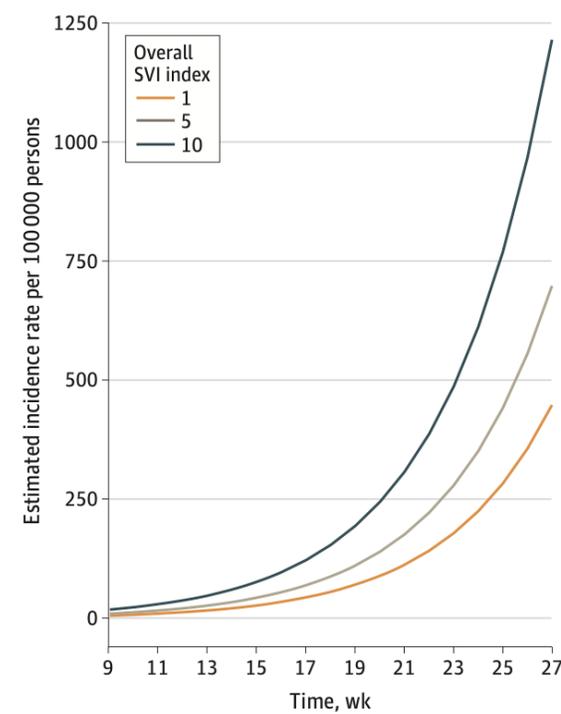


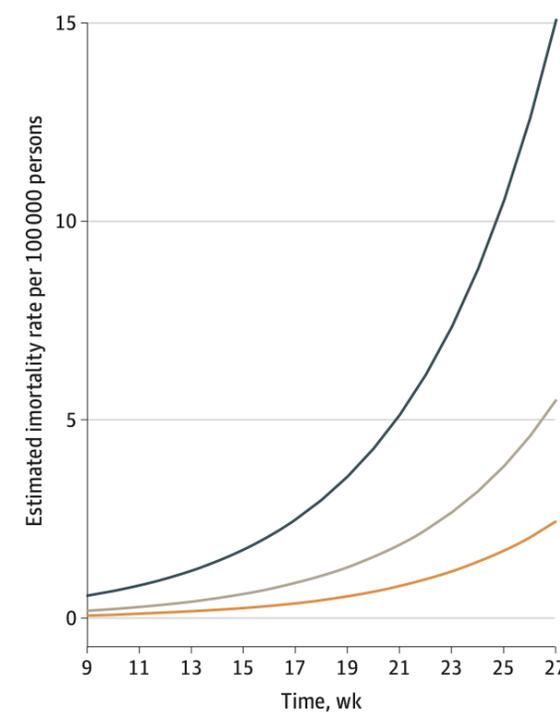
Social vulnerability index (SVI) is associated with COVID-19 incidence and mortality

- Counties with higher SVI (greater sociodemographic disadvantage) had higher COVID-19 incidence and mortality rates.
- A 0.1-point increase in overall SVI was associated with a 14.3% increase in incidence rate and 13.7% increase in mortality rate.

A Estimated incidence

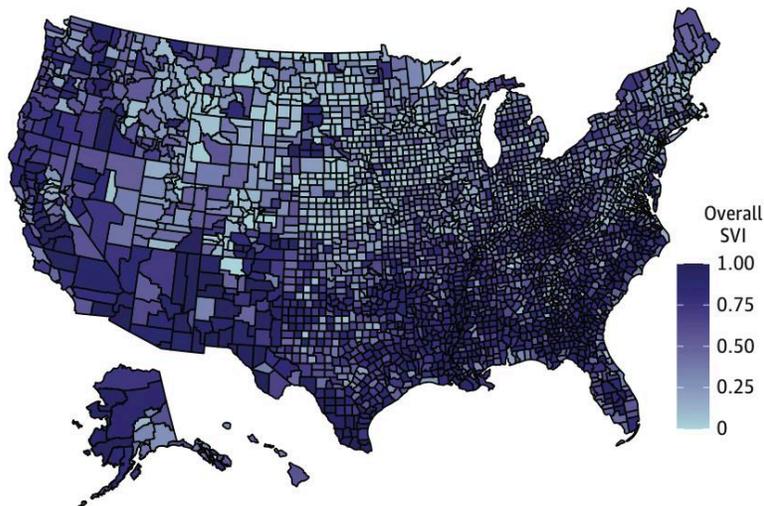


B Estimated mortality

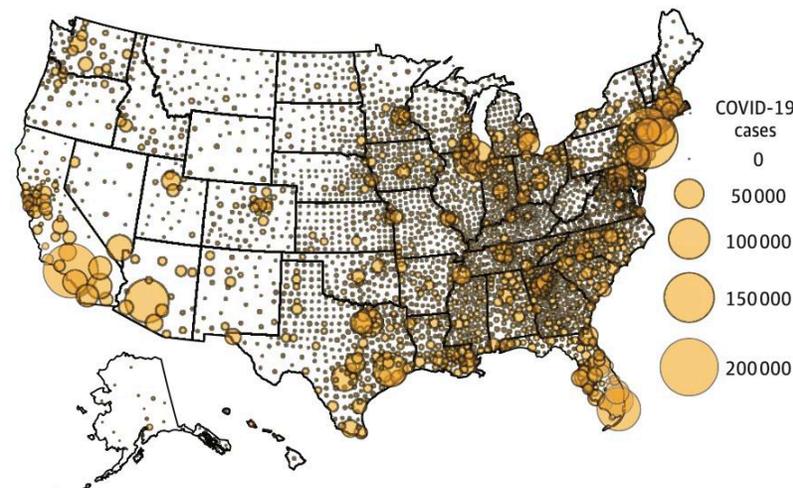


Estimated effect of SVI for an example metropolitan-adjacent county (pop. 2500 - <20,000)

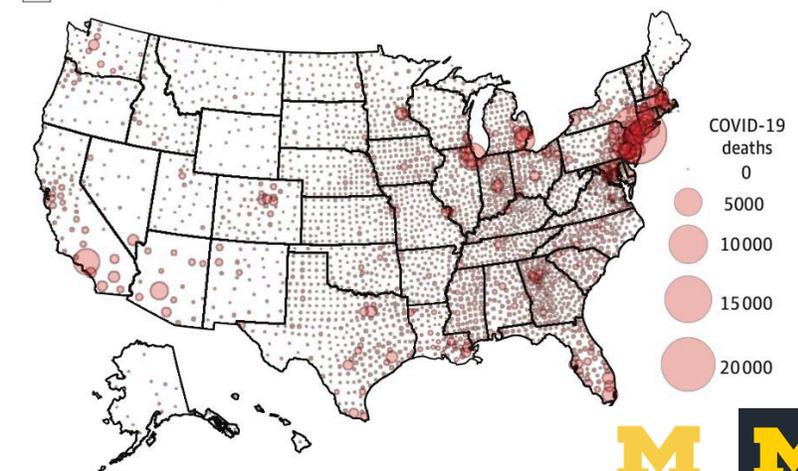
A Overall SVI



B COVID-19 incidence

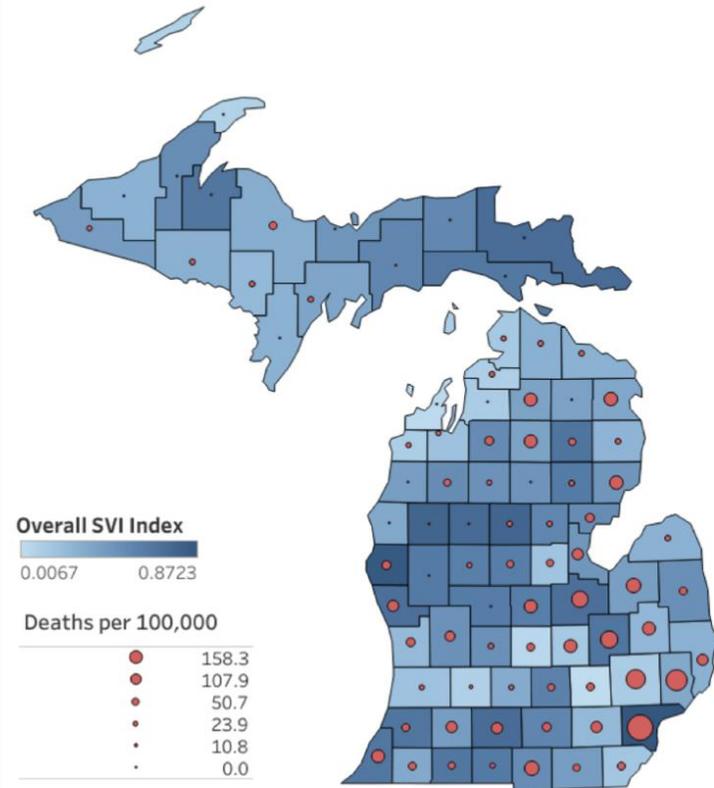
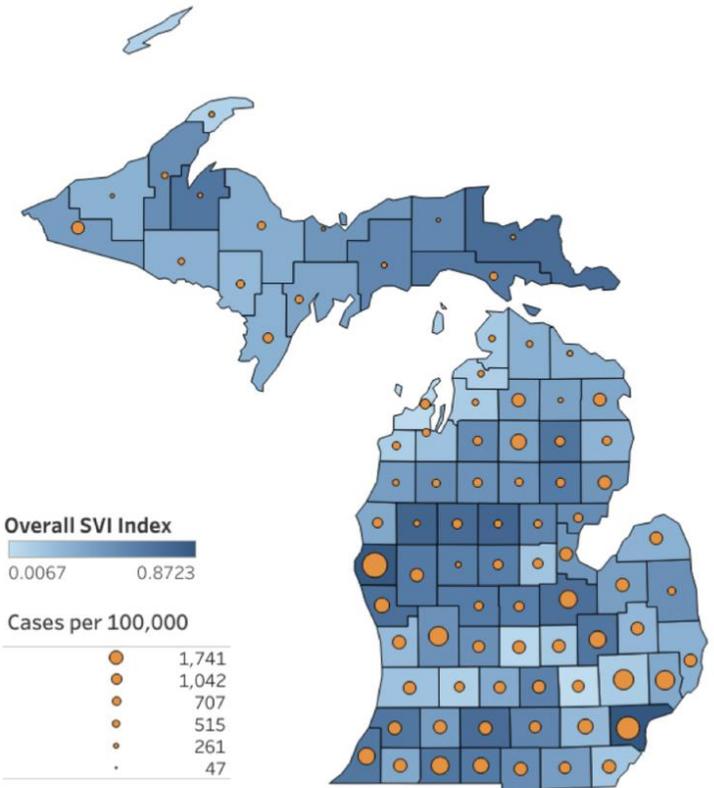


C COVID-19 mortality

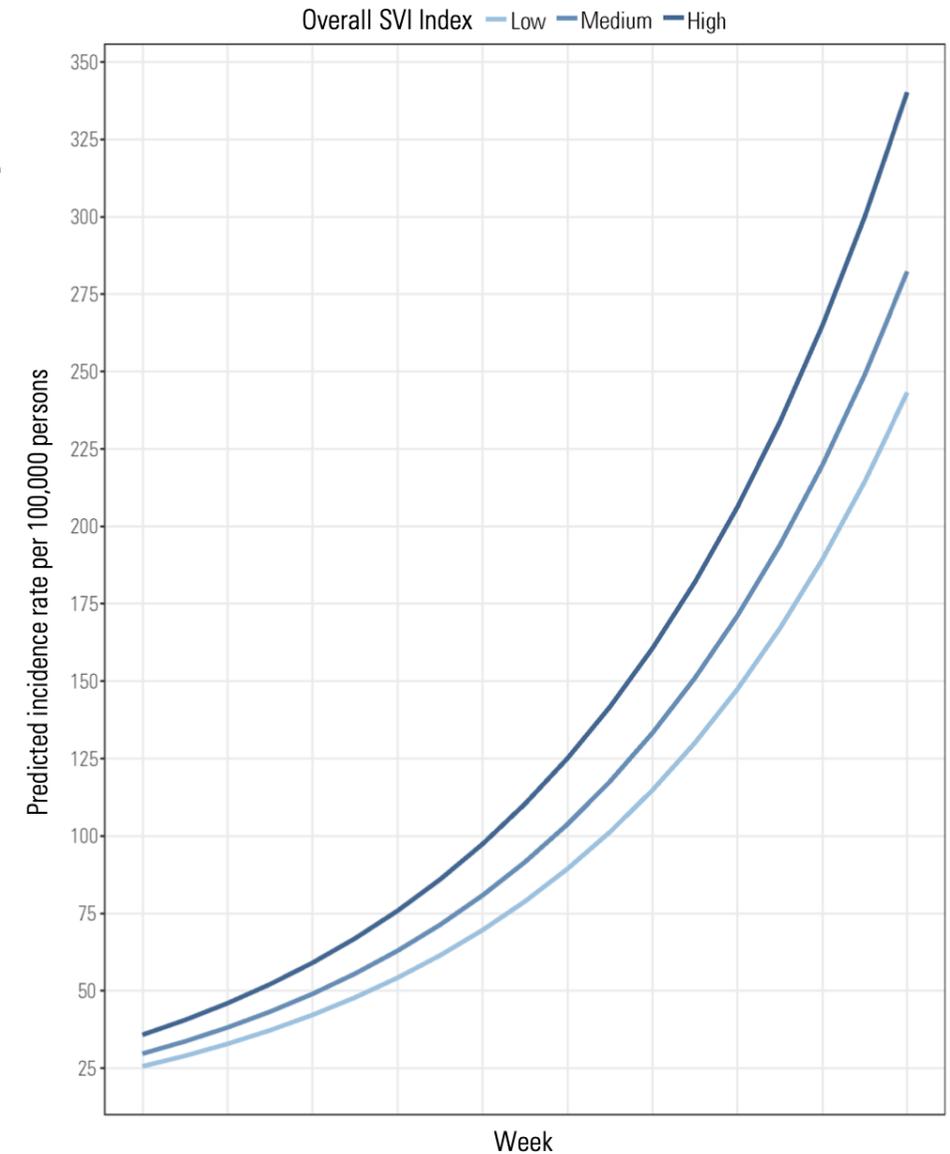


Counties in Michigan with higher SVI had higher COVID-19 incidence and mortality

An increase of 0.1 in SVI (e.g. Ingham vs. Genesee) was associated with ~13.3 excess COVID-19 cases and 0.5 excess deaths per 100,000 population.



Note: Data are as of July 29, 2020



Note: Data are as of July 29, 2020

Sources: [UM Report on SVI and COVID-19](#)
Karmakar et al., JAMA Network Open. 2021