

## 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 2008 and 2009. 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 6,256 live births to Minneapolis residents in 2009 for a birth rate of 16.3 births per 1,000 population. The number and rate of resident births for 2009 were higher than 2008.

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births, 1989–2009

Year	Number	Rate per 1000 residents
2009	6,256	16.3
2008	6,232	16.3
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

### Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2009

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 2009, almost three out of five resident births were to women of color. Compared with 2008, the number of resident births in 2009 increased among the White mothers while declining among other race/ethnic groups.

	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,648	42.5	2,720	43.5
African American	1,771	28.4	1,768	28.3
American Indian	207	3.3	190	3.0
Asian/Pac Islander	443	7.1	407	6.5
Hispanic	1,070	17.2	1,060	16.9
Other/Missing	93	1.5	111	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Live Births by Mother's Age, 2008-2009

In 2009 8.4 percent of births were to women less than 20 years old, 45.3 percent were to women between 20 and 29 years, and 46 percent were to women 30 years and older. The proportion of births to women 30 years and older has more than tripled since 1975 when the rate was 14.2 percent.

Live Births by Mother's Age				
Age of Mother	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	16	0.3	6	0.1
15 – 17 years	197	3.2	164	2.6
18 – 19 years	360	5.8	359	5.7
20 – 24 years	1241	19.9	1218	19.5
25 – 29 years	1675	26.9	1612	25.8
30 – 34 years	1609	25.8	1722	27.5
35 – 39 years	896	14.4	931	14.9
40 and older	238	3.8	244	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Mothers Under 18 Years of Age by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2009

The percentage of births to women less than 18 years of age was 2.7 percent in 2009, which is lower than the percentage in 2008. There is a substantial difference in proportions of births to adolescent women for different racial groups. In 2009, the proportion of births to adolescents was 7.4 percent for American Indians, 4.5 percent for African Americans, 4.4 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.2 percent for Hispanics, and 0.4 percent for Whites.

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers under Age 18 by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	26	1.0	11	0.4
African American	104	5.9	79	4.5
American Indian	17	8.2	14	7.4
Asian/Pac Islander	18	4.1	18	4.4
Hispanic	44	4.1	44	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2.7</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Unmarried Women by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2009

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 percent of total births in 2009, but varied greatly by racial/ethnic group: 91.6 percent for American Indians, 68.8 percent for African Americans, 67.5 percent for Hispanics, 34.6 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 20.5 percent for Whites.

Proportion of Live Births to Unmarried Mothers by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	581	21.9	557	20.5
African American	1,238	69.9	1,216	68.8
American Indian	195	94.2	174	91.6
Asian/Pac Islander	157	35.4	141	34.6
Hispanic	722	67.5	715	67.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>45.4</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Education by Race/Ethnicity, 2008-2009

Mothers with less than a high school education accounted for 21.9 percent of resident births in 2009. The proportion is highest for Hispanics (61.9 percent), followed by American Indians (40.4 percent), African Americans 27.0 percent), Asian/Pacific Islanders (17.2 percent), and Whites (2.6 percent). These proportions decreased among all race/ethnic groups in 2009 when compared with 2008. Data on mother's educational level were not recorded for 1.9 percent of resident births (117 cases) in 2009.

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Education by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	100	3.8	71	2.6
African American	498	29.5	463	27.0
American Indian	83	41.3	76	40.4
Asian/Pac Islander	83	19.7	68	17.2
Hispanic	667	64.9	651	61.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>21.9</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 2009, the proportion for Minneapolis was 81.5 percent. The percentages for specific population groups were 91.4 percent for Whites, 74.9 percent for African Americans, 59.2 percent for American Indians, 74.1 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 73.5 percent for Hispanics. Data on prenatal care were not recorded for 3.6 percent (226 cases) of resident births in 2009.

Proportion of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in Their First trimester of Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity				
	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,326	90.8	2,429	91.4
African American	1,124	69.6	1,252	74.9
American Indian	112	59.3	103	59.2
Asian/Pac Islander	281	72.4	278	74.1
Hispanic	724	69.4	771	73.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>81.5</b>

## Birth Data by Community

For the following three tables, three years of data for the period 2007 through 2009 are combined for a comparison of birth characteristics by community. Neighborhood summary data are available on the Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support website.

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Age of Mother by Community, 2007-2009

Community	Less than 18 years		18 – 19 years		20 years and older	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	106	6.1	165	9.6	1453	84.3
Northeast	53	2.7	90	4.7	1788	92.6
Near North	161	7.1	255	11.3	1847	81.6
Central	10	1.2	46	5.7	753	93.1
University	8	0.9	19	2.2	853	96.9
Calhoun Isles	6	0.8	10	1.4	701	97.8
Phillips	63	4.1	128	8.3	1360	87.7
Powderhorn	129	4.0	224	6.9	2894	89.1
Longfellow	21	1.6	47	3.5	1272	94.9
Nokomis	26	1.3	59	2.9	1937	95.8
Southwest	23	1.0	46	2.1	2167	96.9
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>17069</b>	<b>91.0</b>

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Mother's Race by Community, 2007-2009

Community	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/PI		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	557	32.3	699	40.5	48	2.8	247	14.3	147	8.5
Northeast	1026	53.1	388	20.1	59	3.1	65	3.4	364	18.9
Near North	298	13.2	1268	56.0	39	1.7	409	18.1	213	9.4
Central	302	37.3	332	41.0	29	3.6	81	10.0	54	6.7
University	231	26.3	439	49.9	15	1.7	129	4.7	56	6.4
Calhoun Isles	559	78.0	57	7.9	8	1.1	42	5.9	32	4.5
Phillips	163	10.5	590	38.0	176	11.3	25	1.6	580	37.4
Powderhorn	933	28.7	789	24.3	146	4.5	83	2.6	1240	38.2
Longfellow	680	50.7	393	29.3	44	3.3	44	3.3	156	11.6
Nokomis	1484	73.4	175	8.7	29	1.4	54	2.7	253	12.5
Southwest	1751	78.3	185	8.3	24	1.1	95	4.2	136	6.1
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>7994</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>5337</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3235</b>	<b>17.2</b>

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Selected Characteristics by Community, 2007-2009

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	167	9.7	370	22.4	1217	80.3	1034	60.0
Northeast	111	5.7	401	21.3	1509	81.5	808	41.9
Near North	246	10.9	672	31.5	1326	68.4	1567	69.2
Central	75	9.3	119	15.3	571	74.5	356	44.0
University	62	7.1	195	22.8	658	77.1	312	35.5
Calhoun Isles	51	7.1	25	3.6	624	89.7	138	19.2
Phillips	127	8.2	693	46.6	996	66.8	1041	67.1
Powderhorn	245	7.5	1149	36.7	2381	75.9	1863	57.4
Longfellow	80	6.0	238	18.1	1068	82.5	501	37.4
Nokomis	143	7.1	223	11.3	1753	88.5	533	26.4
Southwest	143	6.4	126	5.8	2007	92.1	441	19.7
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4224</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>14143</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>8627</b>	<b>46.0</b>

**Proportion of Live Births for Which the Mother Received Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care or No Prenatal Care, 2008-2009**

The percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care decreased from 3.6 percent in 2008 to 3.4 percent in 2009. However, longer-term comparisons reflect greater improvement, and this improvement is seen among all racial groups. From 1990 to 2009, the proportions declined from 5.4 percent to 1.2 percent for Whites, from 17.2 to 5.4 percent for African Americans, from 28.0 percent to 13.8 percent for American Indians, and from 13.7 percent to 4.3 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>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	43	1.7	33	1.2
African American	89	5.5	91	5.4
American Indian	30	15.9	24	13.8
Asian/Pac Islander	14	3.6	16	4.3
Hispanic	33	3.2	38	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>3.4</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 7.9 percent in 2009. The proportions of low-weight births in 2009 were 11.7 percent for African Americans, 8.4 percent for American Indians and Asian/Pacific Islanders, 6.4 percent for Whites and 4.9 percent for Hispanics.

<b>Low-Weight Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity</b>				
	<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	158	6.0	175	6.4
African American	202	11.4	207	11.7
American Indian	10	4.8	16	8.4
Asian/Pac Islander	27	6.1	34	8.4
Hispanic	70	6.5	52	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>7.9</b>

**Induced Abortions**

During 2009, there were 1,474 reported induced abortions, reflecting a ratio of 235.6 abortions per 1,000 live births. The number of abortions decreased by 27.7 percent from 2008 to 2009.

<b>Reported Induced Abortions, 1993-2008</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio per 1000 Live Births</b>
2009	1,474	235.6
2008	2,039	327.2
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

**Induced Abortions by Age**

The table below gives the number of abortions and the rates by various age groups during 2008 and 2009. Most of the abortions during 2008 and 2009 occurred in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

<b>Reported Induced Abortions by Age</b>						
<b>Age</b>	<b>2008</b>			<b>2009</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	11	0.5	687.5	8	0.5	1333.3
15 – 17	74	3.6	375.6	42	2.8	256.1
18 – 19	182	8.9	505.6	128	8.7	356.5
20 – 24	674	33.1	543.1	507	34.4	416.3
25 – 29	555	27.2	331.3	442	30.0	274.2
30 – 34	308	15.1	191.4	203	13.8	117.9
35 – 39	181	8.9	202.0	107	7.3	114.9
40+	54	2.6	226.9	37	2.5	151.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>327.2</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>235.6</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 2009, there were 29 deaths to children under the age of one year, for an infant mortality rate of 4.6 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate decreased to 4.6 per 1,000 live births from a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 live births in 2008. 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 2007-2009 was 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births for the period from 2004-2006. Three-year averages provide more stable trend rates than annual figures.

Infant Mortality, 1989 – 2009		
Year	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births
2009	29	4.6
2008	55	8.8
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

### Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

African Americans have the highest infant mortality rate (12.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) among all racial groups for the three-year period from 2007-2009. The second-highest rate occurs in American Indians (8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). The rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders is 2.3 per 1,000 live births, the lowest among all racial groups, while the rate among Hispanics is 5.6 per 1,000 live births, and the rate among whites is 4.5 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rates decreased for American Indians and Asian/pacific Islanders while increasing among African Americans. The rates for Whites and Hispanics

remained unchanged during the period 2007-2009 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.

	2004-2006		2007-2009	
	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births
<b>All Races</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7.1</b>
White	36	4.5	36	4.5
African American	52	10.0	69	12.9
American Indian	8	12.9	5	8.0
Asian/Pac Islander	4	3.0	3	2.3
Hispanic	20	5.6	18	5.6

### Infant Mortality by Area of Residence, 2007-2009

The infant mortality rate was highest in the Central, Phillips, and University communities, and lowest in the Calhoun Isles, Longfellow and Nokomis communities.

Infant Mortality by Area of Residence, 2007-2009		
	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Camden	14	8.1
Northeast	11	5.7
Near North	14	6.2
Central	12	14.8
University	8	9.1
Calhoun Isles	2	2.8
Phillips	15	9.7
Powderhorn	20	6.2
Longfellow	5	3.7
Nokomis	11	5.4
Southwest	14	6.3
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7.1</b>

### Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates, 1989–2009

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 2007 to 2009, 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 2007-2009 was 3.0 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
2007-2009	4.2	3.0
2006 - 2008	4.7	3.1
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

### 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				
	2004-2006		2007-2009	
	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	57	3.0	53	2.8
Congenital anomalies	28	1.5	36	1.9
SIDS	4	0.2	14	0.7
All other causes	34	1.8	31	1.6

### DEATHS AMONG ALL AGE GROUPS

This section presents the leading causes of death among Minneapolis residents in 2008 and 2009. Leading causes of death by age groups during the period 2007-2009 are also presented in this section.

Total deaths among Minneapolis residents decreased from 2,476 in 2008 to 2,231 in 2009. The number of deaths per 1,000 population was 5.8 in 2009.

Minneapolis Resident Deaths (All Ages), 1989-2009		
Year	Number	Rate per 1000 residents
2009	2,231	5.8
2008	2,476	6.5
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

### Leading Causes of Death

Heart Disease, Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer), and Cerebrovascular Disease are the leading causes of death in Minneapolis, accounting for about 43 percent of all 2008 deaths.

	Leading Causes of Death			
	2008		2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Diseases of the heart	380	15.3	332	14.9
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	567	22.9	537	24.1
Cerebrovascular disease	101	4.1	92	4.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	134	5.4	104	4.7
Unintentional injury	146	5.9	127	5.7
Motor vehicle	25	1.0	22	1.0
Influenza and pneumonia	41	1.7	31	1.4
Diabetes mellitus	47	1.9	57	2.6
HIV-related	18	0.7	19	0.9
Homicide	34	1.4	15	0.7
Suicide	43	1.7	44	2.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	40	1.6	28	1.3
All other causes	880	36.3	823	36.9

## Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, 2007-2009

The tables below list the leading causes of death by age group for the three-year period from 2007 - 2009.

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 62 % of all deaths to persons 1-24 years of age during the period of 2007-2009. Homicide was the leading cause of death for residents 15-24 years of age.

Unintentional injuries, malignant neoplasms, suicide diseases of the heart and homicide are the major causes of death in the 25-44 age group. The other causes of death in this age group include 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, 2007-2009		
Age: 1 – 4 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Congenital Anomalies	5	29.4
Malignant Neoplasm	3	17.6
Diseases of the heart	2	11.8
Motor Vehicle	2	11.8
Others	5	29.4
Age: 5 – 14 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Motor Vehicle	3	16.7
Homicide	2	11.1
Diseases of the heart	2	11.1
Others	11	61.1
Age: 15 – 24 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Homicide	25	24.8
Suicide	21	20.8
Unintentional injuries	16	15.8
Motor Vehicle	12	11.9
Others	27	26.7
Age: 25 – 44 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unintentional injuries	78	17.7
Malignant Neoplasm	54	12.3
Suicide	47	10.7
Diseases of the heart	45	10.2
Homicide	42	9.5
Motor vehicle	29	6.6
HIV-related	16	3.6
Chronic liver disease and Cirrhosis	12	2.7
Diabetes mellitus	11	2.5
Cerebrovascular disease	10	2.3
Others	96	21.9

Leading causes of Death by Age, 2007 - 2009		
Age: 45 – 64 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Malignant neoplasms	537	32.3
Diseases of the heart	256	15.4
Unintentional injuries	120	7.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	79	4.8
Diabetes mellitus	66	4.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	57	3.4
Cerebrovascular disease	53	3.2
Suicide	45	2.7
HIV-related	34	2.0
Motor Vehicle	15	0.9
Influenza and pneumonia	13	0.8
Homicide	10	0.6
Others	352	21.2
Age: 65 and Older	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Malignant neoplasms	1,030	21.7
Diseases of the heart	794	16.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	327	6.9
Cerebrovascular disease	253	5.3
Unintentional injuries	169	3.6
Diabetes Mellitus	87	1.8
Influenza and pneumonia	85	1.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16	0.3
Suicide	13	0.3
Motor Vehicle	10	0.2
Atherosclerosis	8	0.2
Others	1,672	35.2

## 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 2009, there were 673 reported cases in Minneapolis, for a rate of 176 per 100,000 population.

AIDS is another reported communicable disease. In Minneapolis, 55 new AIDS cases were reported in 2009. 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, 2007-2009			
	2007	2008	2009
AIDS	50	68	55
Amebiasis	8	10	6
Campylobacter	74	59	67
Chlamydia	2,753	2,829	2,643
Encephalitis	3	0	0
Giardiasis	118	68	79
Gonorrhea	1,190	1,011	673
Hemophilus influenzae	6	6	9
Hepatitis A	20	7	5
Hepatitis B	5	5	4
Hepatitis; unspecified	0	0	0
Lyme disease	53	62	62
Malaria	3	9	6
Meningococcal disease	3	4	1
Mumps	1	4	1
Pertussis	48	48	47
Rabies (animal)	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0
Rubeola	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	49	70	42
Shigellosis	49	62	11
Syphilis (all forms)	81	113	87
Tetanus	0	0	0
Toxic shock syndrome	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	69	56	34
Yersiniosis	1	3	2

### 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

### The Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP) and Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW) Initiatives

The Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support are working to reduce obesity and tobacco use and exposure by creating changes in policies, environments and systems that support healthy behaviors in the population.

The Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support (MDHFS) and its partners are making long-term, sustainable improvements in schools, worksites, housing properties and other settings. Examples of projects to improve environments include:

- working with residents and owners of multi-unit housing properties to pass voluntary smoke-free building policies
- changing food and physical activity practices at child care programs
- establishing appropriate health screening and referral protocols to help patients obtain support and resources they need to eat better, be more active and quit smoking
- improving safety for bicyclists and pedestrians, and
- increasing access and affordability of fresh, locally grown produce at farmers markets

For a complete list and description of projects to prevent tobacco use and obesity, please visit <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/dhfs/index.asp>

These efforts are funded by the Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP) and Communities Putting Prevention to Work (CPPW), an initiative of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

### 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.

### **School Based Clinics**

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.

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

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