

## 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 2007 and 2008. 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 6,232 live births to Minneapolis residents in 2008 for a birth rate of 16.3 births per 1,000 population. The number and rate of resident births for 2008 were lower than 2007.

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births, 1988–2008

Year	Number	Rate per 1000 residents
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
1988	6,481	18.2

### Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2008

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 2008, almost three out of five resident births were to women of color. Compared with 2007, the number of resident births in 2007 increased among the White and Asian/Pacific Islander mothers while declining among other race/ethnic groups.

	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,626	41.8	2,648	42.5
African American	1,798	28.6	1,771	28.4
American Indian	225	3.6	207	3.3
Asian/Pac Islander	429	6.8	443	7.1
Hispanic	1105	17.6	1,070	17.2
Other/Missing	96	1.5	93	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Live Births by Mother's Age, 2007-2008

In 2008, 9.3 percent of births were to women less than 20 years old, 46.8 percent were to women between 20 and 29 years, and 44 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	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15 years	10	0.2	16	0.3
15 – 17 years	214	3.4	197	3.2
18 – 19 years	371	5.9	360	5.8
20 – 24 years	1273	20.3	1241	19.9
25 – 29 years	1697	27.0	1675	26.9
30 – 34 years	1610	25.6	1609	25.8
35 – 39 years	896	14.3	896	14.4
40 and older	208	3.3	238	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,232</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Mothers Under 18 Years of Age by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2008

The percentage of births to women less than 18 years of age was 3.4 percent in 2008, which is lower than the percentage in 2007. There is a substantial difference in proportions of births to adolescent women for different racial groups. In 2008, the proportion of births to adolescents was 8.2 percent for American Indians, 5.9 percent for African Americans, 4.1 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanics, and 1.0 percent for Whites.

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers under Age 18 by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	13	0.5	26	1.0
African American	107	6.0	104	5.9
American Indian	15	6.7	17	8.2
Asian/Pac Islander	22	5.1	18	4.1
Hispanic	53	4.8	44	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3.4</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Unmarried Women by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2008

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 47 percent of total births in 2008, but varied greatly by racial/ethnic group: 94.2 percent for American Indians, 69.9 percent for African Americans, 67.5 percent for Hispanics, 35.4 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 21.9 percent for Whites.

Proportion of Live Births to Unmarried Mothers by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	560	21.3	581	21.9
African American	1,205	67.1	1,238	69.9
American Indian	198	88.0	195	94.2
Asian/Pac Islander	141	32.9	157	35.4
Hispanic	690	62.5	722	67.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>47.0</b>

### Proportion of Live Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Education by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2008

Mothers with less than a high school education accounted for 23.9 percent of resident births in 2008. The proportion is highest for Hispanics (64.9 percent), followed by American Indians (41.3 percent), African Americans (29.5 percent), Asian/Pacific Islanders (19.7 percent), and Whites (3.8 percent). These proportions decreased among Hispanics and African Americans in 2008 when compared with 2007 while increasing among Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. The proportions for American Indians remained unaltered between 2007 and 2008. Data on mother's educational level were not recorded for 3.3 percent of resident births (204 cases) in 2008.

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Education by Mother's Race/Ethnicity				
	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	84	3.2	100	3.8
African American	500	29.9	498	29.5
American Indian	88	41.3	83	41.3
Asian/Pac Islander	74	19.0	83	19.7
Hispanic	675	65.4	667	64.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>23.9</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 2008, the proportion for Minneapolis was 78.8 percent. The percentages for specific population groups were 90.8 percent for Whites, 69.6 percent for African Americans, 59.3 percent for American Indians, 72.4 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 69.4 percent for Hispanics. Data on prenatal care were not recorded for 5.6 percent (346 cases) of resident births in 2008.

Proportion of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in Their First trimester of Pregnancy by Race/Ethnicity				
	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,294	90.6	2,326	90.8
African American	1,114	70.1	1,124	69.6
American Indian	120	61.2	112	59.3
Asian/Pac Islander	257	71.8	281	72.4
Hispanic	730	68.9	724	69.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>78.8</b>

## Birth Data by Community

For the following three tables, three years of data for the period 2006 through 2008 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, 2006-2008

Community	Less than 18 years		18 – 19 years		20 years and older	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	99	5.8	162	9.5	1,448	84.7
Northeast	58	3.0	92	4.7	1,789	92.3
Near North	184	8.0	259	11.2	1,860	80.8
Central	15	1.9	40	5.1	733	93.0
University	11	1.2	23	2.5	886	96.3
Calhoun Isles	4	0.6	7	1.0	665	98.4
Phillips	71	4.6	139	8.9	1,348	86.5
Powderhorn	159	4.7	206	6.1	2,988	89.1
Longfellow	21	1.6	49	3.6	1,280	94.8
Nokomis	37	1.8	55	2.7	1,916	95.4
Southwest	19	0.8	53	2.3	2,223	96.9
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17,187</b>	<b>90.7</b>

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Mother's Race by Community, 2006-2008

Community	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/PI		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Camden	587	34.3	655	38.3	47	2.8	243	14.2	162	9.5
Northeast	995	51.3	380	19.6	55	2.9	71	3.7	402	20.7
Near North	311	13.5	1,279	55.5	43	1.9	414	18.0	226	9.8
Central	289	36.7	314	39.8	32	4.1	88	11.2	56	7.1
University	240	26.1	456	49.6	16	1.7	143	15.5	56	6.1
Calhoun Isles	515	76.2	68	10.1	9	1.3	47	7.0	30	4.4
Phillips	152	9.8	565	36.3	189	12.1	33	2.1	604	38.8
Powderhorn	921	27.5	832	24.8	153	4.6	84	2.5	1,309	39.0
Longfellow	690	51.1	387	28.7	45	3.3	46	3.4	163	12.1
Nokomis	1,435	71.5	185	9.2	34	1.7	60	3.0	266	13.2
Southwest	1,805	78.6	189	8.2	28	1.2	85	3.7	149	6.5
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>18.1</b>

### Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Selected Characteristics by Community, 2006-2008

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	165	9.7	373	23.1	1,162	78.5	969	56.7
Northeast	112	5.8	445	23.7	1,477	80.7	827	42.7
Near North	266	11.6	714	33.3	1,310	67.9	1,610	69.9
Central	66	8.4	126	17.0	556	74.9	332	42.1
University	54	5.9	192	21.7	670	76.7	324	35.2
Calhoun Isles	33	4.9	25	3.8	585	89.4	137	20.3
Phillips	137	8.8	715	48.5	1,005	67.7	1,061	68.1
Powderhorn	255	7.6	1,247	39.3	2,369	73.6	1,929	57.5
Longfellow	72	5.3	254	19.3	1,072	83.0	507	37.6
Nokomis	145	7.2	249	12.7	1,718	87.6	550	27.4
Southwest	142	6.2	125	5.6	2,063	92.2	436	19.0
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>14,025</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>8,717</b>	<b>46.0</b>

**Proportion of Live Births for Which the Mother Received Only Third Trimester Prenatal Care or No Prenatal Care, 2007-2008**

The percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care decreased from 4.5 percent in 2007 to 3.6 percent in 2008. However, longer-term comparisons reflect greater improvement, and this improvement is seen among all racial groups. From 1990 to 2008, the proportions declined from 5.4 percent to 1.7 percent for Whites, from 17.2 to 5.5 percent for African Americans, from 28.0 percent to 15.9 percent for American Indians, and from 13.7 percent to 3.6 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>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	35	1.4	43	1.7
African American	110	6.9	89	5.5
American Indian	33	16.8	30	15.9
Asian/Pac Islander	17	4.7	14	3.6
Hispanic	65	6.1	33	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3.6</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 7.6 percent in 2008. The proportions of low-weight births in 2008 were 11.4 percent for African Americans, 4.8 percent for American Indians, 6.1 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 6 percent for Whites and 6.5 percent for Hispanics.

<b>Low-Weight Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity</b>				
	<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	168	6.4	158	6.0
African American	211	11.7	202	11.4
American Indian	17	7.6	10	4.8
Asian/Pac Islander	30	7.0	27	6.1
Hispanic	56	5.1	70	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>7.6</b>

**Induced Abortions**

During 2008, there were 2,039 reported induced abortions, reflecting a ratio of 327.2 abortions per 1,000 live births. The number of abortions decreased by 10.1 percent from 2007 to 2008.

<b>Reported Induced Abortions, 1993-2008</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio per 1000 Live Births</b>
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
1993	2,720	450.9

**Induced Abortions by Age**

The table below gives the number of abortions and the rates by various age groups during 2007 and 2008. Most of the abortions during 2007 and 2008 occurred in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

<b>Reported Induced Abortions by Age</b>						
<b>Age</b>	<b>2007</b>			<b>2008</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	7	0.3	700.0	11	0.5	687.5
15 – 17	94	4.1	439.3	74	3.6	375.6
18 – 19	203	8.9	547.2	182	8.9	505.6
20 – 24	776	34.2	609.6	674	33.1	543.1
25 – 29	654	28.8	385.4	555	27.2	331.3
30 – 34	313	13.8	194.4	308	15.1	191.4
35 – 39	170	7.5	189.7	181	8.9	202.0
40+	52	2.3	250.0	54	2.6	226.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>361.4</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>327.2</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 2008, there were 55 deaths to children under the age of one year, for an infant mortality rate of 8.8 per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate increased to 8.8 per 1,000 live births from a rate of 8.0 per 1,000 live births in 2007. 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 2006-2008 was 7.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 6.1 deaths per 1,000 live births for the period from 2003-2005. Three-year averages provide more stable trend rates than annual figures.

### Infant Mortality, 1988 – 2008

Year	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births
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
1988	73	11.3

### Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

African Americans have the highest infant mortality rate (13.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births) among all racial groups for the three-year period from 2006-2008. The second-highest rate occurs in American Indians (9.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). The rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders is 3.0 per 1,000 live births, the lowest among all racial groups, while the rate among Hispanics is 6.4 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 while increasing among African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanics and Whites during the period 2006-

2008 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.

### Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

	2003-2005		2006-2008	
	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number	Rate per 1000 Live Births
<b>All Races</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>7.9</b>
White	30	3.7	42	5.3
African American	52	10.1	71	13.3
American Indian	8	13.2	6	9.1
Asian/Pac Islander	3	2.3	4	3.0
Hispanic	18	5.2	22	6.4

### Infant Mortality by Area of Residence, 2006-2008

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

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

	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Camden	10	5.9
Northeast	10	5.2
Near North	28	12.2
Central	11	14.0
University	11	12.0
Calhoun Isles	3	4.4
Phillips	16	10.3
Powderhorn	26	7.8
Longfellow	9	6.7
Nokomis	12	6.0
Southwest	13	5.7
<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>7.9</b>

### Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates, 1988–2008

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 2006 to 2008, the average neonatal death rate in Minneapolis was 4.7. 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 2006-2008 was 3.1 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
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	2003-2005		2006-2008	
	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	59	3.0	64	3.4
Congenital anomalies	21	1.1	36	1.9
SIDS	4	0.2	13	0.7
All other causes	29	1.8	36	1.9

## DEATHS AMONG ALL AGE GROUPS

This section presents the leading causes of death among Minneapolis residents in 2007 and 2008. Leading causes of death by age groups during the period 2006-2008 are also presented in this section.

Total deaths among Minneapolis residents increased from 2,404 in 2007 to 2,476 in 2008. The number of deaths per 1,000 population was 6.5 in 2008.

Minneapolis Resident Deaths (All Ages), 1988-2008		
Year	Number	Rate per 1000 residents
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
1988	3,853	10.8

### 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	2007		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Diseases of the heart	399	16.6	380	15.3
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	527	21.9	567	22.9
Cerebrovascular disease	127	5.3	101	4.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	96	4.0	134	5.4
Unintentional injury	124	5.2	146	5.9
Motor vehicle	24	1.0	25	1.0
Influenza and pneumonia	36	1.5	41	1.7
Diabetes mellitus	61	2.5	47	1.9
HIV-related	18	0.7	18	0.7
Homicide	35	1.5	34	1.4
Suicide	40	1.7	43	1.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	39	1.6	40	1.6
All other causes	878	36.4	880	36.3

## Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, 2006-2008

The tables below list the leading causes of death by age group for the three-year period from 2006 - 2008.

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 61 % of all deaths to persons 1-24 years of age during the period of 2006-2008. 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, 2006-2008

Age: 1 – 4 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Congenital Anomalies	5	27.8
Malignant Neoplasm	3	16.7
Homicide	3	16.7
Others	7	38.8
Age: 5 – 14 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Motor Vehicle	4	21.1
Malignant Neoplasm	2	10.5
Diseases of the heart	2	10.5
Homicide	2	10.5
Others	9	47.4
Age: 15 – 24 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Homicide	40	37.4
Unintentional injuries	14	13.1
Suicide	13	12.1
Motor Vehicle	12	11.2
Others	28	26.1
Age: 25 – 44 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unintentional injuries	84	17.3
Suicide	64	13.2
Diseases of the heart	58	11.9
Homicide	52	10.7
Malignant Neoplasm	46	9.5
Motor vehicle	29	6.0
HIV-related	22	4.5
Diabetes Mellitus	12	2.5
Chronic liver disease and Cirrhosis	11	2.3
Cerebrovascular disease	8	1.6
Others	100	20.5

## Leading causes of Death by Age, 2006 - 2008

Age: 45 – 64 Years	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Malignant neoplasms	516	31.4
Diseases of the heart	247	15.0
Unintentional injuries	111	6.8
Diabetes mellitus	71	4.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	71	4.3
Cerebrovascular Disease	55	3.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	55	3.3
Suicide	43	2.6
HIV-related	29	1.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	12	0.7
Homicide	12	0.7
Motor Vehicle	10	0.6
Others	411	25.1
Age: 65 and Older	Number	Percent
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>4, 836</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Malignant neoplasms	1,051	21.7
Diseases of the heart	824	17.0
Cerebrovascular disease	282	5.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	277	5.7
Unintentional injuries	178	3.7
Diabetes Mellitus	105	2.2
Influenza and pneumonia	99	2.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	19	0.4
Suicide	13	0.3
Motor Vehicle	10	0.2
Atherosclerosis	8	0.2
Others	1,970	40.7

### 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 2008, there were 1,011 reported cases in Minneapolis, for a rate of 264 per 100,000 population.

AIDS is another reported communicable disease. In Minneapolis, 68 new AIDS cases were reported in 2008. 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, 2006-2008			
	2006	2007	2008
AIDS	61	50	68
Amebiasis	5	8	10
Campylobacter	72	74	59
Chlamydia	2,676	2,753	2,829
Encephalitis	0	3	0
Giardiasis	164	118	68
Gonorrhea	1,196	1,190	1,011
Hemophilus influenzae	11	6	6
Hepatitis A	4	20	7
Hepatitis B	12	5	5
Hepatitis; unspecified	0	0	0
Lyme disease	31	53	62
Malaria	6	3	9
Meningococcal disease	0	3	4
Mumps	11	1	4
Pertussis	31	48	48
Rabies (animal)	0	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0
Rubeola	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	88	49	70
Shigellosis	49	49	62
Syphilis (all forms)	77	81	113
Tetanus	0	0	0
Toxic shock syndrome	0	1	1
Tuberculosis	62	69	56
Yersiniosis	1	1	3

### 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.**