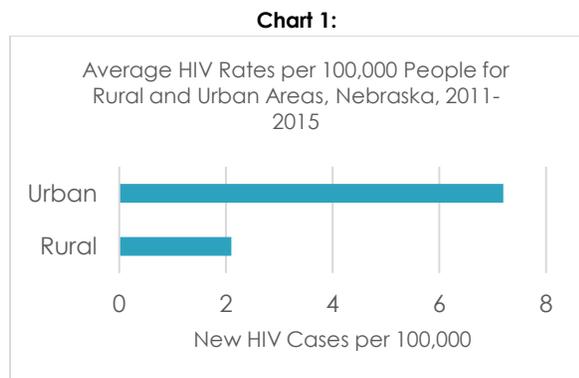


# 2015 Nebraska Fact Sheet: HIV among Rural and Urban Communities

We analyzed our surveillance data comparing urban versus rural to demonstrate the differences in morbidity across Nebraska.

For the purposes of this fact sheet “urban” is defined as Lancaster and Douglas counties. “Rural” is defined as the areas outside Lancaster and Douglas Counties.

In Nebraska people living in urban areas have about 3.5 times the HIV rate that people living in rural areas do (7.2 vs 2.1).



### Testing in Nebraska

HIV testing in Nebraska is available at all physician offices, hospitals, medical clinics and counseling and testing sites. The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) Counseling and Testing Program has 64 federally funded HIV test sites located across Nebraska. At these test sites, the client

has the option of testing anonymously (by number) or confidentially (by name). Testing at any other site is confidential only. To locate a counseling and testing site near you go to: <http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Documents/CTRPCRsites.pdf>.

### New HIV Cases\*

Statewide about 22 people living in rural areas and 62 people living in urban areas are diagnosed with HIV each year. People living in urban areas represent about 74% of Nebraska’s new HIV cases and people living in rural areas represent about 26% of new cases (table 1).

**Table 1:**

Year	Urban	Rural
2011	59	23
2012	63	24
2013	62	23
2014	66	22
2015	61	18

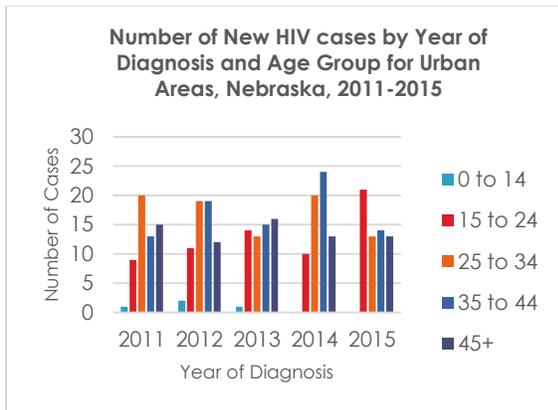
### By Age

Just under 50% of new HIV cases among people living in Urban and Rural areas are diagnosed between the ages of 15 and 35 (chart 2). Regardless of age, anyone who is having unprotected sex should get tested for HIV at least once in their lifetime.

\*The term “new HIV cases” refers to all new diagnosis of HIV infection, with or without AIDS

## HIV in Rural and Urban Areas

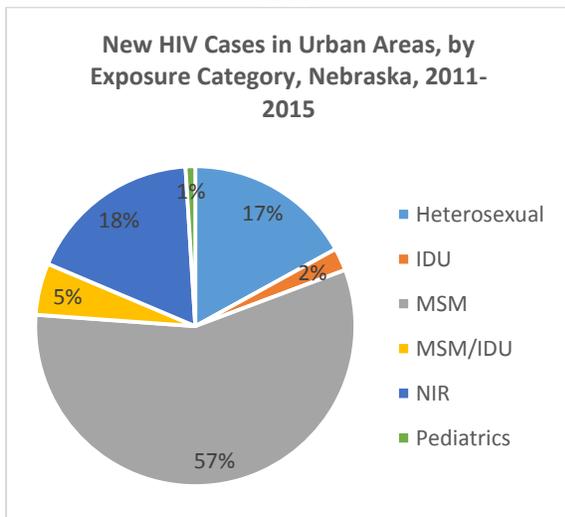
**Chart 2:**



### By HIV Exposure Category

In Nebraska, 46% of people newly diagnosed with HIV live in the rural part of the state and 57% of people live in the urban portion. About 5% of people newly diagnosed with HIV in urban and rural areas report injecting drugs. Injecting drugs substantially increases the chances a person will transmit HIV to someone else. Pediatric cases were exclusively in urban areas during this time period (chart 3).

**Chart 3:**



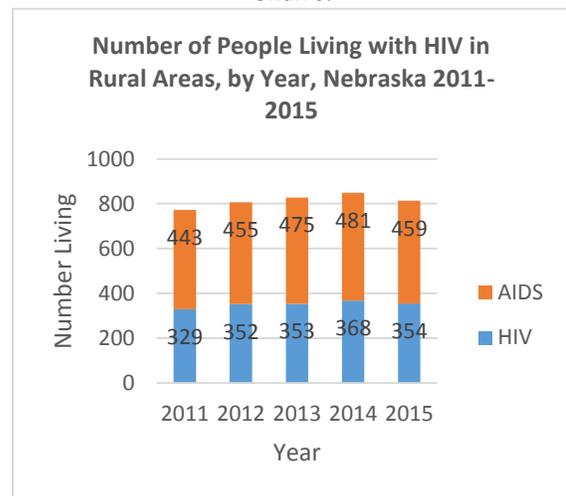
\*\* NIR: People who do not have a risk identified. Every effort is made at the time of diagnosis to get a risk through interviews.

### Living HIV Cases

As of December 31, 2015 there were 813 HIV positive people living in rural areas and 1,426 HIV positive people living in urban areas. The number of people living with HIV in rural and urban areas increases about 4% each year.

The proportion of people living with HIV and AIDS has remained fairly constant over the last five years (chart 4 and 5).

**Chart 5:**



**Chart 6:**

