counted as either HIV-infected without AIDS, or HIV-infected with AIDS. Once a person meets the AIDS case definition, surveillance always counts that case as AIDS, even if his/her health status improves.

HIV Infection: The surveillance definition for HIV infection was last updated in December 1999 and includes laboratory tests which detect antibody to HIV, or which directly detects HIV. Please see: *Guidelines for National HIV Case Surveillance, Including Monitoring for HIV Infection and AIDS*. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, December 10, 1999, volume 48, number RR-13.

AIDS: The surveillance definition for AIDS includes a diagnosis of any one of 25 different opportunistic diseases which are indicative of a severe immune deficiency, or a laboratory test demonstrating severe immune deficiency (i.e., CD4 count of < 200 or <14% of total lymphocytes). Please see: *1993 Revised Classification System for HIV Infection and Expanded Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS Among Adolescents and Adults*. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, December 18, 1992, volume 41, number RR-17.

Incidence: This is the number of persons who develop a disease or infection in a certain period of time, usually a year.

Incident Case: A person who has been diagnosed with a disease or infection (in this case, HIV/AIDS), regardless of their vital status (living or deceased).

IDU (Injecting Drug User): Persons who have a history of injecting illegal drugs.

MSM (Men who have sex with men): Males who have a history of sexual contact with other males or with both males and females.

MSM/IDU: MSM who also have a history of injecting drugs.

New Diagnoses: Number of cases newly diagnosed over a given period of time, usually a year. In HIV surveillance, new diagnoses do not necessarily represent new infections, as newly diagnosed cases may have been infected for many years, thus only some newly diagnosed cases are also incident cases.

Pediatric Case: Children who are 12 years or younger at the time of diagnosis.

Perinatal Risk: HIV transmission from mother to child during birth or through breastfeeding.

Prevalence: The total number of persons living with HIV disease at one point in time is called prevalence. The estimate of this number for all of Michigan as of January 1, 2008 is 18,000. This estimate includes persons who have AIDS, persons diagnosed with HIV infection without AIDS, an estimate of those who have tested positive for HIV but have not yet been reported, and persons with HIV infection who have not yet been diagnosed.

Prevalent Case: A person who is currently living with a disease or infection, (in this case HIV/AIDS).

Public Health Surveillance: The ongoing collection, analysis, interpretation, dissemination, and evaluation of population-based information about persons with a condition or risk factor of public health concern.

Rate: The number of cases divided by the number of persons in the general population (both infected and uninfected). The resulting number is standardized by multiplying by a multiple of 10, usually 1,000 or 100,000. This number allows one to compare the impact of disease between groups.

Unknown Risk: A case for which there has been no risk found consistent with the categories of MSM, IDU, high-risk heterosexual, PH-Fem, perinatal or blood recipient. This category is further divided:

PH (Presumed Heterosexual)-Male: Males whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their female partner's(s') risk and HIV status are unknown

Unknown: Males and females with no identified risk.

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Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor
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