



## Chapter 5: Health Status

### *Highlights*

#### **General Health Status and Year 2010 Objectives**

Recent survey data show that 87 percent of Nebraskans consider their health to be either “excellent” or “good.” The comparable statistic for the United States is 85 percent. According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2001, approximately 23 percent of Nebraskans had been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure. Approximately 70 percent of surveyed Nebraskans indicated that they had ever had their blood cholesterol tested. These figures are comparable to nationwide data.

The Nebraska 2010 Health Goals & Objectives include the following: increase the levels of physical activity and fitness and the rates of immunization; decrease the number of unintentional injuries and the incidence of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and obesity; and improve environmental health.

#### **Preventive Health**

Survey data from 2002 show that 23 percent of adults in Nebraska smoke cigarettes; the Nebraska 2010 objective is 12 percent. In 2002, approximately 94 percent of women aged 18 or over in Nebraska had ever had a Pap smear; the Nebraska 2010 objective is 98 percent. In 2002, approximately 73 percent of women aged 40 or over in Nebraska had a mammogram in the past two years; the Nebraska 2010 objective is 75 percent.

#### **Leading Causes of Deaths**

In 2002, the five leading causes of death in Nebraska were heart disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease, chronic lung disease, and accidents.

#### **Cancer**

Nebraska Cancer Registry Data show that there were 8,316 new cancer cases diagnosed among Nebraskans in 2001. During that year, the single most frequent site of newly diagnosed cancer involved the digestive system. Among men and women respectively, the prostate and breast were the most frequent sites of newly diagnosed cancers.

Nebraska Vital Statistics data show that cancer, of any type, was the second leading cause of death in 2002. Cancer was indicated as the primary cause in 3,429 deaths during that year. Lung and breast cancer were the most frequent causes of cancer-related deaths among Nebraska women in 2002. Lung and prostate cancer were the most frequent causes of cancer-related deaths among Nebraska men in 2002.

#### **HIV and AIDS**

The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services began collecting data about Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in 1995. Since then, 588 cases of HIV have been reported to state health officials (through December of 2002). Data about Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been collected by the state since 1990. Through December of 2002, a total of 1,236 cases of AIDS were diagnosed and reported to health officials. There were 54 new cases of AIDS reported in Nebraska in 2002.

#### **Injuries**

The age-adjusted death rate due to injuries for Nebraskans in 2000 was 52.3 per 100,000 population. Among males, the rate was 75.6, and among females, the rate was 31.3 per 100,000 population.



## Chapter Profile

### General Health Status Indicators

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#### Adults Responding Either in “Good” or “Excellent” Health (2001)

Nebraska	87.0%
United States	85.4%

#### Adults Who Were

Ever told by a health professional they had high blood pressure (2001)

Nebraska	22.6%
United States	25.6%

Ever told by a health professional they had diabetes (2002)

Nebraska	5.8%
United States	6.7%

Ever told by a health professional they had high blood cholesterol (2001)

Nebraska	27.8%
United States	30.2%

Ever had their blood cholesterol tested (2001)

Nebraska	69.7%
United States	77.0%

#### Adults Who

Reported always wearing a safety belt in a car (2002)

Nebraska	68.6%
United States	76.6%

#### Adults Who

Reported no exercise, recreation, or physical activity other than regular job duties during the previous month (2002)

Nebraska	22.0%
United States	24.4%

#### Women

Aged 18 and over, who reported ever having had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear (2002)

Nebraska	93.9%
United States	95.2%

Aged 18 and over, who reported ever having a mammogram (2002)

Nebraska	62.2%
United States	63.4%

Aged 18 and over, who reported having a clinical breast examination (2002)

Nebraska	90.4%
United States	91.0%

#### Adults Who

Reported having had an influenza vaccination in the past year (2002)

Nebraska	36.7%
United States	32.1%

## Preventive Behavior (2002)

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### Adults Who Reported

Binge drinking (i.e., consuming five or more alcoholic beverages on at least one occasion during the previous month)

Nebraska	32.0%
United States	29.2%

### Adults Who

Smoked Cigarettes

Nebraska	22.7%
United States	23.0%

## Five Leading Causes of Death and Number of Nebraska Deaths (2002)

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Heart Disease	4,235
Cancer	3,429
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,102
Chronic Lung Disease	795
Accidents (also called Unintentional Injuries)	754

## Cancer (2001)

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### Newly Diagnosed Cancer

<b>Among all Nebraskans</b>	<b>8,316<sup>(1)</sup></b>
Among Nebraska Men	4,059
Among Nebraska Women	4,256

### Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Cancer in Nebraska per 100,000 Population

Among Nebraska Men	232.2
Among Nebraska Women	160.9

## HIV and AIDS

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Cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus reported to state health officials since 1995	588
Total AIDS Morbidity through December 2002	1,236

## Injury (2000)

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Deaths due to injury	918
Age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 population due to injury, all causes	
<b>Among all Nebraskans</b>	<b>52.3</b>
Among Nebraska Men	75.6
Among Nebraska Women	31.3

(1) One diagnosed case of cancer was not assigned to a gender category; therefore, the total for Nebraska men and Nebraska women equals 8,315.

Table 5.1 - Status of Selected Healthy People 2010 Objectives, Nebraska and the United States

Objective	NE Data Year	NE Current Rate	NE Year Objective	U.S. Data Year	U.S. Current Rate	U.S. Year Objective
<b>Physical Activity and Fitness</b>						
Percent of adults aged 18+ who engaged in no leisure-time physical activity in the past month	1999	27%	15%	1997	40%	20%
<b>Nutritional Health</b>						
Percent of adults aged 18+ who reported height and weight that placed them in the "obese" category	1999	20%	15%	1988-1994	23%	15%
<b>Tobacco-Caused Diseases</b>						
Percent of adults aged 18+ who currently smoke cigarettes	1999	23%	12%	1998	24%	12%
Percent of adults aged 18+ who are currently using smokeless tobacco	1999	9%	4%	1998	4.9%	0.4%
<b>Substance Abuse: Alcohol/Other Drugs</b>						
Death rate due to alcohol-related automobile crashes (per 100,000)	1998	5.6	4.0	1998	5.9	4.0
Percent of adults aged 18+ who engaged in "drinking and driving" in the past month	1999	3%	1%	-	-	-
<b>Teen Pregnancy</b>						
Rate of teen pregnancies (per 1,000)	1999	27.5	18.0	1996	68.0	43.0
<b>Violent and Abusive Behavior</b>						
Homicide death rate (per 100,000)	1998	3.3	2.0	1998	6.5	3.0
Rate of physical assaults (simple and aggravated) (per 1,000)	1999	12.1	6.0	1999	27.4	13.6
<b>Unintentional Injuries</b>						
Unintentional injury deaths (per 100,000)	1998	38.8	19.4	1998	35.0	17.5
Death rate due to falls (per 100,000)	1998	6.9	3.5	1998	4.7	3.0
<b>Motor Vehicle Fatalities</b>						
Percent of adults aged 18+ who used automobile safety belts	1997	77%	92%	1998	69%	92%
Death rate due to motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000)	1998	20.5	12.0	1998	15.6	9.2
<b>Environmental Health</b>						
Percent of children aged 1 to 6 years with blood lead levels 10ug/dl or higher	1999	7.0%	0%	1991-1994	4.4%	0%
Proportion of people living in communities with safe drinking water (nitrate levels 10ppm or less)	1996-2000	>99%	>99%	1995	85%	95%
<b>Oral Health</b>						
Percent of population served by community water systems with optimal levels of fluoride	1999	70%	80%	1992	62%	75%
<b>Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight</b>						
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	1999	6.8	4.5	1999	7.0	4.5
Rate of low-weight births per 100 live births (%)	1999	6.7	5.0	1998	7.6	5.0
Percent of pregnant women with first trimester prenatal care	1999	84.2%	90.0%	1998	83%	90%
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>						
Coronary heart disease death rate (per 100,000)	1998	151.9	121.5	1998	208.0	166.0
Stroke death rate (per 100,000)	1998	60.4	47.4	1998	60.0	48.0
Percent of adults getting cholesterol level checked in past five years	1999	67%	80%	1998	67%	80%
<b>Cancer</b>						
Overall cancer death rate (per 100,000)	1998	186.0	147.0	1998	202.4	159.9
Percent of women aged 40+ who had mammogram within the past two years	1999	70%	75%	1998	67%	70%
Percent of women aged 18+ who received a Pap test within the past three years	1999	76%	90%	1998	79%	90%
<b>Diabetes</b>						
Diabetes death rate (per 100,000)	1998	70.3	25.0	1997	75.0	45.0
<b>AIDS/HIV Infection</b>						
New AIDS cases /100,000 aged 13+	2000	4.8	1.0	2000	14.7	1.0
Percent of sexually active persons using condoms	1997	20%	50%	1995	23%	50%
<b>Immunization</b>						
Percent of children aged 19 through 35 months who have received the recommended vaccines	1999	79.8%	80%	1999	73.2%	80%
Influenza immunization rates among adults 65+ in the past 12 months	1999	69%	90%	1998	64%	90%
<b>Access to Care</b>						
Percent of adults with no health insurance	1999	10%	0%	1997	7%	0%

Source: Nebraska 2010 Health Goals &amp; Objectives, Nebraska Health and Human Services System, May 2002.

**Table 5.2 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Quality-of-Life Indicators, Nebraska and the United States 2001**

	<u>Nebraska</u>	<u>United States</u>
Mean percent of respondents with good to excellent self-rated health	87.0%	85.4%
Mean percent of respondents with good physical health last month	72.2%	66.1%
Mean percent of respondents with good mental health last month	75.5%	65.8%
Mean percent of respondents without activity limitations last month	84.5%	80.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2001. See <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>  
Last Reviewed on August 21, 2003.

**Table 5.3 - Percent of Persons Aged 18 and Over with Good to Excellent Self-Rated Health, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2002**

<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>86%</b>
Western	86%
Southwest	83%
Central	82%
Northern	86%
Southeast	86%
Eastern	89%
*Non-metropolitan	84%
*Metropolitan	88%

Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2002.

Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

\*Metropolitan area boundaries and names are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1.

**Table 5.4 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Status Indicators, Nebraska and the United States 2001 and 2002**

	NE			U.S. (1)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Health Status Indicators, 2001</b>						
Percent of adults ever told by a health professional they had high blood pressure	21.5%	23.7%	22.6%	24.9%	26.2%	25.6%
Percent of adults ever told by a health professional they had diabetes <sup>(2)</sup>	6.1%	5.6%	5.8%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%
Percent of adults ever told by a health professional they had high blood cholesterol	29.1%	26.6%	27.8%	31.1%	29.7%	30.2%
Percent of adults who ever had their blood cholesterol tested	66.5%	72.6%	69.7%	74.9%	79.5%	77.0%
Percent of adults who reported ever having had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy examination <sup>(2)</sup>	42.1%	42.2%	42.2%	47.6%	47.9%	48.1%
Percent of adults who reported having had a flu shot in the past year <sup>(2)</sup>	32.6%	40.5%	36.7%	30.5%	33.1%	32.1%
<b>Activity Level, 2002</b>						
Percent of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity in the past month	20.9%	23.0%	22.0%	21.0%	27.3%	24.4%
<b>Women's Health, 2002</b>						
Percent of women who reported ever having had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear	-	93.9%	93.9%	-	95.2%	95.2%
Percent of women aged 18 or over who reported ever having a mammogram	-	62.2%	62.2%	-	63.4%	63.4%
Percent of women aged 18 or over who reported ever having a clinical breast examination	-	90.4%	90.4%	-	91.0%	91.0%
<b>Drinking, 2002</b>						
Binge drinking - consuming 5 or more alcoholic beverages on at least one occasion during prev. month	40.2%	21.3%	32.0%	38.7%	17.4%	29.2%
<b>Smoking, 2002</b>						
Percent of adults who smoke cigarettes	26.4%	19.3%	22.7%	25.7%	20.8%	23.0%
<b>Safety, 2002</b>						
Percent of adults who reported always wearing a safety belt in a car	60.5%	76.2%	68.6%	70.5%	83.1%	76.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2001 and 2002. See <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss> Last Reviewed on August 21, 2003.

(1) U.S. median percent responding.

(2) Data are from 2002.

**Figure 5.1 - Percent of Persons Aged 18 and Over Who Are Current Smokers,<sup>(1)</sup> Nebraska and Substate Areas 2002**



Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2002.

Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

Note: Metropolitan area boundaries and names are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1.

(1) A current smoker is defined as a person who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the past 30 days.

**Table 5.5 - Vaccination Coverage Among Children Aged 19-35 Months, Nebraska and the United States, 1995 to 2001**

	4:3:1:3 Series <sup>(1)</sup>						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Nebraska	71%	78%	74%	76%	82%	79%	80%
United States	74%	76%	76%	79%	78%	76%	77%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2002, with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans Hyattsville, Maryland: 2002. See <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/tables/2002/02hus074.pdf>

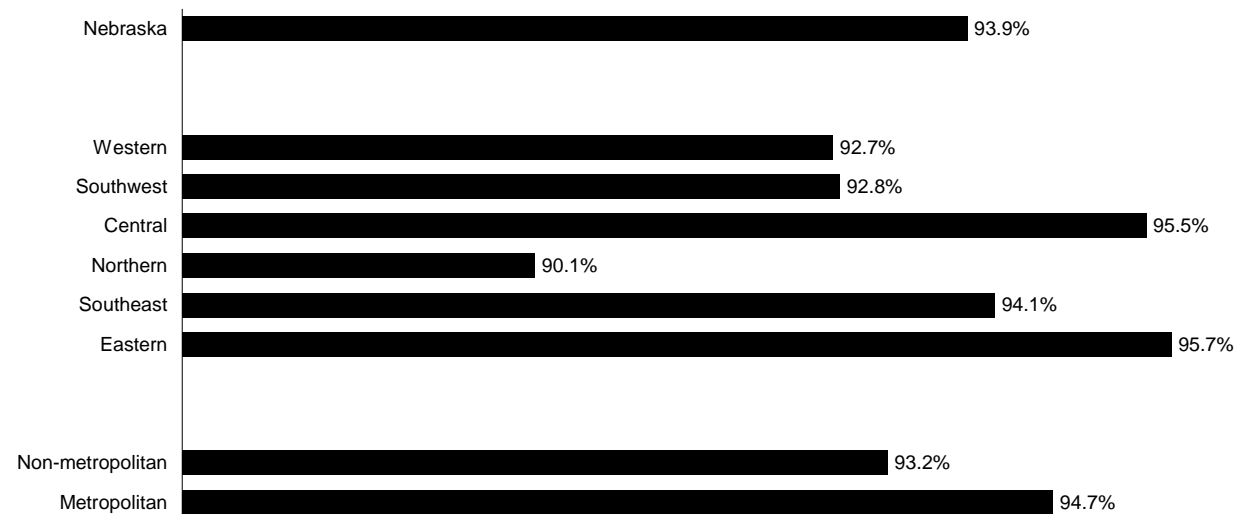
(1) The 4:3:1:3 combined series consists of 4 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine, 3 doses of polio vaccine, 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine, and 3 doses of Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) vaccine.

**Table 5.6 - Biennial Mammography Screening of Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries Aged 65 and Over by Race, Nebraska 1999 to 2001**

	1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Percent Mammography	Number of Beneficiaries	Percent Mammography
<b>All Women Aged 65+</b>	<b>109,805</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>111,282</b>	<b>49.8%</b>
<b>Race (Aged 65+)</b>				
African American	1,405	44.3%	1,692	43.2%
Caucasian	107,189	49.2%	108,362	50.0%
Other or Unknown	1,211	33.6%	1,228	34.4%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2002. See <http://cms.hhs.gov/preventiveservices/1b.asp>

**Figure 5.2 - Percent of Women Aged 18 and Over Who Have Ever Had a Pap Smear,<sup>(1)</sup> Nebraska and Substate Areas 2002**



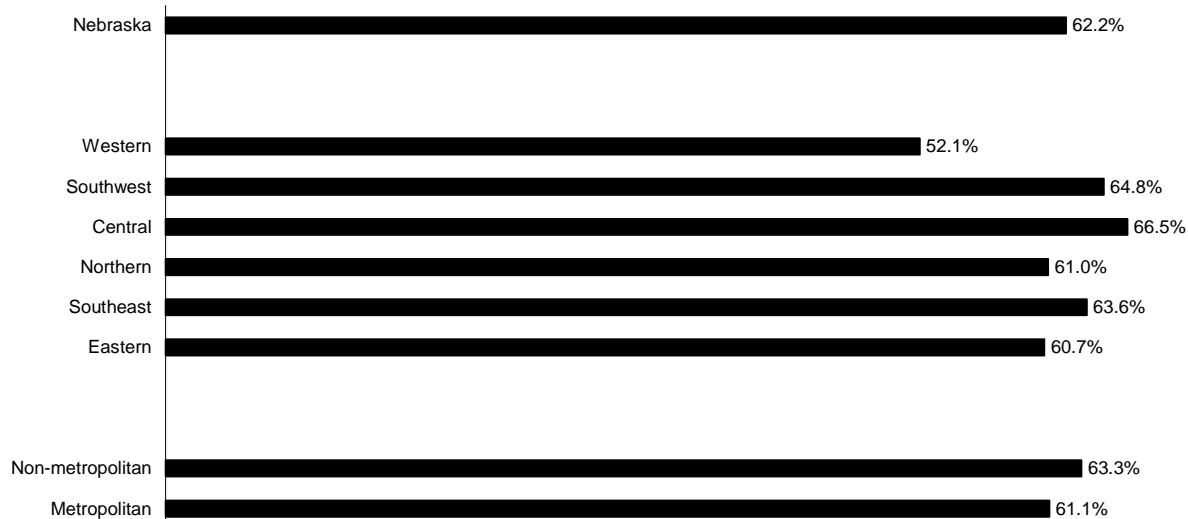
Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2002.

Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

Note: Metropolitan area boundaries and names are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1.

(1) Includes women who may have had a hysterectomy.

**Figure 5.3a - Percent of Women Aged 18 and Over Who Have Ever Had a Mammogram, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2002**

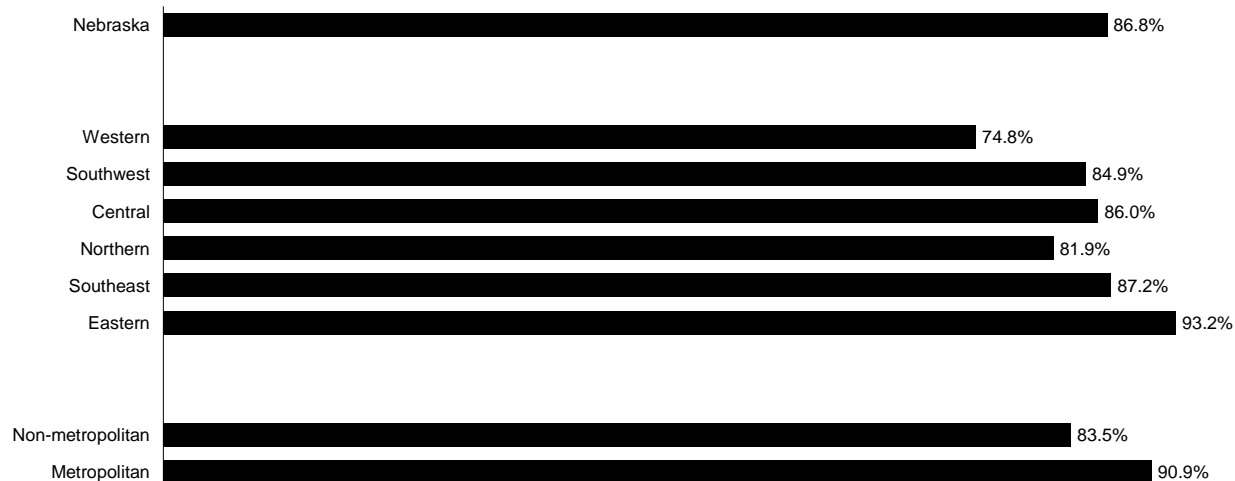


Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2002.

Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

Note: Metropolitan area boundaries and names are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1.

**Figure 5.3b - Percent of Women Aged 40 and Over Who Have Ever Had a Mammogram, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2002**



Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2002.

Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

Note: Metropolitan area boundaries and names are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1.

**Table 5.7 - Leading Causes of Death, Nebraska 2002**

Rank	Cause	Number of Deaths
1	Heart Disease	4,235
2	Cancer	3,429
3	Cerebrovascular Disease	1,102
4	Chronic Lung Disease	795
5	Accidents	754
6	Alzheimer's Disease	462
7	Pneumonia	402
8	Diabetes Mellitus	392
9	Nephritis and Nephrosis	277
10	Suicide	201

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2003. See <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl37.htm>

**Table 5.8 - Deaths and Rates Per 100,000 Caused by All Injuries\* by Age Group, Nebraska 2000**

Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
0-4 years	17	14.83	10	16.99	7	12.54
5-9 years	12	10.28	6	10.06	6	10.50
10-14 years	12	9.41	8	12.23	4	6.44
15-19 years	84	61.88	55	79.46	29	43.59
20-24 years	77	65.08	64	108.44	13	21.92
25-29 years	51	50.13	39	77.54	12	23.32
30-34 years	43	41.28	30	58.46	13	25.24
35-39 years	54	43.19	40	64.08	14	22.36
40-44 years	68	51.17	56	83.90	12	18.14
45-49 years	74	61.24	52	86.39	22	36.28
50-54 years	50	48.88	38	75.67	12	23.04
55-59 years	29	37.37	23	61.26	6	14.97
60-64 years	32	48.91	24	75.45	8	23.79
65-69 years	30	51.64	22	82.14	8	25.55
70-74 years	32	58.63	20	80.99	12	40.15
75-79 years	49	103.63	31	150.76	18	67.36
80-84 years	54	157.63	21	163.41	33	154.16
85+ years	150	432.86	62	607.49	88	359.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>54.96</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>73.50</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>37.18</b>
Age-Adjusted Death Rate**	52.28		75.61		31.31	

Source: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.  
See <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html>  
Last updated April 5, 2003.

\*ICD-10 Codes: V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89

\*\*Standard Population is 2000, all races, both sexes.

**Table 5.9 - Cancer Deaths and Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population by Selected Site and Sex, Nebraska 1998 and 2002**

Cancer Site	1998		2002	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Colon/Rectum/Anus	185	202	193	214
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	24.7	18.7	25.7	19.5
Pancreas	99	80	81	95
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	13.1	7.6	11.0	8.7
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	553	319	523	365
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	72.4	32.3	68.4	36.3
Breast	*	253	*	251
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	*	25.2	*	24.6
Prostate	202	N/A	183	N/A
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	28.2	N/A	25.9	N/A
Leukemia	66	69	77	67
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	8.7	6.4	10.5	5.8
<b>All Sites</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,683</b>
<b>Age Adjusted Death Rate</b>	<b>227.6</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>232.2</b>	<b>160.9</b>

Source: *Nebraska Vital Statistics Report*; Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 1998 and 2002. See <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl40.htm> and <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl41.htm>

\*Five or fewer cases.

**Table 5.10 - Probability of Being Diagnosed With or Dying From Cancer by Site and Sex, United States 1998 to 2000**

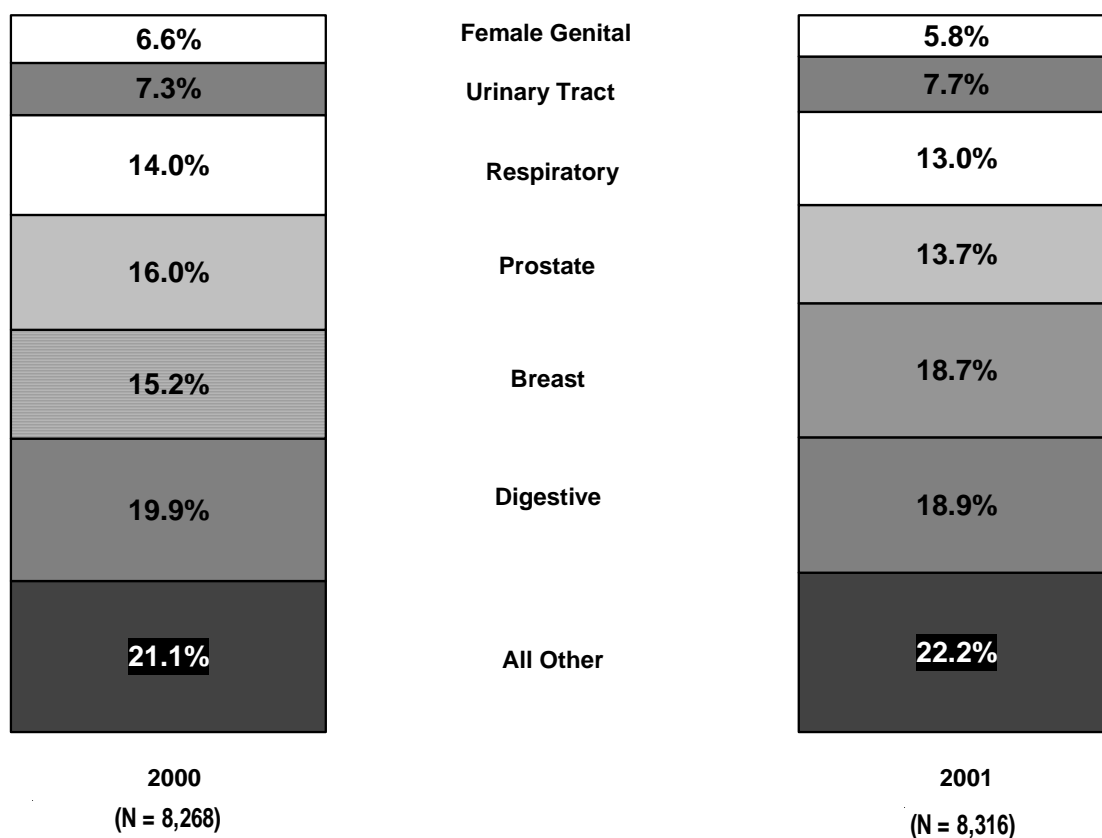
Site/Type	Lifetime Probability (Percent):			
	of Being Diagnosed with Cancer		of Dying from Cancer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Prostate	17.28	-	3.05	-
Breast	0.11	13.51	*	3.03
Lung & Bronchus	7.75	5.79	7.35	4.81
Colon and Rectum	5.97	5.66	2.39	2.30
Urinary Bladder	3.52	1.13	0.73	0.31
Ovary	-	1.72	-	1.02
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2.12	1.79	0.96	0.85
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.40	0.67	0.39	0.20
Leukemia	1.45	1.03	0.94	0.72
Stomach	1.25	0.79	0.61	0.41
Melanomas of Skin	1.83	1.23	0.35	0.19
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	1.46	0.87	0.56	0.33
Pancreas	1.23	1.24	1.15	1.16
Larynx	0.65	0.16	0.24	0.06
Esophagus	0.75	0.26	0.71	0.23
Multiple Myeloma	0.66	0.54	0.44	0.40
Liver & Bile Ducts	0.86	0.42	0.61	0.36
Testis	0.35	-	*	-
Hodgkin's Disease	0.23	0.20	0.05	*
Thyroid	0.30	0.84	*	0.06

Source: National Cancer Institute, *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2000*, 2003. See [http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975\\_2000/results\\_single/sect\\_01\\_table.15.pdf](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2000/results_single/sect_01_table.15.pdf) and [http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975\\_2000/results\\_single/sect\\_01\\_table.16.pdf](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2000/results_single/sect_01_table.16.pdf)

Note: Lifetime probabilities are calculated by assuming that current age-specific incidence and mortality rates will hold in the future. The probability estimates are therefore very sensitive to current rates. They do not take into account future changes in rates, which are likely to occur.

\*Less than 0.05 percent.

**Figure 5.4 - Nebraska Cancer Registry: Sites of Newly Diagnosed Cancer, Nebraska Residents 2000 and 2001**



Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Nebraska Cancer Registry, 2000 and 2001.

**Table 5.11 - Nebraska Cancer Registry: Sites of Newly Diagnosed Cancer, Total and by Sex, Nebraska Residents 2000 and 2001**

System	Male		Female		Total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Digestive	20.1%	20.2%	19.7%	17.7%	19.9%	18.9%
Breast	0.3%	0.2%	30.7%	36.3%	15.2%	18.7%
Prostate	31.4%	28.1%	-	-	16.0%	13.7%
Respiratory	15.9%	16.0%	12.0%	10.1%	14.0%	13.0%
Urinary Tract	10.1%	10.7%	4.3%	4.8%	7.3%	7.7%
Female Genital	-	-	13.5%	11.3%	6.6%	5.8%
All Other	22.3%	24.7%	19.8%	19.9%	21.1%	22.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
N =	4,210	4,059	4,057	4,256	8,268	8,316 <sup>(1)</sup>

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Nebraska Cancer Registry, 2001.

(1) One diagnosed case of cancer was not assigned to a gender category; therefore, the total for Nebraska men and Nebraska women equals 8,315.

**Table 5.12 - Demographic Characteristics of People Reported with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection (not AIDS), Nebraska Pre-1999 to 2002**

	Year Reported					Total	
	Pre-1999 <sup>(1)</sup>	1999	2000	2001	2002	Number	Percent
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	263	45	40	63	36	447	76.0%
Female	72	23	13	19	14	141	24.0%
<b>Age</b>							
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	4	1.0%
5 to 12 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0%
13 to 19 years	7	*	*	*	*	17	3.0%
20 to 29 years	120	25	17	29	19	210	36.0%
30 to 39 years	140	26	23	31	18	238	40.0%
40 to 49 years	51	9	8	13	9	90	15.0%
50 years and older	12	4	*	5	*	26	4.0%
<b>Race</b>							
White	225	37	22	51	24	359	61.0%
Black	73	21	17	18	12	141	24.0%
Hispanic	26	5	11	11	12	65	11.0%
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0%
Native American	8	*	*	*	*	16	3.0%
Other/Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	4	1.0%
<b>Risk</b>							
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	149	25	25	34	20	253	43.0%
Injecting drug use (IDU)	40	6	*	7	5	61	10.0%
MSM/IDU	30	5	*	*	4	44	7.0%
Adult treatment for hemophilia	4	*	*	*	*	4	1.0%
Transfusion	*	*	*	*	*	5	1.0%
Heterosexual Contact <sup>(2)</sup>	59	15	9	14	4	101	18.0%
Pediatric (Persons less than 13 years)	5	*	*	*	*	7	1.0%
Risk not identified <sup>(3)</sup>	46	16	13	21	17	113	19.0%

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Department of Regulation and Licensure, Public Health Surveillance/Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Morbidity/Mortality Report*, December 2002. Vol.8, No. 2.

\*Total number of reported HIV or AIDS cases are three or fewer. Number of cases fewer than four are not entered to protect the privacy of individuals with HIV disease.

Notes: Cases reported during any given year may have been diagnosed in previous years, therefore these data are not suitable for trend analysis. This table represents persons reported with HIV disease (not yet AIDS) from hospitals, physicians, and laboratories. It may not include all persons living in Nebraska who have HIV disease. Many persons with HIV disease have not sought testing and are not aware of their status. These numbers do not include those persons who have chosen to be tested anonymously at state-funded counseling and testing sites. These numbers may not represent all persons since retroactive reporting, prior to 1995, is voluntary on the part of hospitals, physicians, and laboratories.

(1) The effective date for HIV reporting in Nebraska was July 10, 1995; implementation of active HIV surveillance was in September 1995.

(2) Heterosexual contact includes heterosexuals who know that one or more of their sex partners (a) used injecting drugs, (b) was a man who had sex with men, (c) was a person with hemophilia, (d) received blood transfusion or transplant and is diagnosed with HIV or AIDS, (e) is a person diagnosed with HIV or AIDS, risk to specified.

(3) Risk not identified includes (a) persons whose risk was not identified at time of initial report, (b) persons who died before risk could be determined, (c) persons who were lost to follow-up, (d) persons who declined interview, (e) persons who do not report one of the other exposures after interview.

**Table 5.13 - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Morbidity, by Year and Demographic Categories, Nebraska Pre-1996 to 2002**

Demographic Categories	Year Reported							Total		
	Pre-1996	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Cases	Percent
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	623	82	69	60	51	58	63	54	1060	86.0%
Female	64	17	21	11	13	21	11	18	176	14.0%
<b>Age</b>										
Under 5	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	1.0%
5 to 12 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0%
13 to 19 years	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	1.0%
20 to 29 years	166	23	22	9	7	12	19	8	266	22.0%
30 to 39 years	316	47	41	31	34	40	29	33	571	46.0%
40 to 49 years	149	17	19	19	14	21	16	22	277	22.0%
50 years and older	43	10	7	12	8	6	9	9	104	8.0%
<b>Race</b>										
White	535	67	59	43	41	41	33	34	853	69.0%
Black	106	22	19	14	11	19	25	29	245	20.0%
Hispanic	37	9	10	12	9	17	14	7	115	9.0%
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	1.0%
Native American	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	1.0%
Other/Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0%
<b>Risk</b>										
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	423	50	42	32	29	35	26	31	668	54.0%
Injecting drug use (IDU)	63	10	9	8	6	13	10	9	128	10.0%
MSM/IDU	71	8	7	11	5	5	6	5	118	9.0%
Adult treatment for hemophilia	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	3.0%
Transfusion	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	2.0%
Heterosexual Contact <sup>(1)</sup>	43	11	14	9	14	12	8	8	119	10.0%
Pediatric (Persons less than 13 years)	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	1.0%
Risk not identified <sup>(2)</sup>	34	13	16	10	6	13	22	18	132	11.0%
<b>Total cases by year</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Department of Regulation and Licensure, Public Health Surveillance/Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Morbidity/Mortality Report*, December 2002. Vol.8, No. 2.

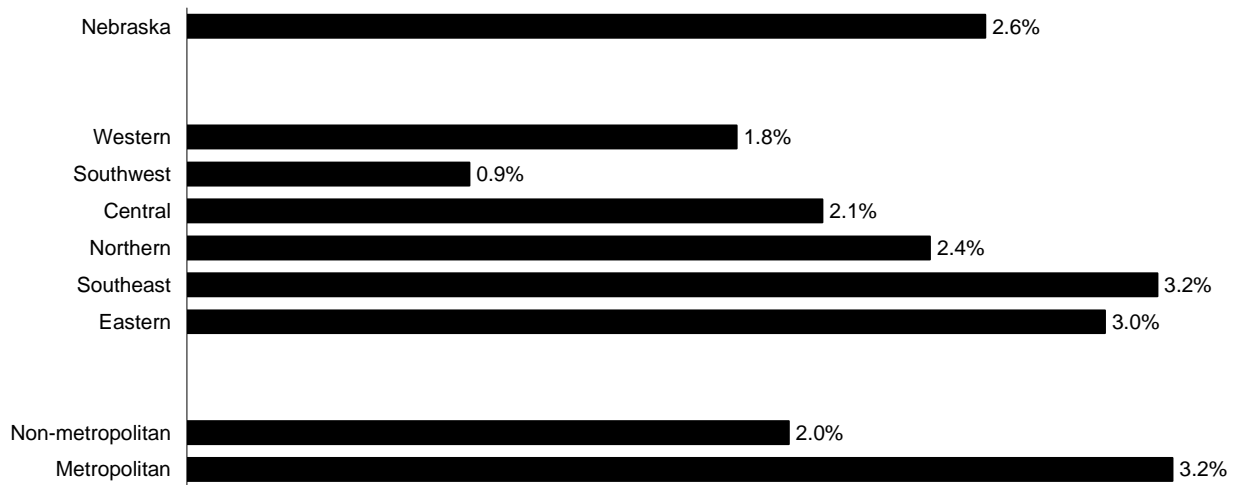
\*Total number of reported HIV or AIDS cases are three or fewer. Number of cases fewer than four are not entered to protect the privacy of individuals with HIV disease.

Notes: Total reported as of December, 2002. Cases reported during any given year may have been diagnosed in previous years, therefore these data are not suitable for trend analysis. The total for each demographic category equals the total for each column.

(1) Heterosexual contact includes heterosexuals who know that one or more of their sex partners (a) used injecting drugs, (b) was a man who had sex with men, (c) was a person with hemophilia, (d) received blood transfusion or transplant and is diagnosed with HIV or AIDS, (e) is a person diagnosed with HIV or AIDS, risk to specified.

(2) Risk not identified includes (a) persons whose risk was not identified at time of initial report, (b) persons who died before risk could be determined, (c) persons who were lost to follow-up, (d) persons who declined to interview, (e) persons who do not report one of the other exposures after interview.

**Figure 5.5 - Percent of Persons Aged 18 and Over Reported in High AIDS Risk, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2002**



Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2002.

Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

Note: Metropolitan area boundaries and names are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 30, 1993. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1.

