

## Health and Safety

Data and analysis regarding health and vital statistics for this report were provided by the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support and the Minnesota Department of Health. The statistics reflect the most recent data available at the time this section was completed. Additional public health information can be obtained by contacting the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support at (612) 673-2301.

## Health

**The United States Public Health Service has set specific and measurable goals for several health priority areas. These objectives were set to reduce deaths and disability, to improve the health of all Americans, and to outline goals for providers of health care. As an indicator of overall community health, the health department is monitoring the city's progress toward meeting these nationwide goals.**

## BIRTHS

This section presents selected characteristics on births to Minneapolis residents in 2006 and 2007. There are several factors that influence the health status of mothers and infants. Some of these factors include the mother's age and education level, her marital status, and her use of prenatal care. Birth data indicate the need for continued efforts to improve the health of mothers and children in Minneapolis. Substantial differences in health status exist among population groups.

Not all maternal and infant characteristics are recorded for each birth. When "unknown" does not appear as a category on the tables in the following section, the percentages have been calculated only for cases for which the characteristic was recorded.

There were 6,279 live births to Minneapolis residents in 2007 for a birth rate of 16.4 births per 1,000 population. The number and rate of resident births for 2007 were lower than 2006.

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births, 1987–2007

Year	Number	Rate per 1000 residents
2007	6,279	16.4
2006	6,442	16.8
2005	6,125	15.9
2004	6,367	16.6
2003	6,366	16.6
2002	6,244	16.3
2001	6,444	16.8
2000	6,507	17.0
1999	6,298	17.5
1998	6,341	17.6
1997	6,062	16.8
1996	5,790	15.9
1995	5,739	15.7
1994	5,943	16.2
1993	6,032	16.4
1992	6,273	17.1
1991	6,612	17.9
1990	6,632	18.0
1989	6,698	18.3
1988	6,481	18.2
1987	6,374	17.9

### Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2007

The following birth statistics reflect mother's race, as reported on the birth certificate. The racial/ethnic distribution of resident live births has changed substantially over the last 25 years. In 2007, almost three out of five resident births were to women of color. Compared with 2006, the number of resident births in 2007 increased among African American mothers while declining among other race/ethnic groups.

	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,677	41.6	2,626	41.8
African American	1,769	27.5	1,798	28.6
American Indian	227	3.5	225	3.6
Asian/Pac Islander	446	6.9	429	6.8
Hispanic	1252	19.4	1105	17.6
Other/Missing	71	1.1	96	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Live Births by Mother's Age, 2006-2007

In 2007, 9.5 percent of births were to women less than 20 years old, 47.3 percent were to women between 20 and 29 years, and 43.2 percent were to women 30 years and older. The proportion of births to women 30 years and older has almost tripled since 1975 when the rate was 14.2 percent.

Live Births by Mother's Age				
Age of Mother	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	17	0.3	10	0.2
15 – 17 years	226	3.5	214	3.4
18 – 19 years	355	5.5	371	5.9
20 – 24 years	1425	22.1	1273	20.3
25 – 29 years	1700	26.4	1697	27.0
30 – 34 years	1553	24.1	1610	25.6
35 – 39 years	967	15.0	896	14.3
40 and older	199	3.1	208	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Mothers Under 18 Years of Age by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2007

The percentage of births to women less than 18 years of age was 3.6 percent in 2007, which is lower than the percentage in 2006. There is a substantial difference in proportions of births to adolescent women for different racial groups. In 2007, the proportion of births to adolescents was 6.7 percent for American Indians, 6 percent for African Americans, 5.1 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.8 percent for Hispanics, and 0.5 percent for Whites.

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers under Age 18 by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	17	0.6	13	0.5
African American	113	6.4	107	6.0
American Indian	20	8.8	15	6.7
Asian/Pac Islander	29	6.5	22	5.1
Hispanic	60	4.8	53	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3.6</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Unmarried Women by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2007

Births to unmarried women often result in the family's entry into poverty. As long as the number of births to unmarried women remains high, the number of families living in poverty is also expected to remain high. Births to unmarried women accounted for 45.2 percent of total births in 2007, but varied greatly by racial/ethnic group: 88 percent for American Indians, 67.1 percent for African Americans, 62.5 percent for Hispanics, 32.9 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 21.3 percent for Whites.

Proportion of Live Births to Unmarried Mothers by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	560	21.2	560	21.3
African American	1,176	66.6	1,205	67.1
American Indian	197	87.2	198	88.0
Asian/Pac Islander	141	31.7	141	32.9
Hispanic	807	64.5	690	62.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>45.2</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Education by Race/Ethnicity, 2006-2007

Mothers with less than a high school education accounted for 24.1 percent of resident births in 2007. The proportion is highest for Hispanics (65.4 percent), followed by American Indians (41.3 percent), African Americans (29.9 percent), Asian/Pacific Islanders (19 percent), and Whites (3.2 percent). These proportions decreased among all race/ethnic groups in except among African Americans for whom the proportions increased when compared with 2006. Data on mother's educational level were not recorded for 4.8 percent of resident births (303 cases) in 2007.

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Education by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	100	3.8	84	3.2
African American	484	29.4	500	29.9
American Indian	103	46.6	88	41.3
Asian/Pac Islander	92	22.8	74	19.0
Hispanic	811	70.0	675	65.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>24.1</b>

### Proportion of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First trimester of Pregnancy

The national goal for Year 2010 is that 90 percent of women receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. In 2007, the proportion for Minneapolis was 78.7 percent. The percentages for specific population groups were 90.6 percent for Whites, 70.1 percent for African Americans, 61.2 percent for American Indians, 71.8 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 68.9 percent for Hispanics. Data on prenatal care were not recorded for 7.2 percent (454 cases) of resident births in 2007.

Proportion of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in Their First trimester of Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity				
	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,358	91.6	2,294	90.6
African American	1164	72.3	1114	70.1
American Indian	116	56.3	120	61.2
Asian/Pac Islander	283	73.5	257	71.8
Hispanic	824	68.7	730	68.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>78.7</b>

## Birth Data by Community

For the following three tables, three years of data for the period 2005 through 2007 are combined for a comparison of birth characteristics by community. Neighborhood summary data are available from the Department of Health and Family Support upon request.

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Age of Mother by Community, 2005-2007

Community	Less than 18 years		18 – 19 years		20 years and older	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	91	5.4	158	9.4	1,429	85.2
Northeast	61	3.2	106	5.8	1,737	91.2
Near North	189	8.2	256	11.2	1,847	80.6
Central	15	2.0	45	6.0	687	92.0
University	13	1.3	30	3.0	946	95.7
Calhoun Isles	6	0.9	11	1.6	676	97.5
Phillips	85	5.5	122	8.0	1,326	86.5
Powderhorn	146	4.3	200	6.0	3,015	89.7
Longfellow	20	1.5	62	4.7	1,246	93.8
Nokomis	34	1.7	58	3.0	1,862	95.3
Southwest	13	0.6	49	2.1	2,253	97.3
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>90.6</b>

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Mother's Race by Community, 2005-2007

Community	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/PI		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	575	34.6	627	37.7	45	2.7	246	14.8	170	10.2
Northeast	975	52.1	345	18.4	55	2.9	68	3.6	427	22.8
Near North	280	12.3	1,309	57.7	47	2.1	400	17.6	232	10.2
Central	256	34.7	320	43.4	31	4.2	71	9.6	59	8.0
University	271	27.7	488	49.8	18	1.8	150	15.3	53	5.4
Calhoun Isles	531	77.1	75	10.9	10	1.5	44	6.4	29	4.2
Phillips	133	8.8	549	36.2	178	11.7	39	2.6	618	40.7
Powderhorn	922	27.8	821	24.2	138	4.2	94	2.8	1,338	40.4
Longfellow	685	52.2	364	27.7	44	3.4	41	3.1	179	13.6
Nokomis	1,410	73.0	202	10.5	32	1.7	52	2.7	235	12.2
Southwest	1,860	81.4	187	8.2	27	1.2	85	3.7	126	5.5
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>7,908</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>18.4</b>

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Selected Characteristics by Community, 2005-2007

Community	Low Birth Weight		Less than High School Education for Mother		First Trimester Prenatal Care		Unmarried Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	174	10.4	349	22.0	1,144	78.8	913	54.5
Northeast	136	7.1	431	23.5	1,448	80.5	791	41.6
Near North	276	12.0	705	33.3	1,335	69.2	1,584	69.2
Central	63	8.4	113	16.3	522	74.4	347	46.7
University	64	6.5	209	22.2	706	76.2	328	33.2
Calhoun Isles	31	4.5	28	4.1	589	88.0	158	22.8
Phillips	133	8.7	696	49.1	961	65.8	1,030	67.2
Powderhorn	243	7.2	1,253	39.8	2,335	72.8	1,877	55.9
Longfellow	78	5.9	253	19.6	1,064	84.4	470	35.4
Nokomis	131	6.7	209	11.0	1,670	87.9	530	27.1
Southwest	147	6.4	121	5.3	2,078	92.2	392	16.9
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>13,887</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>8,452</b>	<b>44.8</b>

**Proportion of Live Births for Which the Mother Received Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care or No Prenatal Care, 2006-2007**

The percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care increased from 4.3 percent in 2006 to 4.5 percent in 2007. However, longer-term comparisons reflect greater improvement, and this improvement is seen among all racial groups. From 1990 to 2007, the proportions declined from 5.4 percent to 1.4 percent for Whites, from 17.2 to 6.9 percent for African Americans, from 28.0 percent to 16.8 percent for American Indians, and from 13.7 percent to 4.7 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander women. For Hispanics comparison data was not available for 1990. Interpretation of prenatal care trends should be viewed cautiously due to the number of cases for which no prenatal care information is available.

<b>Proportion of Live Births to Mothers Who Received Prenatal Care in the Third Trimester or Not at All, by Race/Ethnicity</b>				
	<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	44	1.7	35	1.4
African American	98	6.1	110	6.9
American Indian	29	14.1	33	16.8
Asian/Pac Islander	20	5.2	17	4.7
Hispanic	70	5.8	65	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>4.5</b>

**Low Birth Weight**

The national goal for reducing low birth weight, defined as 5.5 pounds or less, by the Year 2010, is that low birth weight babies constitute no more than five percent of all births. The proportion of low-weight births among Minneapolis residents was 7.8 percent in 2007. The proportions of low-weight births in 2007 were 11.7 percent for African Americans, 7.6 percent for American Indians, 7 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 6.4 percent for Whites and 5.1 percent for Hispanics.

<b>Low-Weight Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity</b>				
	<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	162	6.1	168	6.4
African American	200	11.3	211	11.7
American Indian	21	9.3	17	7.6
Asian/Pac Islander	32	7.2	30	7.0
Hispanic	66	5.3	56	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>7.8</b>

**Induced Abortions**

During 2007, there were 2,269 reported induced abortions, reflecting a ratio of 361.4 abortions per 1,000 live births. The number of abortions increased by 2.8 percent from 2006 to 2007. Abortions among Minneapolis residents have generally been declining since 1992.

<b>Reported Induced Abortions, 1992-2007</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio per 1000 Live Births</b>
2007	2,269	361.4
2006	2,207	342.6
2005	2,228	363.8
2004	2,374	372.9
2003	2,520	395.9
2002	2,703	434.3
2001	2,784	421.9
2000	2,859	430.3
1999	2,708	430.0
1998	2,934	462.7
1997	2,866	472.8
1996	2,921	504.5
1995	2,815	490.5
1994	2,701	454.5
1993	2,720	450.9
1992	2,931	467.2

**Induced Abortions by Age**

The table below gives the number of abortions and the rates by various age groups during 2006 and 2007. Most of the abortions during 2006 and 2007 occurred in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

<b>Reported Induced Abortions by Age</b>						
<b>Age</b>	<b>2006</b>			<b>2007</b>		
	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Ratio per 1000 Live Births</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Ratio per 1000 Live Births</b>
Under 15	9	0.4	529.4	7	0.3	700.0
15 – 17	106	4.8	469.0	94	4.1	439.3
18 – 19	187	8.5	526.8	203	8.9	547.2
20 – 24	772	35.0	541.8	776	34.2	609.6
25 – 29	590	26.7	347.1	654	28.8	385.4
30 – 34	321	14.5	206.7	313	13.8	194.4
35 – 39	172	7.8	177.9	170	7.5	189.7
40+	50	2.3	251.3	52	2.3	250.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>342.6</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>361.4</b>

## Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as a death occurring before the first birthday. Efforts to reduce infant mortality are guided by a national goal for the Year 2010 to reduce the national infant mortality rate to no more than 4.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

In 2007, there were 50 deaths to children under the age of one year, for an infant mortality rate of 8.0 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate increased to 8.0 per 1,000 live births from a rate of 6.8 per 1,000 live births in 2006. The numbers and rates of infant deaths have been declining over time, despite some fluctuations. These fluctuations should be interpreted cautiously as the city rate is based on a small number of events. The three-year infant mortality rate for 2005-2007 was 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 6.2 deaths per 1,000 live births for the period from 2002-2004. Three-year averages provide more stable trend rates than annual figures.

Infant Mortality, 1987 – 2007		
Year	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births
2007	50	8.0
2006	44	6.8
2005	35	5.7
2004	44	6.9
2003	34	5.3
2002	40	6.4
2001	36	5.6
2000	41	6.2
1999	50	7.9
1998	39	6.1
1997	53	8.7
1996	60	10.4
1995	70	12.2
1994	58	9.8
1993	68	11.3
1992	76	12.1
1991	85	12.9
1990	79	11.9
1989	73	10.9
1988	73	11.3
1987	81	12.7

### Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

African Americans have the highest infant mortality rate (11.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) among all racial groups for the three-year period from 2005-2007. The second-highest rate occurs in American Indians (7.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). The rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders is 3.9 per 1,000 live births, the lowest among all racial groups, while the rate among Hispanics is 4.3 per 1,000 live births, and the rate among whites is 5.3 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rates decreased for American Indians and Hispanics while increasing among African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Whites during the period 2005-

2007 when compared to the preceding 3- year period. However, because of the small numbers of American Indians, their rates may change substantially even with an increase or decrease of a single death.

	2002-2004		2005-2007	
	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births
<b>All Races</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6.8</b>
White	28	3.4	42	5.3
African American	50	9.8	59	11.1
American Indian	6	9.2	5	7.9
Asian/Pac Islander	4	2.9	5	3.9
Hispanic	26	7.5	15	4.3

### Infant Mortality by Area of Residence, 2005-2007

The infant mortality rate was highest in the Near North, Central and Phillips communities, and lowest in the Northeast, Calhoun Isles and Southwest communities.

Infant Mortality by Area of Residence, 2005-2007		
	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Camden	8	4.8
Northeast	7	3.7
Near North	25	10.9
Central	7	9.4
University	7	7.1
Calhoun Isles	3	4.3
Phillips	14	9.1
Powderhorn	25	7.4
Longfellow	8	6.0
Nokomis	15	7.7
Southwest	10	4.3
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6.8</b>

### Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates, 1987–2007

Infant deaths are further classified as being either neonatal (deaths in the first 27 days of life) or post neonatal (deaths of children ages 28 days to less than one year). Neonatal deaths are usually associated with unhealthy conditions during pregnancy and events surrounding birth, such as preterm delivery or low birth weight. The Year 2010 national goal for neonatal deaths is no more than 2.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the three-year period from 2005 to 2007, the average neonatal death rate in Minneapolis was 4.2. Inadequate prenatal care is among the factors that may contribute to this neonatal death rate.

Postneonatal mortality is often associated with infectious disease and physical, socioeconomic, and environmental factors. The average postneonatal mortality for the period 2005-2007 was 2.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Postneonatal deaths have declined substantially since the 1990s and 1980s.

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates		
Three Year Period	Neonatal Rate per 1000 Live Births	Postneonatal Rate per 1000 Live Births
2005 - 2007	4.2	2.6
2004-2006	4.1	2.4
2003-2005	3.9	2.1
2002-2004	4.2	2.1
2001- 2003	3.8	2.0
2000- 2002	4.0	2.1
1999 - 2001	4.2	2.3
1998 - 2000	4.6	2.1
1997 - 1999	4.9	2.7
1996 - 1998	5.3	3.0
1995 - 1997	5.2	5.2
1994 - 1996	6.1	4.7
1993 - 1995	6.1	5.0
1992 - 1994	6.7	4.3
1991 - 1993	7.2	4.9
1990 - 1992	7.0	5.3
1989 - 1991	6.6	5.3
1988 - 1990	6.7	4.7

### Infant Deaths by Cause

Two major causes of death accounted for most infant deaths. Conditions originating in the prenatal period and congenital anomalies are the major causes of neonatal deaths.

Major Causes of Infant Deaths	2002-2004		2005-2007	
	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	57	3.0	60	3.2
Congenital anomalies	31	1.6	30	1.6
SIDS	3	0.2	6	0.3
All other causes	27	1.4	33	1.7

### DEATHS AMONG ALL AGE GROUPS

This section presents the leading causes of death among Minneapolis residents in 2006 and 2007. Leading causes of death by age groups during the period 2005-2007 are also presented in this section.

Total deaths among Minneapolis residents increased from 2,378 in 2006 to 2,404 in 2007. The number of deaths per 1,000 population was 6.3 in 2007.

Minneapolis Resident Deaths (All Ages), 1987-2007		
Year	Number	Rate per 1000 residents
2007	2,404	6.3
2006	2,378	6.2
2005	2,497	6.5
2004	2,557	6.7
2003	2,691	7.0
2002	2,749	7.2
2001	3,004	7.8
2000	2,989	7.8
1999	3,151	8.7
1998	3,241	9.0
1997	3,249	9.0
1996	3,522	9.7
1995	3,630	9.9
1994	3,642	9.9
1993	3,772	10.2
1992	3,577	9.8
1991	3,704	10.0
1990	3,624	9.8
1989	3,652	10.0
1988	3,853	10.8
1987	3,930	10.9

### Leading Causes of Death

Heart Disease, Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer), and Cerebrovascular Disease are the leading causes of death in Minneapolis, accounting for about 44 percent of all 2007 deaths.

Leading Causes of Death	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Diseases of the heart	365	15.3	399	16.6
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	532	22.4	527	21.9
Cerebrovascular disease	121	5.1	127	5.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	105	4.4	96	4.0
Unintentional injury	131	5.5	124	5.2
Motor vehicle	17	0.7	24	1.0
Influenza and pneumonia	43	1.8	36	1.5
Diabetes mellitus	81	3.4	61	2.5
HIV-related	20	0.8	18	0.7
Homicide	44	1.9	35	1.5
Suicide	50	2.1	40	1.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	28	1.2	39	1.6
All other causes	841	35.3	878	36.4

## Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, 2005-2007

The tables below list the leading causes of death by age group for the three-year period from 2005 - 2007.

Unintentional injuries and violent deaths continue to be the leading causes of death for children and young adults under the age of 25. Accidents, homicides and suicides accounted for about 65 % of all deaths to persons 1-24 years of age during the period of 2005-2007. Homicide was the leading cause of death for residents 15-24 years of age.

Unintentional injuries, diseases of the heart and suicide are the major causes of death in the 25-44 age group. The other causes of death in this age group are Malignant Neoplasms, homicide, motor vehicle accidents, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection.

The leading causes of death in the 45-64 age group are cancer and heart disease. In the age group 65 years and older, Cancer, Heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are the leading causes of death. Accidents, primarily from falls, are a major cause of death in persons 85 years and older.

Leading causes of Death by Age, 2005-2007		
Age: 1 – 4 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Congenital Anomalies	4	30.8
Homicide	2	15.4
Unintentional injuries	1	7.7
Malignant Neoplasms	1	7.7
Others	5	38.5
Age: 5 – 14 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Motor Vehicle injuries	4	20.0
Malignant Neoplasms	2	10.0
Unintentional injuries	2	10.0
Homicide	2	10.0
Others	10	50.0
Age: 15 – 24 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Homicide	45	42.5
Suicide	13	12.3
Unintentional injuries	11	10.4
Motor Vehicle	11	10.4
Others	26	24.4
Age: 25 – 44 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unintentional injuries	73	14.4
Diseases of the heart	70	13.8
Suicide	58	11.4
Malignant Neoplasms	53	10.5
Homicide	49	9.7
Motor vehicle	34	6.7
HIV-related	28	5.5
Diabetes Mellitus	16	3.2
Cerebrovascular disease	13	2.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	12	2.4
Others	101	20.0

Leading causes of Death by Age, 2005 - 2007		
Age: 45 – 64 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Malignant neoplasms	497	30.9
Diseases of the heart	245	15.2
Unintentional injuries	115	7.1
Diabetes mellitus	73	4.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	63	3.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	58	3.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	54	3.4
Suicide	46	2.9
HIV-related	23	1.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	12	0.7
Motor vehicle	11	0.7
Homicide	11	0.7
Others	402	25.0
Age: 65 and Older	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Malignant neoplasms	1,041	21.3
Diseases of the heart	885	18.1
Cerebrovascular disease	303	6.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	248	5.1
Unintentional injuries	160	3.3
Diabetes mellitus	140	2.9
Influenza and pneumonia	117	2.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	20	0.4
Motor vehicle	13	0.3
Suicide	13	0.3
Atherosclerosis	10	0.2
Others	1,994	39.7

## Selected Reportable Diseases

Minnesota Statutes require the reporting of certain communicable diseases. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis continue to be the most frequently occurring of those reported.

The national objectives for the Year 2010 set a goal of reducing gonorrhea to an incidence of no more than 19 cases per 100,000 population. In 2007, there were 1,190 reported cases in Minneapolis, for a rate of 311 per 100,000 population.

AIDS is another reported communicable disease. In Minneapolis, 50 new AIDS cases were reported in 2007. Minneapolis continues to have the majority of the reported statewide cases. This may reflect both a higher rate of risk behavior in the city as well as the possibility that HIV-infected individuals move to the city because of the greater availability of HIV/AIDS health services and programs located here.

Selected Reportable Diseases, 2005-2007			
	2005	2006	2007
AIDS	50	61	50
Amebiasis	31	5	8
Campylobacter	79	72	74
Chlamydia	2,562	2,676	2,753
Encephalitis	0	0	3
Giardiasis	204	164	118
Gonorrhea	1,201	1,196	1,190
Hemophilus influenzae	6	11	6
Hepatitis A	6	4	20
Hepatitis B	6	12	5
Hepatitis; unspecified	0	0	0
Lyme disease	32	31	53
Malaria	2	6	3
Meningococcal disease	3	0	3
Mumps	0	11	1
Pertussis	60	31	48
Rabies (animal)	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0
Rubeola	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	44	88	49
Shigellosis	12	49	49
Syphilis (all forms)	98	77	81
Tetanus	0	0	0
Toxic shock syndrome	0	0	1
Tuberculosis	54	62	69
Yersiniosis	1	1	1

### Health Insurance

Almost 22% of Minneapolis residents were without medical insurance sometime during the previous 12-month period, according to a 2006 survey (see *SHAPE 2006: Adult Data Book*). Studies have shown that uninsured individuals are likely to delay care for significant health problems and suffer longer term and/or more severe health problems. Without financial access to health services, members of the community are less able to participate in the economic and civic life of the community.

Most uninsured children are eligible for public health programs such as Minnesota Care and Medical Assistance. Expanded efforts to reach uninsured children and their families with information about these programs and to help them enroll could significantly increase the number of Minneapolis residents with health coverage. Working in partnership with the schools and other settings serving families with children, the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support hopes to significantly decrease the number of uninsured families in the City.

### Behavioral Risk Factors among Adults

A 2006 household survey of Hennepin County adults (Survey of the Health of Adults, the Population, and the Environment: SHAPE) provides health-related information and risk factors for Minneapolis and suburban Hennepin County. The risk factors shown in the table below are associated with the ten leading causes of premature death.

Percent of Adults at Risk of Premature Death Due to Risk Behavior		
	Minneapolis	Hennepin County
Hypertension	20.2	20.5
Current smoking	21.1	17.1
Obesity	19.8	19.1
Inadequate physical activity (failure to meet guidelines for moderate or vigorous physical activity)	49.0	51.5
Binge drinking (drinking 5 or more drinks on one occasion during the past 30 days).	24.6	19.6

### Steps to a Healthier Minneapolis

*Steps to a HealthierUS* is an initiative of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention which aims to help Americans live healthier, longer lives by reducing the burdens of diabetes, excess weight and obesity, and asthma by addressing three related risk factors: physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and tobacco use. The Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support was selected along with the Minnesota Department of Health and the cities of St. Paul, Rochester, and Willmar to receive this funding, which began in December 2004 and is scheduled to continue for five years.

The *Steps to a Healthier Minneapolis* project has had multiple policy, environmental, and systems changes over the past two years, including:

- Providing two years of funding to community-based organizations to increase physical activity through walking groups; increase nutrition education among low-income community members; and increase access to healthy foods in the city's Northside and Phillips Community.
- Steps to a Healthier Minneapolis and St. Paul launched Get Fit Twin Cities, a four-month community-wide fitness campaign. 7,500 participants committed to lose weight or increase their physical activity during Spring 2007.
- Through the Breathe Free project in 15 churches during the summer of 2006, over 700 participants were educated about second-hand smoke and signed pledges to keep their homes smoke-free.

Steps to a Healthier Minneapolis funds are used to conduct the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Study (BRFSS) in the city. Throughout the year, 1,500 telephone surveys are conducted among adults. Data are used to evaluate Steps to a Healthier Minneapolis efforts and to track the health and well-being of residents.

## **Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support School Based Clinics**

Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support operates seven School Based Clinics offering medical assessments; treatment of minor illnesses, injuries, and diseases; immunizations; sports physicals; and counseling. Last year, there were more than 8,301 patient encounters, with slightly more than half for family planning and mental health reasons.

Henry High School, 2020 43<sup>rd</sup> Ave. N. (Camden)  
Edison High School, 700 22<sup>nd</sup> Ave. N.E. (Northeast)  
Northeast Middle School, 2955 N.E. Hayes (Northeast)  
South High School, 3131 19<sup>th</sup> Ave. S. (Powderhorn)  
Roosevelt High School, 4029 28<sup>th</sup> Ave. S. (Nokomis)  
Washburn High School, 201 W. 49<sup>th</sup> St. (Southwest)  
Plymouth Youth Center, 2301 Oliver Ave. N. (Near North)

## **Community Clinics**

Community health care centers provide medical and dental care to underserved populations, including individuals who lack health insurance/ Community clinics are located throughout the city.

Fremont Community Health Center, 3300 Fremont Ave.  
N. (Camden)  
Central Avenue Clinic, 2610 Central Ave. N.E. (Northeast)  
Cedar-Riverside People's Center, 425 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
(Central)  
Planned Parenthood, 1200 Lagoon Ave. S. (Calhoun Isles)  
Uptown Community Clinic, 2431 Hennepin Ave. (Calhoun  
Isles)  
Community-University Health Care Center, 2001  
Bloomington Ave. (Phillips)  
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis, 1315 E. 24<sup>th</sup> St.  
(Phillips)  
North Point Health and Wellness Center, 1313 Penn Ave.  
N. (Near North)  
Teen Age Medical Service (TAMS), 2425 Chicago Ave.  
(Phillips)  
Southside Community Clinic, 4730 Chicago Ave. S.  
(Nokomis)  
Sheridan Women & Children's Clinic, 342-13<sup>th</sup> Ave. N.E.  
(Northeast)  
Green Central Community Clinic, 324 E. 35<sup>th</sup> St.  
(Powderhorn)  
Glenwood Lyndale Community Clinic, 503 Bryant Ave.  
N. (Near North)  
Birth Partners/Smiley Clinic, 2615 E. Franklin  
(Longfellow)  
Family Medical Center, 5 West Lake St. (Powderhorn)

**For more information on community clinics,  
Call (651) 489-CARE.**

**For more information on children's dental clinics,  
Call (651) 489-CARE.**