

**FAMILY PLANNING
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
AND
SERVICE INVENTORY**

**For Minneapolis
and
Hennepin County**

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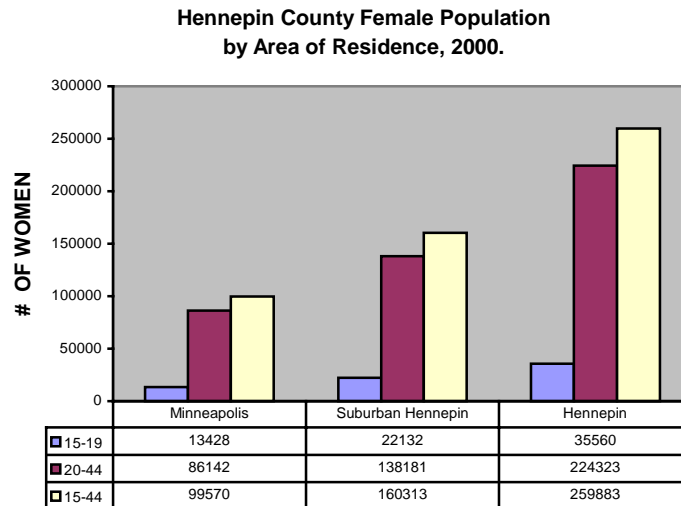
FAMILY PLANNING NEEDS ASSESSMENT MINNEAPOLIS AND HENNEPIN COUNTY

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE NEED

Recent estimates suggest that approximately 60% of pregnancies in the United States are unintended, meaning they occur sooner than desired or WERE not desired at all (1). About half of these pregnancies result in abortions, the other half in live births. Women who experience unintended or mistimed pregnancies are less likely to receive early prenatal care, and more likely to expose the fetus to harmful substances such as tobacco or alcohol. Babies that result from unwanted pregnancies are more likely to be born at low birth weight, die in the first year of life, experience abuse, and go without the resources necessary for optimum growth and development. Unintended pregnancies are an indication of unmet family planning needs.

According to the US Census Bureau there were 259,883 women between the ages 15 and 44 years who were residents of Hennepin County during 2000. This represents approximately 23.4% of Minnesota women in this age group. Figure 1 depicts the area of residence for Hennepin County women in this age group.

Figure 1



Source: US Census Bureau.

Women who are sexually active, fertile and not pregnant, or seeking to become pregnant are defined as at risk of pregnancy. Estimates developed by the Minnesota Department of Health suggest that over 156,520 women in Hennepin County are at risk of unintended pregnancy and in need of family planning services. When male partners of these women are included, the number of Hennepin County residents in need of family planning services increases substantially.

SUBSIDIZED FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE NEED

Women considered to be in need of subsidized family planning are women 13-19 years of age who are at risk of pregnancy, and age 20-44 years at risk of pregnancy and living at or below 200 percent of poverty. It is estimated that there are 62,060 women in Hennepin County in need of subsidized family planning services. Of these, approximately 15,360 are 13-19 years of age, and 46,700 are 20-44 years of age. The total population in need of subsidized family planning services in Hennepin County would far exceed 62,060 if the male partners of these women are included.

BIRTHS

This section presents selected characteristics of resident births for 2001, the most recent year for which data are available, and for 1999 as a point of comparison. There are several factors that can be used to consider health status of mothers and infants. Some of these factors, which are related to pregnancy, are 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 Hennepin County. Substantial differences in health status exist among population groups.

SECTION I: BIRTHS BY MOTHER’S AGE AND RACE

**Table 1
Number of Births by Region for 1999 and 2001**

Region	1999	2001	Percent Change
Minneapolis	6,298	6,598	+4.8
Suburban Hennepin	9,670	9,729	+0.6
Hennepin	15,968	16,327	+2.2

There were 6,598 births to Minneapolis residents in 2001 for a birth rate of 17.2 per 1,000 population. The number of births in Minneapolis and Hennepin County increased between 1999 and 2001. However, birth *rates* (calculated as the number of live births per 1000 women aged 15 to 44 years) decreased in Minneapolis and Hennepin County during 2001 as compared to 1999 (see Table 12).

**Table 2
Hennepin Resident Live Births for Mothers Under 20 Years of Age
By Region for 1999 and 2001**

Region	1999	2001	Percent Change
Minneapolis	831	780	-6.1
Suburban Hennepin	405	416	+2.7
Hennepin	1,236	1,196	-3.2

Among Minneapolis residents, 11.8% of births in 2001 were to women under age 20 years of age. This percentage is lower than that for 1999.

Among Hennepin County residents, 7.3% of births in 2001 were to women under 20 years of age. In 2001, Minneapolis residents accounted for slightly more than two-thirds of the births among Hennepin County residents in the teen-aged population (under 20 years of age).

Overall, the number of teen births decreased in 2001 in Minneapolis and County as a whole when compared to 1999. However a slight increase was seen in Suburban Hennepin during the same period.

**Table 3
Minneapolis Resident Live Births by Mother’s Race
1999 and 2001**

Race	1999	2001	Percent Change
White	3,554	3,947	+11.1
African American	1,836	1,761	- 4.1
American Indian	274	211	-23.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	541	499	-7.8

The racial distribution of live births among Minneapolis residents has changed significantly over the past two decades. In 2001, 40% of resident births were to women of color, compared to 20.5% in 1980. The resident births in 2001 decreased among all other races except among Whites where the number of births increased in comparison to the numbers in 1999.

Table 4
Suburban Hennepin County Resident Live Births by Mother's Race
1999 and 2001

Race	1999	2001	Percent Change
White	8,320	7,953	-4.4
African American	623	844	+35.5
American Indian	39	55	+41.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	607	774	+27.5

In 2001, almost 20% of Suburban Hennepin County resident births were to women of color. The resident births in 2001 increased among all races except Whites for whom the number of births decreased in comparison to the numbers in 1999.

Table 5
Hennepin County Resident Live Births by Mother's Race
1999 and 2001

Race	1999	2001	Percent Change
White	11,874	11,900	+0.2
African American	2,459	2,605	+5.9
American Indian	313	266	-15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,148	1,273	+10.9

In 2001, slightly more than a quarter of Hennepin County births were to women of color. Compared with 1999, the resident births in 2001 increased among all races except American Indians for whom the number of births decreased.

SECTION II: MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATIONAL STATUS, PRENATAL CARE, AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

**Table 6
Births to Unmarried Women by Race of Mother
For Various Geographic Regions in 2001**

Race	Minneapolis		Suburban Hennepin County		Hennepin County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	1,222	31.0	1,124	14.1	2,346	19.7
African American	1,073	60.9	446	52.8	1,519	58.3
American Indian	174	82.5	34	61.8	208	78.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	150	30.1	137	17.7	287	22.5
All Races	2,728	41.3	1,782	18.3	4,510	27.6

Births to unmarried women often result in the family entry into poverty. As long as births to unmarried women remain high, the number of families living in poverty also is expected to remain high. Minneapolis residents accounted for about 60% of all births to unmarried women among Hennepin County residents.

Among Minneapolis resident mothers the proportions by racial group are 82.5% for American Indians, 60.9% for African Americans, 31% for Whites and 30.1% for Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Among Hennepin County resident mothers, the proportions of births to unmarried women by racial group are 78.2% for American Indians, 58.3% for African Americans, 22.5% for Asian/Pacific Islanders and 19.7% for Whites.

**Table 7
Births to Women With Less Than High School Education
By Race of Mother for Various Geographic Regions in 2001**

Race	Minneapolis		Suburban Hennepin County		Hennepin County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	809	21.0	325	4.1	1134	9.7
African American	489	30.0	104	12.9	593	24.3
American Indian	84	42.2	11	20.8	95	37.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	142	31.1	72	9.6	214	17.7
All Races	1,577	25.1	528	5.5	2,105	13.3

Among mothers living in Hennepin County who gave birth in 2001, mothers living in Minneapolis accounted for about three-fourths of all mothers with education less than high school.

Among Minneapolis residents, the proportion of mothers with less than high school education was highest for American Indians, followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders, African Americans, and Whites. Among Hennepin County resident mothers, the proportion was highest for American Indians, followed by African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Whites.

Table 8
Women Who Received First Trimester Prenatal Care
By Race of Mother for Various Geographic Regions in 2001

Race	Minneapolis		Suburban Hennepin County		Hennepin County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,837	76.7	6,884	91.5	9,721	86.6
African American	997	62.7	537	71.3	1,534	65.4
American Indian	106	58.2	31	64.6	137	59.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	279	61.3	569	82.9	848	74.3
All Races	4,327	71.0	8,091	88.9	12,418	81.7

PRENATAL CARE

The national goal for prenatal care states that “by the Year 2010, the proportion of women who obtain no prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy should not exceed ten percent.” In 2001, the city’s proportion of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester was 71% overall as compared to 72.2% in 1999. The percentages for specific population groups were 76.7% for Whites, 62.7% for African Americans, 58.2% for American Indians, and 61.3% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. For 7.7% (506 cases) of resident births in 2001, data on prenatal care was missing.

In 2001, the county’s proportion of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester was 81.7% overall as compared to 82.8% in 1999. The percentages for specific population groups were 86.6% for Whites, 65.4% for African Americans, 59.6% for American Indians, and 74.3% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. For 6.9% (1130 cases) of resident births in 2001, data on prenatal care was missing.

Table 9
Women Who Received None or Third Trimester Prenatal Care
By Race of Mother for Various Geographic Regions in 2001

Race	Minneapolis		Suburban Hennepin County		Hennepin County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	133	3.6	93	1.2	226	2.0
African American	135	8.5	47	6.2	182	7.8
American Indian	27	14.8	<=5	*	31	13.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	5.5	24	3.5	49	4.3
All Races	335	5.5	176	1.9	511	3.4

Note: Counts and percentages are not displayed for 5 or fewer cases.

LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

Women who experience unintended pregnancies are more likely to seek prenatal care late in pregnancy (third trimester) or not at all. Among Hennepin County women who gave birth in 2001, 3.4% initiated prenatal care late in pregnancy or did not receive any care. Minneapolis women accounted for about two thirds of all Hennepin County women who received late or no prenatal care. Of all Minneapolis women who gave birth in 2001, 5.5% obtained prenatal care late in pregnancy or not at all.

LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

The national goal for reducing low birth weight in babies states that “by the Year 2010, low birth weight babies should constitute no more than five percent of all births. No population group should have a rate that exceeds five percent of all live births.” The proportion of low weight births among Minneapolis residents was 7.2% overall in 2001 as compared to 7.5% in 1999. For various racial groups the proportions of low weight births in 2001 were: African American 10%, American Indian 9%, Asian/Pacific Islander 6.2%, and White 5.8%.

The proportion of low weight births among Hennepin County residents was 6.6% overall in 2001 as compared to 6.4% in 1999. For various racial groups, the proportion of low weight births in 2001 were: African American 9.5%, American Indian 8.6%, Asian/Pacific Islander 7.3%, and White 5.9%.

**Table 10
Low Birth Weight** Live Births
By Race of Mother for Various Geographic Regions in 2001**

Race	Minneapolis		Suburban Hennepin County		Hennepin County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	230	5.8	467	5.9	697	5.9
African American	176	10.0	70	8.3	246	9.5
American Indian	19	9.0	<=5	*	23	8.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	31	6.2	62	8.0	93	7.3
All Races	473	7.2	610	6.3	1,083	6.6

** Denotes Birth Weight <2500 Grams (5.5 pounds)

Note: Counts and percentages are not displayed for 5 or fewer cases.

SECTION III: INDUCED ABORTIONS

Induced abortion information provides another indication of the continuing need for education and services that promote the use of contraceptives. In 2001, there were 5,372 induced abortions for Hennepin County, representing one abortion for every 3 live births, or an abortion ratio of 329 per 1,000 live births. Women residing in Minneapolis represent 51.8% of the abortions for Hennepin County. About 14% of the abortions reported in Hennepin County in 2001 were to women under 20 years of age and 73% were to women 20-34 years.

**Table 11
Induced Abortions Reported by Age
for Various Geographic Regions in 2001**

Age	Minneapolis	Suburban Hennepin County	Hennepin County
<15	14	6	20
15-17	105	127	232
18-19	226	284	510
20-24	992	791	1,783
25-29	713	596	1,309
30-34	432	420	852
35-39	227	272	499
>40	75	92	167

Contraceptive history information for Hennepin County women who received induced abortions in 2001 reveals that 64.4 % used contraception in the past but not at the time of conception with the current pregnancy. About one-fourth (25.5 %) reported they were using contraception at the time of conception, which indicates they were using ineffective methods or using methods ineffectively. Another 7% reported that they never had used a birth control method.

Birth & Fertility Rates

**Table 12
Resident Births, Fertility Rates¹, Birth Rates²
for Various Geographic Regions for 1999 and 2001**

Region	Births		Fertility Rates		Birth Rate	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
Minneapolis	6,298	6,598	68.1	66.3	17.4	17.2
Suburban Hennepin	9,670	9,729	58.9	60.7	13.6	13.3
Hennepin	15,968	16,327	62.2	62.8	14.9	14.6

The number of births in Minneapolis and Hennepin County increased between 1999 and 2001. Fertility rates decreased in Minneapolis while increasing in Hennepin County during 2001 as compared to 1999. Birth rates decreased in Minneapolis and Hennepin County during 2001 as compared to 1999.

¹ Rate per 1,000 Females 15-44

² Rate per 1,000 Population

SECTION IV: HIGH RISK BIRTHS AND ADOLESCENTS

HIGH RISK BIRTHS

High risk births are another indicator of family planning need. A birth is defined as high risk if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Age of mother is under 18 years or older than 39 years
- Fewer than 3 prenatal care visits
- Birth weight less than 2500 grams
- Certain health problems for mother or infant

The proportion of Hennepin County births classified as high risk increased from 31.9% in 1999 to 33.5% in 2001. The proportion of Minneapolis births classified as high risk remained the same at 43.1% during 1999 and 2001.

ADOLESCENTS

It is estimated that at least 80% of pregnancies experienced by teens are unintended. Therefore, adolescents who are sexually active are at high risk for unintended pregnancy. Table 13 illustrates the percentages of teens in Minneapolis and Hennepin County public schools who report having had sexual intercourse according to the 2001 Minnesota Student Survey. These rates were higher for 9th grade male and female students in Minneapolis than in Hennepin County as a whole. Among 12th graders, the City and County rates were much more similar. Rates for high school seniors in mainstream schools may be misleading, because dropping out of school or transferring to alternative education centers is much more common among students who engage in risk behaviors. Alternative schools have a much higher proportion of sexually active students, in part because they serve pregnant and parenting teens.

Table 13
Percentage of 9th and 12th Grade Students Indicating Sexual Intercourse

Teens Indicating They Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	9th Grade		12th Grade	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Minneapolis Total	38	27	49	40
Once or Twice	15	12	12	8
Three Times or More	23	15	37	32
Hennepin Total	23	15	43	42
Once or Twice	10	7	11	7
Three Times or More	13	8	32	35

Source: Minnesota Student Survey, 2001

Although only one-third of Hennepin County female teenagers aged 13 to 19 years reside in Minneapolis, they accounted for slightly more than two-thirds of all Hennepin births in 2001 to women under age 20 years. In 2001, births to women under age 20 years accounted for 7.3% of all Hennepin County births and 11.8% (780) of all Minneapolis births.

CONCLUSION

Approximately 400,000 unintended pregnancies occur in the U.S. each year. If subsidized family planning services were not available, it is estimated that there would be between 1.2 and 2.1 million unintended pregnancies each year. The benefit of family planning funding is further supported by a 1994 study which analyzed state-level data and found that increases in family planning funding were associated with reductions in the incidence of low birth weight, neonatal and infant mortality, and abortion rates, which are all indicators of unintended pregnancy and unmet family planning needs(2). Evidence of unmet family planning needs in Hennepin County can be found in these and other indicators for unintended pregnancy. The impact of unintended pregnancy in populations who have limited resources and limited access to family planning services supports the continued need for subsidized family planning programs.

DATA SOURCES

A Collaborative Community Study, "Barriers and Motivators to Prenatal Care: Experiences of Low Income Women," August, 1988

Alan Guttmacher Institute, Women at Risk: The Need for Family Planning Services, State and County Estimates, 1995

Hennepin County Office of Planning and Development

Minneapolis Department of Health and Family Support

Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health

US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Monthly Vital Statistics Report

REFERENCES

1. The Best Intentions; Unintended Pregnancy and Well-Being of Children and Families. National Academy Press, Washington D.C., 1995
2. Family Planning Services in Hennepin County; Analysis and Recommendations. Hennepin County Community Health Department, 1995

**FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE PROVIDERS INVENTORY
2002.**

Clinic /Address	Target Population	# Clients / # Visits	Services
<u>The Annex (North Suburban Teen Clinic)</u> 4915 – 42 nd Ave N Robbinsdale, MN 55422	Adolescents and young adults residing in NW Hennepin County	1,553 Clients 2,537 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Bloomington Health Department</u> 1900 W. Old Shakopee Rd. Bloomington, MN 55404	Adolescents and young adults residing in Edina, Bloomington and Richfield	682 Clients 2,214 Visits	C, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Cedar Riverside People’s Center</u> 425 – 20 th Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55454	Low & moderate income women residing in South and South Central Minneapolis	1,874 Clients N/A Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Community University Health Care Center</u> 2001 Bloomington Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55404	Hennepin County residents, especially S. Minneapolis.	1,550 Clients N/A Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Family Medical Center</u> 5 West Lake Street Minneapolis, MN 55408	Low income women and men in South Minneapolis.	2,774 Clients 3,692 Visits (same numbers as 2000 no updates available)	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Fremont Community Health Services, Inc.</u>			
1. <u>Central Avenue Clinic</u> 2610 Central Ave NE Minneapolis, MN 55418	Low and moderate income women and their partners of childbearing age in NE Minneapolis and Anoka County		C, M, R, F.U.
2. <u>Fremont Clinic</u> 3300 Fremont Ave N Minneapolis, MN 55412	Low and moderate income women and their partners of childbearing age in North Minneapolis, North and Northwest suburbs	1,272 Clients** 3,810 Visits**	O, C, M, R, F.U.
3. <u>Sheridan Women and Children’s Clinic</u> 342 – 13 th Ave NE Minneapolis, MN 55413	Low and moderate income women and their partners of childbearing age in NE and Downtown Minneapolis		C, M, R, F.U.

Clinic /Address	Target Population	# Clients / # Visits	Services
<u>Indian Health Board</u> 1315 E 24 th Street Minneapolis, MN 55404	Indian females age 15-40; all locations and incomes	321 Clients 634 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Midwest Health Center for Women</u> 33 South Fifth Street – 4 th Floor Minneapolis, MN 55402	Women age 12-45 who reside in seven county metro area (women served are low to moderate income; 30% minority)	793 Clients 1558 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Pilot City Health Center</u> 1349 Penn Ave N Minneapolis, MN 55411	Hennepin County residents, primarily North Minneapolis, North High School students	967 Clients 2634 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Planned Parenthood of Minnesota & South Dakota</u>			
1. 1200 Lagoon Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55408	Metro Area	4,623 Clients (female birth control) 11,661 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
2. 6900 – 78 th Ave N Brooklyn Park, MN 55445	Metro Area	1,972 Clients (female birth control) 4,698 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
3. <u>Centro de Salud</u> 1921, Chicago Ave. S. Minneapolis, MN-55404	Latino Population in Hennepin County.	715 Clients (female birth control) 1,667 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Southside Community Clinic</u>			
1. 4243 – 4 th Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55409	Central and SW Minneapolis residents	150 Clients 280 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
2. <u>Green Central Community Clinic</u> 4243 – 4 th Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55409	Central and Downtown Minneapolis residents	251 Clients** 429 Visits**	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Teen Age Medical Services</u> 2425 Chicago Ave S Minneapolis, MN 55404	Adolescents (10-23 years)	1,480 Clients 3,460 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.

Clinic /Address	Target Population	# Clients / # Visits	Services
<u>Twin Cities Natural Family Planning Center, Inc.</u> 69 West Exchange Street St. Paul, MN 55102	Men and women of reproductive age in the Twin Cities area	25 Clients 225 Visits	M
<u>West Suburban Teen Clinic</u> 478 – 2 nd Street Excelsior, MN 55331	Adolescent and young adults ages 12-23 in west metro area	1,636 Clients 4,950 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.
<u>Uptown Community Clinic</u> 2431 Hennepin Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55405	Low income uninsured and underinsured residents of Minneapolis, Hennepin County and surrounding metro area	1,330 Clients 2,627 Visits	O, C, M, R, F.U.

O = Outreach
C = Counseling
M = Method
R = Referral
F.U. = Follow-up

* Data based on 2002 totals

** Numbers represent totals for all clinics listed