

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1. Mpox incidence* risk ratios among persons aged 15–64 years, by urban-rural status† of county of residence, gender‡, and race and ethnicity — United States, May 10–December 31, 2022

Urbancity	RR (95% CI)								
	Overall cisgender men¶	Overall cisgender women¶	Cisgender men vs cisgender women	Black ratio¶	Hispanic ratio¶	White ratio¶	Black vs White	Hispanic vs White	Black vs Hispanic
Large Central Urban	Ref	Ref	51.2 (47.0–56.4)	Ref	Ref	Ref	2.7 (2.6–2.8)	1.7 (1.7–1.8)	1.5 (1.5–1.6)
Large Fringe Urban	0.30 (0.29–0.31)	0.52 (0.44–0.61)	29.0 (25.3–33.8)	0.54 (0.51–0.56)	0.45 (0.42–0.48)	0.21 (0.20–0.23)	6.7 (6.2–7.2)	3.6 (3.4–3.9)	1.8 (1.7–2.0)
Medium Urban	0.15 (0.14–0.15)	0.34 (0.27–0.42)	21.9 (18.2–27.2)	0.29 (0.27–0.31)	0.15 (0.14–0.17)	0.14 (0.13–0.15)	5.7 (5.2–6.3)	1.9 (1.7–2.2)	3.0 (2.6–3.3)
Small Urban	0.08 (0.07–0.09)	0.23 (0.15–0.32)	17.2 (12.5–27.2)	0.19 (0.17–0.22)	0.09 (0.07–0.11)	0.08 (0.07–0.09)	6.5 (5.3–7.9)	1.9 (1.5–2.5)	3.3 (2.6–4.5)
Nonmetro or Rural	0.04 (0.04–0.05)	0.11 (0.06–0.16)	19.8 (13.6–35.4)	0.12 (0.10–0.14)	0.07 (0.05–0.09)	0.04 (0.04–0.05)	7.2 (5.8–9.0)	2.8 (2.1–3.6)	2.6 (2.0–3.5)

Abbreviation: RR = Risk Ratio.

* Cases per 100,000 population. Rates were calculated by using summed case counts and population size (persons aged 15–64 years) by gender and each level of urbanicity, multiplied by 100,000.

† Urban-rural status of county of residence is based on the 2013 National Center for Health Statistics Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. The two non-metro categories were combined into one rural (i.e., non-metropolitan) category.

‡ Methods for collecting gender information are not standardized across all 50 states and the District of Columbia. When self-reported gender was missing, current sex or sex assigned at birth was used, and gender identity was presumed to be cisgender.

¶ Rate Ratio was calculated by comparing large fringe urban, medium urban, small urban, and rural areas (nonmetropolitan) areas to large central urban areas.