



University Community SHAPE 2002

Community overview

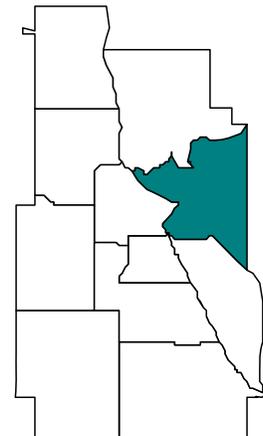
Some of the factors that affect the health and well-being of the University Community include the age and income of its residents. This community has a very high concentration of young adults, many of whom are students. More than two-thirds (68 percent) of the residents are between the ages of 18 and 34 years. This compares to only 35 percent for the City as a whole. This community also has a relatively high concentration of immigrants. In addition, there is a high rate of low income levels, which may be influenced by the many full-time students living here.

Key findings

- More than half of University Community survey respondents (57 percent) said they thought they could have a large or moderate impact in making their community a better place to live.
- The vast majority (86 percent) feel secure where they live, and 80 percent believe that people can depend on one another in their community.
- A higher proportion of residents in the University Community (40 percent) are involved in school, neighborhood, or community activities at least once a week than in the city as a whole (25 percent).
- 59 percent of University Community residents identified their community as a good place to raise children, a rate lower than that seen for the City (73 percent).
- One of five adults (20 percent) in the University Community reported being without health insurance for all or part of the previous year. Nonetheless, a high proportion (86 percent) reported a regular source of medical care.
- One of nine adults (11 percent) had to delay or forgo needed medical care during the year, and an even high proportion (23 percent) had to delay or forgo needed mental health care.
- Government programs and community health and social services provide an important safety net for people who lack health insurance.
- Almost one of eight (12 percent) University Community adult residents reported a history of high blood pressure, and one of ten (10 percent) reported a history of depression.
- Women in the University Community aged 40 years and older had a higher rate of complying with mammogram guidelines than women in the City as a whole (74 percent versus 66 percent).
- Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of University Community residents met current guidelines for either moderate or vigorous weekly exercise.
- The rate for current smoking among University Community adults was slightly lower than that for the city as a whole (19 percent versus 21 percent), but the rate for binge drinking in the past month was higher (23 percent versus 19 percent).
- More than one-third (36 percent) of the adult residents in University Community are considered overweight.

The University Community is a mix of industry and residential neighborhoods, as well as university campuses, including the University of Minnesota.

The seven neighborhoods that make up this community are: Cedar-Riverside, West Bank, Como, Marcy Holmes, Nicollet Island-East Bank, Prospect Park-East River Road, and University. This Community also includes the Mid-City Industrial area. Due to the redistricting of City Wards in 2002, the University Community includes portions of Wards 1, 2, and 3 effective January 2006.



University Community

U.S. Census Data

1990 Population	30,464
2000 Population	33,440

2000 Population Characteristics

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	
American Indian	302
Asian	3,748
Black	3,834
White	23,675
Multiracial or other	1,881
Hispanic*	1,317
*Hispanics may be of any race.	

Percentage who are immigrants
22.1%

Percentage below 200% of poverty
57.9%

<i>Age</i>	
0-17:	3,184
18-34:	22,773
35-64:	5,933
65+:	1,550

	University Community %	Minneapolis %
Community Engagement		
Can have moderate/large community impact	56.7	60.5
Involved in neighborhood or school activities weekly	39.5	24.6
People can depend on each other	79.9	80.1
Feel secure living here	86.3	81.0
Good community to raise kids	59.3	73.1
Can get help from others in community	75.6	73.4
Financial Distress		
Missed rent or mortgage payment in past year	6.5	6.2
Worried about food running out	10.0	12.1
Food shelf use	3.4	3.6
Healthy Homes for Children¹		
Child exposed to chipped paint (In homes built before 1978)	N/A	27.7
Child exposed to in-home second-hand smoke	3.0	12.3
Health Care Access		
Uninsured part/all of last year	20.3	17.9
Regular source of care	86.4	84.1
Delayed or did not get medical care ²	11.2	17.1
Delayed or did not get mental health care ²	22.9	36.6
Used internet to access health information	35.3	39.8
Health Conditions (Ever been diagnosed)		
High blood pressure	11.9	16.5
Depression	9.9	14.6
Diabetes	2.8	5.0
Health Screenings		
Met mammogram guidelines (Women age 40+)	74.0	66.4
Met prostate screening guidelines (Men age 50+)	75.6	79.8
Cholesterol check in past 5 years	49.8	66.4
Health Behaviors		
Met moderate or vigorous exercise guidelines	65.3	60.5
Current smoking	18.9	20.7
Binge drinking in past month	23.3	19.1
Overweight	36.4	47.3

For more information about SHAPE 2002, please contact:

Pat Harrison
Research Director

612-673-3883

pat.harrison@ci.minneapolis.mn.us

If you need this document in an alternative format, please call: 612-673-2301 or TTY 612-673-2157 (General City Information).

This brief is available online at: www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs

About SHAPE 2002

The Survey of the Health of Adults, the Population and the Environment (SHAPE) project is a collaborative effort of the Hennepin County Community Health Department, the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support, and the Bloomington Division of Health.

SHAPE 2002 interviewed 6,638 Minneapolis adults age 18 and over in 2002. Special effort was made to make possible the analysis of data at the community level.

¹ Among households with children under age 6.

² Among those who wanted care.

N/A: Not available, sample size too small.

