

Chapter 5: Health Status

Highlights

General Health Status and Year 2010 Objectives

Recent survey data show that 88 percent of Nebraskans consider their health to be good, very good, or excellent. The comparable statistic for the United States is 84 percent. According to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, in 2003 approximately 24 percent of Nebraskans had been told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure. Approximately 69 percent of surveyed Nebraskans indicated that they have had their blood cholesterol tested in the last five years. 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 2004 show that 20 percent of adults in Nebraska smoke cigarettes; the Nebraska 2010 Health objective is 12 percent. In 2004, approximately 86 percent of women aged 18 and older in Nebraska had a Pap smear within the past three years; the Nebraska 2010 Health objective is 98 percent. In 2004, approximately 76 percent of women aged 40 and older in Nebraska had a mammogram within in the past two years; the Nebraska 2010 Health objective is 75 percent.

Infant and Maternal Health Indicators

In 2003, the leading causes of death for infants in Nebraska were birth defects, sudden infant death syndrome, complications during pregnancy, and prematurity. The infant death rate in Nebraska was 5.4 per 1,000 live births; the Nebraska 2010 Health objective for infant death rate is 4.5 per 1,000 live births. Leading indicators in birth outcomes are low birth weight, teen births, and receiving adequate prenatal care.

Leading Causes of Deaths

In 2003, the five leading causes of death in Nebraska were heart disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease, chronic lung disease, and accidents. The age-adjusted death rate due to injuries for Nebraskans in 2002 was 58.0 per 100,000 population. Among males, the rate was 81.5, and among females, the rate was 35.7 per 100,000 population.

Cancer

Nebraska Cancer Registry Data show that there were 9,001 new cancer cases diagnosed among Nebraskans in 2002. 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.

Continued on page 142

Highlights (continued)

Cancer (continued)

Nebraska Vital Statistics data show that cancer, of any type, was the second leading cause of death in 2003. Cancer was indicated as the primary cause in 3,331 deaths during that year. Lung and breast cancer were the most frequent causes of cancer-related deaths among Nebraska women in 2003. Lung and colorectal cancer were the most frequent causes of cancer-related deaths among Nebraska men in 2003.

HIV and AIDS

The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services began collecting data about Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in 1995. Since then, 598 cases of HIV have been reported to state health officials (through December of 2004). Data about Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been collected by the state since 1990. Through December of 2004, a total of 1,319 cases of AIDS were diagnosed and reported to health officials. There were 69 new cases of AIDS reported in Nebraska in 2004.

Chapter Profile

General Health Status Indicators

Adults responding they were in good, very good, or excellent health (2004)	
Nebraska	87.6%
United States	83.4%
Adults who were ever told by a health professional that they had high blood pressure (2003)	
Nebraska	23.5%
United States	24.8%
Adults who have had their blood cholesterol tested within the last five years (2003)	
Nebraska	69.0%
United States	72.8%
Adults who engaged in no leisure-time physical activity in the past month (2004)	
Nebraska	21.5%
United States	22.8%
Adults with body mass index 30 or greater (2002)	
Nebraska	23.2%
United States	22.1%

Prevention and Early Detection Indicators

Women, aged 18 and older, who have had a Pap smear within the past 3 years (2004)	
Nebraska	85.8%
United States	85.9%
Women, aged 40 and older, who have had a mammogram within the past 2 years (2004)	
Nebraska	75.9%
United States	74.6%
Adults who reported always wearing a safety belt in a car (2002)	
Nebraska	68.6%
United States	76.6%
Adults, aged 65 and older, who reported having a flu shot within the past year (2004)	
Nebraska	75.8%
United States	67.8%

Prevention and Early Detection Indicators (continued)**Adults who reported binge drinking (2004)****(Consuming five or more alcoholic beverages on one or more occasions in the past 30 days)**

Nebraska	17.6%
United States	14.9%

Adults who reported smoking cigarettes (currently smoking) (2004)

Nebraska	20.2%
United States	20.8%

Infant and Maternal Health Indicators**Children, aged 19-35 months, who have complete vaccination coverage (2003)**

Nebraska	82%
United States	81%

Infant Mortality, rate per 1,000 live births (2003)	5.4
Low Birth Weight, rate per 1,000 live births (2004)	70.7
Teen Births, percent of total births (2003)	9.0%
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care during first trimester, percent of total births (2003)	83.3%

Diagnostic and Mortality Indicators**Leading Causes of Death and Number of Deaths, Nebraska (2003)**

Heart Disease	3,948
Cancer	3,331
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,090
Chronic Lung Disease	785
Accidents (also called unintentional injuries)	695

Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Disease/Cause per 100,000 Population, Nebraska (2003)

Heart Disease	200.8
Cerebrovascular Disease	54.8
Chronic Lung Disease	41.6
Alzheimer's Disease	22.2
Diabetes	21.3
Pneumonia	19.6
Nephritis & Nephrosis	15.4

Injury (2002)

Deaths Due to Injury	1,047
----------------------	-------

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population Due to Injury, All Causes

Among all Nebraskans	58.0
Among Nebraska men	81.5
Among Nebraska women	35.7

Cancer**Newly Diagnosed Cancer (2002)**

Among all Nebraskans	9,001
Among Nebraska men	4,383
Among Nebraska women	4,618

Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Cancer in Nebraska per 100,000 Population (2003)

Among Nebraska men	224.7
Among Nebraska women	154.1

HIV and AIDS (2004)

Cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Reported to Nebraska State Health Officials Since 1995	598
Total Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Morbidity Through December 2004	1,319

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

Objective	Relevant Tables/Figures	NE Year 2010 Objective	U.S. Year 2010 Objective
Physical Activity and Fitness			
Percent of adults aged 18+ who engaged in no leisure-time physical activity in the past month	Table 5.4	15%	20%
Nutrition and Overweight			
Percent of adults aged 18+ who reported height and weight that placed them in the "obese" category	Table 5.4	15%	15%
Tobacco Use			
Percent of adults aged 18+ who currently smoke cigarettes	Table 5.4 & Figure 5.1	12%	12%
Percent of adults aged 18+ who are currently using smokeless tobacco	Not available at this time	4%	0.4%
Substance Abuse: Alcohol/Other Drugs			
Death rate due to alcohol-related automobile crashes (per 100,000)	Not available at this time	4	4
Percent of adults aged 18+ engaging in binge drinking during the past months	Table 5.4	6%	6%
Family Planning			
Rate of teen pregnancies (per 1,000)	Table 5.8 & 5.9	18	43
Injury and Violence Prevention			
Homicide death rate (per 100,000)	Table 5.13	2	3
Death rate due to poisonings (per 100,000)	Table 5.13	1.5	1.5
Unintentional injury deaths (per 100,000)	Table 5.13	19.4	17.5
Death rate due to falls (per 100,000)	Table 5.13	3.5	3.0
Firearm-related deaths (per 100,000)	Table 5.13	3.4	4.1
Percent of adults aged 18+ who used automobile safety belts	Table 5.4	92%	92%
Death rate due to motor vehicle crashes (per 100,000)	Table 5.13	12.0	9.2
Environmental Health			
Percent of children aged 1 to 6 years with blood lead levels 10 ug/dl or higher	Not available at this time	0%	0%
Proportion of people living in communities with safe drinking water (nitrate levels 10 ppm or less)	Not available at this time	>99%	95%
Oral Health			
Percent of population served by community water systems with optimal levels of fluoride	Not available at this time	80%	75%
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health			
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Table 5.5, 5.6 & 5.9	4.5	4.5
Rate of low-weight births (per 1,000 live births)	Table 5.7 & 5.9	5.0	5.0
Percent of pregnant women with first trimester prenatal care	Figure 5.4 & Table 5.9	90.0%	90%
Heart Disease and Stroke			
Coronary heart disease death rate (per 100,000)	Table 5.11 & 5.12	121.5	166.0
Stroke death rate (per 100,000)	Table 5.11 & 5.12	47.4	48.0
Percent of adults getting cholesterol level checked in last five years	Table 5.4	80%	80%
Cancer			
Overall cancer death rate (per 100,000)	Table 5.15, 5.16, & 5.17; Figure 5.5	147.0	159.9
Percent of women aged 40+ who had mammogram within the past two years	Figure 5.2, Table 5.4	75%	70%
Percent of women aged 18+ who received a pap test within the past three years	Figure 5.3, Table 5.4	90%	90%
Diabetes			
Diabetes death rate (per 100,000)	Table 5.11 & 5.12	25.0	45.0
HIV/AIDS Infection			
New AIDS cases (per 100,000) aged 13+	Table 5.18 & 5.19, Figure 5.6	1.0	1.0
Percent of sexually active persons using condoms	Not available at this time	50%	50%
Immunization			
Percent of children aged 19 through 35 months who have received the recommended vaccines	Table 5.10	80%	80%
Percent of adults aged 65+ who received influenza immunization in the past 12 months	Table 5.4	90%	90%
Access to Care			
Percent of adults with no health insurance	See special report on uninsurance, Data Book p. 223	0%	0%

Sources: Nebraska 2010 Health Goals & Objectives, Nebraska Health and Human Services System, May 2002; and Healthy People 2010, 2nd edition. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 2000; see <http://www.healthypeople.gov>. Last reviewed November 28, 2005.

Table 5.2 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Quality-of-Life Indicators, Nebraska and the United States 2004

	<u>Nebraska</u>	<u>United States</u>
Percent of respondents with good to excellent self-rated health	87.6%	83.4%
Percent of respondents with good physical health during past 30 days	67.0%	65.5%
Percent of respondents with good mental health during past 30 days	68.4%	64.6%
Percent of respondents without activity limitations during past 30 days	64.3%	59.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2004; see <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>. Last reviewed on September 23, 2005.

Table 5.3 - Percent of Persons Aged 18 and Older with Good to Excellent Self-Rated Health, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004

Nebraska	88%
Western	85%
Southwest	85%
Central	85%
Northern	88%
Southeast	89%
Eastern	90%
*Non-metropolitan	85%
*Metropolitan	90%

Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004.

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

*Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see page 1 and Appendix C.

Table 5.4 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Indicators, Nebraska and the United States 2002 and 2004

	NE			U.S. (1)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Health Status Indicators, 2004						
Percent of adults who were ever told by a health professional they had high blood pressure ⁽²⁾	23.8%	23.3%	23.5%	25.0%	24.9%	24.8%
Percent of adults who were ever told by a health professional they had diabetes ⁽³⁾	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	7.1%	6.3%	7.0%
Percent of adults who were ever told by a health professional they had high blood cholesterol ⁽²⁾	32.9%	28.5%	30.5%	33.8%	32.0%	33.1%
Percent of adults who had their blood cholesterol tested within the last five years ⁽²⁾	66.7%	71.2%	69.0%	71.0%	74.8%	72.8%
Percent of adults aged 50 and older who reported ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy examination	43.1%	48.8%	46.2%	52.5%	53.2%	52.9%
Percent of adults aged 65 and older who reported having a flu shot within the past year	75.7%	75.9%	75.8%	69.6%	67.1%	67.8%
Activity Level, 2004						
Percent of adults who reported no leisure-time physical activity in the past month	20.9%	22.1%	21.5%	20.7%	25.1%	22.8%
Weight Control-Risk Behaviors, 2002⁽⁴⁾						
Percent of adults with body mass index 30 or greater (obese)	26.0%	20.4%	23.2%	23.1%	21.4%	22.1%
Percent of adults with body mass index between 25.0-29.9 (overweight)	43.7%	30.5%	37.0%	44.7%	29.5%	37.0%
Women's Health, 2004						
Percent of women aged 18 and older who have had a Papanicolaou (pap) test within the past three years	-	85.8%	85.8%	-	85.9%	85.9%
Percent of women aged 40 and older who have had a mammogram within the past two years	-	75.9%	75.9%	-	74.6%	74.6%
Drinking, 2004						
Percent of adults who reported binge drinking ⁽⁵⁾	26.5%	9.1%	17.6%	23.0%	7.5%	14.9%
Smoking, 2004						
Percent of adults who reported being a current smoker	23.0%	17.6%	20.2%	23.0%	19.0%	20.8%
Safety, 2002						
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, 2002 and 2004; see <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss>. Last reviewed on September 23, 2005.

(1) United States median percent responding.

(2) Data are from 2003.

(3) Excludes pregnancy-related diabetes for female, and pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

(4) Body mass index (BMI) is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

(5) Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic beverages on an occasion, one or more times in the past 30 days.

Figure 5.1 - Percent of Persons Aged 18 and Older Who Are Current Smokers,⁽¹⁾ Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004



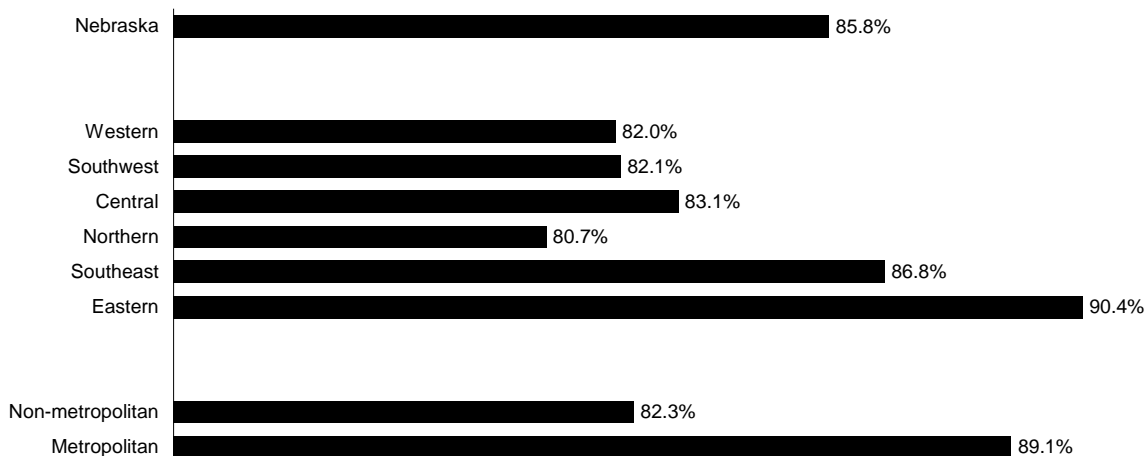
Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004.

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

Note: Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, see p.1 and Appendix C.

(1) A current smoker is defined as a person who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in his or her entire life and still smoking cigarettes every day or some days.

Figure 5.2 - Percent of Women Aged 18 and Older Who Have Had a Pap Smear⁽¹⁾ Within the Past Three Years,⁽²⁾ Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004



Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004.

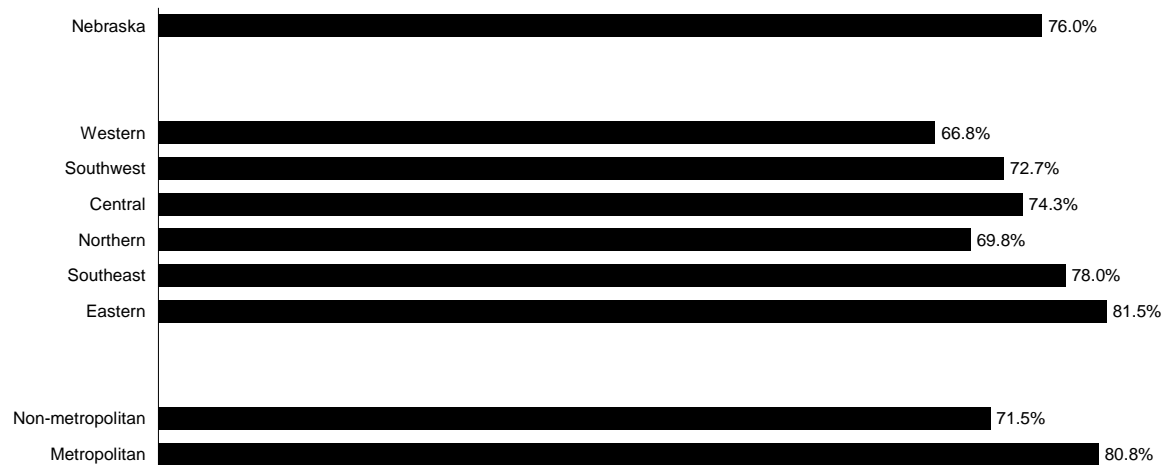
Nebraska Health Planning Regions defined by Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2001.

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

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

(2) Screening recommendation supported by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, February 2002; see <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstf/uspscerv.htm>.

Figure 5.3 - Percent of Women Aged 40 and Older Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past Two Years,⁽¹⁾ Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004



Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004.

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

Note: Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see p. 1 and Appendix C.

(1) Screening recommendation supported by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, January 2003; see <http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstf/uspstfbrca.htm>.

Table 5.5 - Leading Causes of Death Under One Year of Age, Nebraska 2003

Rank	Cause	Number of Deaths
1	Birth Defects	36
2	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	24
3	Complications During Pregnancy ⁽¹⁾	23
4	Prematurity	14
5	Respiratory Conditions ⁽²⁾	12
6	All Other Causes	11
7	Perinatal Infections and Conditions ⁽³⁾	9
8	Violent or Accidental Causes	6
9	Heart Disease	4
10	Pneumonia	2
Total Deaths		141

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System 2003 Vital Statistics; see <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tb160.htm>.

(1) Includes maternal complications (P01) and complications of placenta, cord, and membrane (P02).

(2) Includes Respiratory Distress Syndrome (P22) and other respiratory conditions (P23-P29).

(3) Includes codes P35-P39, P50-P96.

Table 5.6 - Infant Deaths and Rates Per 1,000 Live Births, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2003

	Total Births (2003)	Infant Deaths⁽¹⁾	Infant Death Rate
Nebraska	25,900	141	5.4
Western	1,154	8	6.9
Southwest	1,456	6	4.1
Central	3,046	14	4.6
Northern	3,709	18	4.9
Southeast	6,213	33	5.3
Eastern	10,322	62	6.0
*Non-metropolitan	10,132	49	4.8
*Metropolitan	15,768	92	5.8

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2003 Vital Statistics; see <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tb159.htm>.

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

*Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see page 1 and Appendix C.

(1) An infant death is defined as the death of a person under one year of age.

Table 5.7 - Low-Weight Births and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004

	Total Births (2004)	Births < 2500 grams⁽¹⁾	LBW Rate
Nebraska	26,324	1,862	70.7
Western	1,125	99	88.0
Southwest	2,081	124	59.6
Central	2,909	171	58.8
Northern	3,094	188	60.8
Southeast	6,320	458	72.5
Eastern	10,719	817	76.2
*Non-metropolitan	10,011	651	65.0
*Metropolitan	16,313	1,211	74.2

Source: Kids Count in Nebraska, 2004 data.

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

*Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see p. 1 and Appendix C.

(1) Low Birth Weight (LBW) is defined as weight at birth of less than 2500 grams, regardless of gestational age.

Table 5.8 - Teen Births, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004

	Total Births (2003)	Teen Births ⁽¹⁾	% Teen Births
Nebraska	25,900	2,330	9.0%
Western	1,154	146	12.7%
Southwest	1,456	170	11.7%
Central	3,046	294	9.7%
Northern	3,709	325	8.8%
Southeast	6,213	483	7.8%
Eastern	10,322	841	8.1%
*Non-metropolitan	10,132	1,023	10.1%
*Metropolitan	15,768	1,236	7.8%

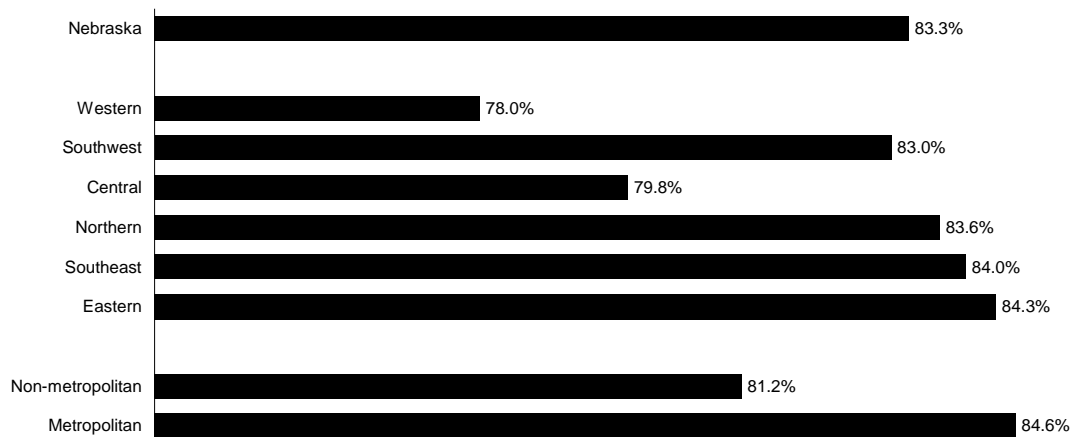
Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System: 2003 Vital Statistics; see <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tb17.htm>.

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

Note: County-level numbers for teen births were not given if there were fewer than five teen births in a given county; however, in such instances, the births were included in the state total.

*Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see page 1 and Appendix C.

(1) Teen births are defined as birth mothers aged 19 and younger.

Figure 5.4 - Percent of Pregnant Women Receiving Prenatal Care During First Trimester,⁽¹⁾ Nebraska and Substate Areas 2003

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System: 2003 Vital Statistics; see <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tb113.htm>.

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

Note: Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see page 1 and Appendix C.

(1) The first trimester period begins during implantation and continues through the 12th week of pregnancy.

Table 5.9 - Infant and Maternal Health Indicators by County, Nebraska 2003 and 2004

County	Total Births, 2004	Low-Weight Births, 2004	LBW Rate,** 2004	Total Births, 2003	Infant Death Rate,** 2003	% Teen Births, 2003	% Births Receiving 1st Trimester Prenatal Care, 2003
Adams	455	26	57.1	413	0	11.6%	85.2%
Antelope	76	5	65.8	68	0	+	86.8%
Arthur	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Banner	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Blaine	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Boone	60	4	66.7	50	0	+	84.0%
Box Butte	133	13	97.7	163	6.1	12.9%	87.1%
Boyd	19	3	157.9	20	0	+	85.0%
Brown	40	4	100.0	35	0	+	85.7%
Buffalo	640	36	56.3	649	4.6	6.3%	88.9%
Burt	70	8	114.3	80	0	8.8%	87.5%
Butler	95	5	52.6	100	0	+	84.0%
Cass*	335	23	68.7	295	10.2	4.1%	84.4%
Cedar	100	4	40.0	109	9.2	+	89.9%
Chase	45	1	22.2	51	0	19.6%	78.4%
Cherry	80	3	37.5	69	0	+	91.3%
Cheyenne	146	10	68.5	121	8.3	9.9%	80.2%
Clay	67	3	44.8	77	0	7.8%	89.6%
Colfax	186	8	43.0	210	4.8	15.7%	65.7%
Cuming	138	5	36.2	140	7.1	11.4%	85.7%
Custer	116	6	51.7	138	14.5	9.4%	88.4%
Dakota*	402	29	72.1	384	5.2	12.5%	89.3%
Dawes	103	7	68.0	109	9.2	8.3%	78.0%
Dawson	478	36	75.3	464	2.2	14.2%	73.5%
Deuel	15	2	133.3	24	0	+	79.2%
Dixon*	62	4	64.5	86	0	+	84.9%
Dodge	499	36	72.1	515	5.8	7.8%	81.4%
Douglas*	8,343	654	78.4	7987	6.6	9.1%	83.3%
Dundy	18	0	0	14	0	+	78.6%
Fillmore	52	5	96.2	75	0	10.7%	81.3%
Franklin	31	1	32.3	24	0	+	95.8%
Frontier	25	3	120.0	24	0	+	100.0%
Furnas	49	2	40.8	46	0	10.9%	87.0%
Gage	265	18	67.9	272	7.4	8.8%	84.2%
Garden	18	1	55.6	12	0	+	83.3%
Garfield	19	0	0	16	0	+	68.8%
Gosper	23	2	87.0	23	0	+	91.3%
Grant	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Greeley	28	0	0	36	0	+	86.1%
Hall	884	52	58.8	974	6.2	13.6%	67.2%
Hamilton	103	14	135.9	118	8.5	11.9%	81.4%
Harlan	36	3	83.3	35	0	14.3%	74.3%
Hayes	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Hitchcock	36	2	55.6	37	0	+	97.3%
Holt	126	9	71.4	105	0	12.4%	80.0%
Hooker	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Howard	77	7	90.9	95	0	7.4%	80.0%
Jefferson	91	12	131.9	75	0	14.7%	85.3%
Johnson	54	0	0	56	0	8.9%	82.1%
Kearney	77	7	90.9	79	0	+	88.6%
Keith	89	9	101.1	95	10.5	11.6%	84.2%
Keya Paha	15	2	133.3	15	0	+	80.0%
Kimball	35	6	171.4	40	0	17.5%	67.5%
Knox	98	9	91.8	95	0	9.5%	84.2%

Continued . . .

Table 5.9 (Continued) - Infant and Maternal Health Indicators by County, Nebraska 2003 and 2004

County	Total Births, 2004	Low-Weight Births, 2004	LBW Rate,** 2004	Total Births, 2003	Infant Death Rate,** 2003	% Teen Births, 2003	% Births Receiving 1st Trimester Prenatal Care, 2003
Lancaster*	4,126	301	73.0	4043	5.7	7.6%	84.8%
Lincoln	483	31	64.2	501	8.0	12.8%	86.8%
Logan	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Loup	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Madison	604	28	46.4	567	7.1	11.1%	81.5%
McPherson	++	++	++	4	0	+	50.0%
Merrick	83	2	24.1	101	9.9	5.9%	75.2%
Morrill	48	6	125.0	60	0	10.0%	78.3%
Nance	51	7	137.3	32	0	15.6%	90.6%
Nemaha	90	2	22.2	68	0	13.2%	85.3%
Nuckolls	56	5	89.3	55	0	12.7%	92.7%
Otoe	172	19	110.5	180	5.6	11.7%	90.6%
Pawnee	28	3	107.1	23	0	+	82.6%
Perkins	42	0	0	34	0	+	91.2%
Phelps	115	5	43.5	100	0	9.0%	87.0%
Pierce	90	4	44.4	91	0	+	86.8%
Platte	482	27	56.0	446	2.2	7.8%	85.2%
Polk	60	6	100.0	76	0	9.2%	80.3%
Red Willow	145	8	55.2	122	0	11.5%	91.8%
Richardson	100	9	90.0	86	0	5.8%	82.6%
Rock	15	0	0	18	0	+	83.3%
Saline	197	9	45.7	176	0	13.6%	76.1%
Sarpy*	2,376	163	68.6	2335	3.9	5.0%	87.9%
Saunders*	235	15	63.8	237	4.2	6.8%	81.4%
Scotts Bluff	538	49	91.1	539	9.3	15.0%	74.4%
Seward*	203	12	59.1	204	0	4.9%	83.8%
Sheridan	72	5	69.4	71	0	14.1%	83.1%
Sherman	35	1	28.6	38	26.3	+	76.3%
Sioux	11	0	0	11	0	+	81.8%
Stanton	85	4	47.1	88	0	+	95.5%
Thayer	47	6	127.7	56	35.7	10.7%	80.4%
Thomas	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Thurston	149	3	20.1	173	17.3	27.2%	75.7%
Valley	43	3	69.8	52	0	11.5%	76.9%
Washington*	231	10	43.3	197	5.1	+	86.8%
Wayne	91	5	54.9	116	8.6	7.8%	88.8%
Webster	31	0	0	25	0	+	88.0%
Wheeler	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
York	170	13	76.5	191	5.2	8.4%	72.8%
Nebraska	26,324	1,862	70.7	25,900	5.4	9.0%	83.3%

Sources: Kids Count in Nebraska, 2004 data; and Nebraska Health and Human Services System: 2003 Vital Statistics. See <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/vs.htm>.

*Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see page 1 and Appendix C.

**Rate per 1,000 live births.

*Teen births less than 5 are not provided due to confidentiality.

**Counties with 10 or fewer total births; rates based on small numbers may be unreliable.

Table 5.10 - Vaccination Coverage Among Children Aged 19-35 Months, Nebraska and the United States, 1995 to 2003

	4:3:1:3 Series ⁽¹⁾								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Nebraska	71%	78%	74%	76%	82%	79%	80%	79%	82%
United States	74%	76%	76%	79%	78%	76%	77%	78%	81%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2004, with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. Hyattsville, Maryland, 2002; see <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/04trend.pdf#tables>.

(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 5.11 - Leading Causes of Death, Nebraska 2003

Rank	Cause	Number of Deaths
1	Heart Disease	3,948
2	Cancer	3,331
3	Cerebrovascular Disease	1,090
4	Chronic Lung Disease	785
5	Accidents	695
6	Alzheimer's Disease	461
7	Diabetes Mellitus	406
8	Pneumonia	404
9	Nephritis and Nephrosis	302
10	Essential Hypertension	187

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

Table 5.12 - Deaths and Rates Per 100,000 by Cause,⁽¹⁾ Nebraska 2003

	Number of Deaths	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate
TOTAL DEATHS	15,439	887.7	804.4
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	461	26.5	22.2
Aortic Aneurysm (I71)	93	5.3	4.8
Asthma (J45-46)	30	1.7	1.6
Atherosclerosis (I70)	135	7.8	6.4
Cancer (C00-C97)	3,331	191.5	181.4
Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)	1,090	62.7	54.8
Chronic Liver Disease Cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	102	5.9	5.9
Chronic Lung Disease (J44,J47)	785	45.1	41.6
Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)	406	23.3	21.3
Emphysema (J43)	68	3.9	3.7
Essential Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease (I10,I12)	187	10.8	9.2
Heart Disease - all forms (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	3,948	227.0	200.8
Influenza (J10-J11)	31	1.8	1.5
Nephritis and Nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	302	17.4	15.4
Parkinson's Disease (G20-G21)	146	8.4	7.5
Peptic Ulcer (G20-21)	32	1.8	1.7
Pneumonia (J12-J18)	404	23.2	19.6
Septicemia (A40-A41)	151	8.7	7.9

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 2003 Vital Statistics; see <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl37.htm>, <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl38.htm>, and <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl39.htm>.

(1) Cause codes listed are from the Tenth Revision of the ICD.

Table 5.13 - Injury Deaths and Rates Per 100,000 by Classification, Nebraska 2002

	Number of Deaths	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate*
Classification by Intent/Manner of Injury			
Unintentional injuries ⁽¹⁾	762	44.1	39.8
Violence-related injuries ⁽²⁾	252	14.6	14.5
Undetermined intent injuries ⁽³⁾	33	1.9	1.8
Classification by Cause/Mechanism of Injury			
Drownings ⁽⁴⁾	24	1.4	1.5
Falls ⁽⁵⁾	191	11.1	8.4
Firearms ⁽⁶⁾	140	8.1	7.9
Poisoning ⁽⁷⁾	94	5.4	5.4
Transportation-related ⁽⁸⁾	356	20.6	20.4
All injuries	1,047	60.61	57.95

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 August 8, 2005).

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

(1) ICD-10 Codes: V01-X59, Y85-Y86

(2) ICD-10 Codes: X60-X84, Y87, X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89, *U01-*03

(3) ICD-10 Codes: Y10-Y34, Y87.2, Y89.9

(4) ICD-10 Codes: W65-W74, X71, X92, Y21

(5) ICD-10 Codes: W00-W19, X80, Y01, Y30

(6) ICD-10 Codes: W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y35-*U01.4

(7) ICD-10 Codes: X40-X49, X60-X69, X85-X90, Y10-Y19, Y35.2, *U01(.6,.7)

(8) ICD-10 Codes: V01-V99, X82, Y03, Y32, Y36.1, *U01.1

Table 5.14 - Injury Deaths and Rates Per 100,000 (Caused by all Injuries*) by Age Group, Nebraska 2002

Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
0-4 years	14	22.98	7	12.04	21	17.64
5-9 years	7	11.59	3	5.18	10	8.45
10-14 years	9	13.87	5	8.09	14	11.05
15-19 years	49	71.95	31	47.93	80	60.25
20-24 years	72	107.49	19	29.73	91	69.52
25-29 years	39	68.27	11	20.28	50	44.90
30-34 years	45	79.07	16	29.24	61	54.64
35-39 years	50	83.15	18	30.74	68	57.29
40-44 years	65	96.88	16	23.85	81	60.37
45-49 years	50	78.64	25	39.26	75	58.93
50-54 years	48	85.71	15	26.54	63	55.99
55-59 years	30	70.81	13	30.35	43	50.47
60-64 years	24	74.66	8	23.18	32	48.01
65-69 years	31	114.74	12	38.81	43	74.21
70-74 years	28	113.04	17	56.02	45	81.65
75-79 years	31	151.83	14	51.25	45	94.27
80-84 years	36	263.16	35	157.22	71	197.54
85+ years	49	471.79	105	417.23	154	433.17
Total	677	79.37	370	42.30	1,047	60.61
Age-Adjusted Death Rate**	81.46		35.69		57.95	

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 August 8, 2005).

Note: Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unstable. Use with caution.

* ICD-10 Codes: V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89, U01-U03

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

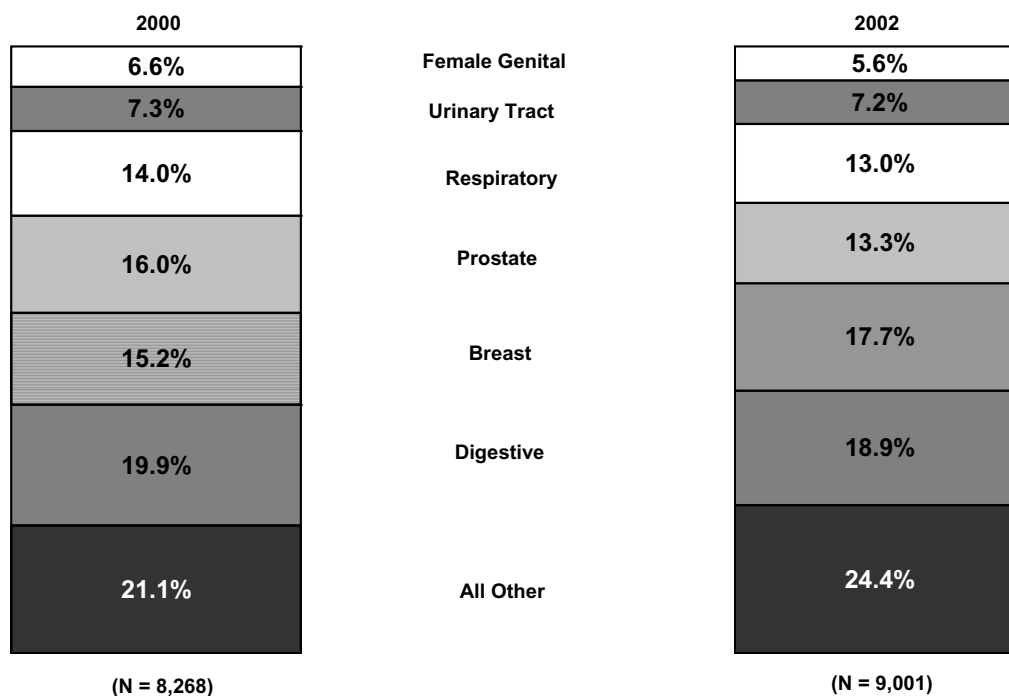
Table 5.15 - Cancer Deaths and Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population by Selected Site and Sex, Nebraska 1999 and 2003

Cancer Site	1999		2003	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Colon/Rectum/Anus	196	212	188	175
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	25.7	18.8	25.1	15.7
Pancreas	78	95	85	87
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	10.0	8.8	11.2	8.3
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	550	359	511	364
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	70.9	35.7	66.0	35.9
Breast	*	251	*	244
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	*	23.9	*	24.0
Prostate	188	N/A	176	N/A
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	25.9	N/A	24.1	N/A
Leukemia	72	85	79	71
Age-Adjusted Death Rate	9.4	7.8	10.5	6.4
All Sites	1,731	1,678	1,714	1,617
Age Adjusted Death Rate	225.8	159.7	224.7	154.1

Source: *Nebraska Vital Statistics Report*; Nebraska Health and Human Services System, 1999 and 2003; see <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl40.htm> & <http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/ced/tbl41.htm>.

* Fiver or fewer cases

Figure 5.5 - Nebraska Cancer Registry: Sites of Newly Diagnosed Cancer, Nebraska Residents 2000 and 2002



Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Nebraska Cancer Registry, 2000 and 2002.

Table 5.16 - Probability of Being Diagnosed With or Dying From Cancer by Site and Sex, United States 2000 to 2002

Site/Type	Lifetime Probability (%) of Being Diagnosed With Cancer		Lifetime Probability (%) of Dying From Cancer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Prostate	17.93	-	2.97	-
Breast	0.12	13.22	*	2.96
Lung & Bronchus	7.58	5.72	7.25	4.92
Colon and Rectum	5.84	5.51	2.36	2.23
Urinary Bladder	3.58	1.14	0.75	0.32
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2.18	1.82	0.94	0.81
Melanoma of Skin	1.94	1.30	0.35	0.20
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	1.56	0.91	0.59	0.34
Leukemia	1.50	1.07	0.97	0.72
Ovary	-	1.48	-	1.05
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.38	0.68	0.38	0.19
Pancreas	1.26	1.27	1.17	1.17
Stomach	1.22	0.75	0.59	0.40
Thyroid	0.35	0.97	*	0.06
Liver & Bile Ducts	0.89	0.43	0.65	0.37
Multiple Myeloma	0.70	0.55	0.46	0.40
Esophagus	0.76	0.25	0.74	0.22
Larynx	0.62	0.14	0.23	0.06
Testis	0.36	-	*	-
Hodgkin's Disease	0.24	0.19	0.05	*
All Sites	45.67	38.09	23.56	19.93

Source: National Cancer Institute, *SEER Cancer Statistics Review: 1975-2002*, 2005; see http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2002/results_single/sect_01_table.14.pdf and http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2002/results_single/sect_01_table.15.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.

Table 5.17 - Nebraska Cancer Registry: Sites of Newly Diagnosed Cancer, Total and by Sex, Nebraska Residents 2000 and 2002

System	Male		Female		Total	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
Digestive	20.1%	20.1%	19.7%	17.7%	19.9%	18.9%
Breast	0.3%	0.3%	30.7%	34.3%	15.2%	17.7%
Prostate	31.4%	27.2%	-	-	16.0%	13.3%
Respiratory	15.9%	15.6%	12.0%	10.5%	14.0%	13.0%
Urinary Tract	10.1%	10.1%	4.3%	4.4%	7.3%	7.2%
Female Genital	-	-	13.5%	10.9%	6.6%	5.6%
All Other	22.3%	26.7%	19.8%	22.2%	21.1%	24.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
N =	4,210	4,383	4,057	4,618	8,268	9,001

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Nebraska Cancer Registry, 2000 and 2002.

Table 5.18 - Demographic Characteristics of People Reported with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection (not AIDS), Nebraska Pre-2001 to 2004

	Year Reported					Total	
	Pre-2001 ⁽¹⁾	2001	2002	2003	2004	Number	Percent
Total Cases	383	75	46	46	48	598	100.0%
Male	293	56	34	35	35	453	76.0%
Female	90	19	12	11	13	145	24.0%
Age							
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	5	1.0%
5 to 12 years	*	*	*	*	*	4	1.0%
13 to 19 years	12	*	*	4	*	23	4.0%
20 to 29 years	129	29	15	17	15	205	34.0%
30 to 39 years	160	26	18	12	18	234	39.0%
40 to 49 years	59	12	9	9	7	96	16.0%
50 years and older	17	5	*	*	*	31	5.0%
Race							
White	246	45	23	19	26	359	60.0%
Black	90	17	12	15	17	151	25.0%
Hispanic	33	11	10	8	*	65	11.0%
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	5	1.0%
Native American	12	*	*	*	*	17	3.0%
Other/Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	0	0.0%
Risk							
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	171	31	20	17	19	258	43.0%
Injecting drug use (IDU)	40	7	5	*	*	55	9.0%
MSM/IDU	27	*	4	*	4	38	6.0%
Adult treatment for hemophilia	4	*	*	*	*	4	1.0%
Transfusion	*	*	*	*	*	7	1.0%
Heterosexual Contact ⁽²⁾	72	14	5	4	8	103	17.0%
Pediatric (Persons less than 13 years)	6	*	*	*	*	9	1.0%
Risk not identified ⁽³⁾	60	20	12	19	13	124	21.0%

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Department of Regulation and Licensure, Public Health Surveillance/Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Morbidity/Mortality Surveillance*, End of Year Report through December 31, 2004. Vol. 10, No. 1.

*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 5.19 - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Morbidity, by Year and Demographic Categories, Nebraska Pre-1998 to 2004

Demographic Categories	Year Reported						Total			
	Pre-1998	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Cases	Percent
Gender										
Male	746	58	49	56	59	53	44	53	1,118	85.0%
Female	102	11	12	21	9	18	12	16	201	15.0%
Age										
Under 5	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	1.0%
5 to 12 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
13 to 19 years	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	1.0%
20 to 29 years	201	9	7	12	17	8	7	12	273	21.0%
30 to 39 years	392	30	32	39	26	32	30	25	606	46.0%
40 to 49 years	180	19	13	21	15	22	13	22	305	22.0%
50 years and older	59	11	8	5	9	9	6	8	115	9.0%
Race										
White	693	42	40	40	29	34	24	26	874	66.0%
Black	145	13	10	18	23	28	13	26	276	21.0%
Hispanic	52	12	9	17	14	7	14	13	138	10.0%
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	1.0%
Native American	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	1.0%
Other/Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	0.0%
Risk										
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	496	30	28	33	25	30	20	23	685	52.0%
Injecting drug use (IDU)	82	8	4	13	9	9	8	7	140	11.0%
MSM/IDU	79	11	5	5	6	5	4	4	119	9.0%
Adult treatment for hemophilia	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	2.0%
Transfusion	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	2.0%
Heterosexual Contact ⁽¹⁾	68	9	14	12	8	8	9	6	134	10.0%
Pediatric (Persons less than 13 years)	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	1.0%
Risk not identified ⁽²⁾	61	10	6	13	18	18	15	25	166	13.0%
Total Cases by Year	848	69	61	77	68	71	56	69	1,319	100.0%

Source: Nebraska Health and Human Services System, Department of Regulation and Licensure, Public Health Surveillance/Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Morbidity/Mortality Surveillance, End of Year Report through December 31, 2004. Vol. 10, No. 1.*

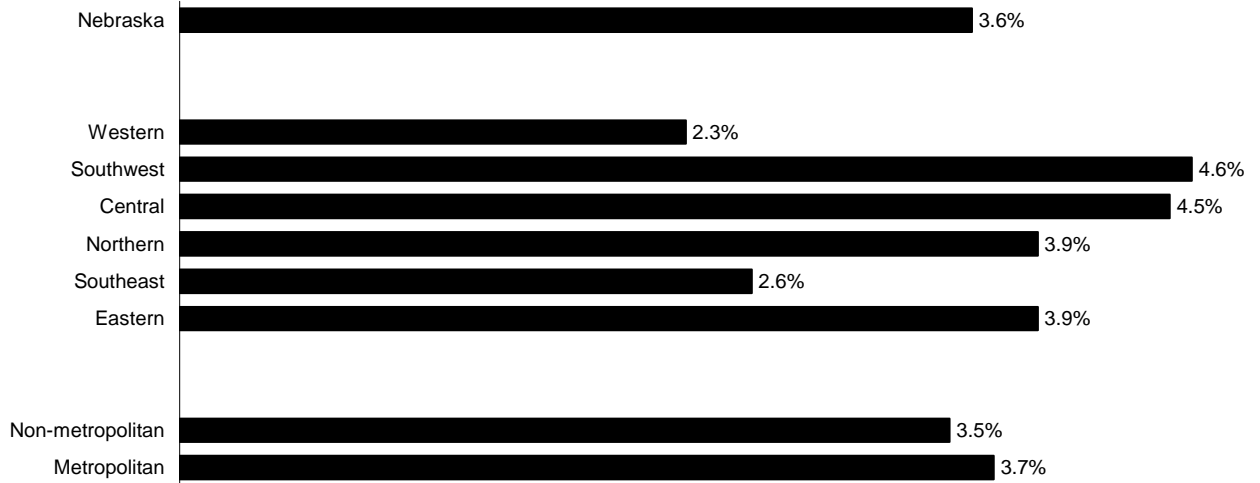
*Total number of reported HIV or AIDS cases are three or fewer. Number of cases fewer than four are not entered to protect the privacy of individuals with HIV disease.

Notes: Cases reported during any given year may have been diagnosed in previous years, therefore these data are not suitable for trend analysis. 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 5.6 - Percent of Persons Aged 18 and Older Reported in High AIDS Risk, Nebraska and Substate Areas 2004



Source: Nebraska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2004.

Note: Metropolitan boundaries are those defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget on June 6, 2003. For further information about metropolitan and non-metropolitan definitions, see page 1 and Appendix C.

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

