

Risk Factors for COVID-19

Severity in the Twin Cities

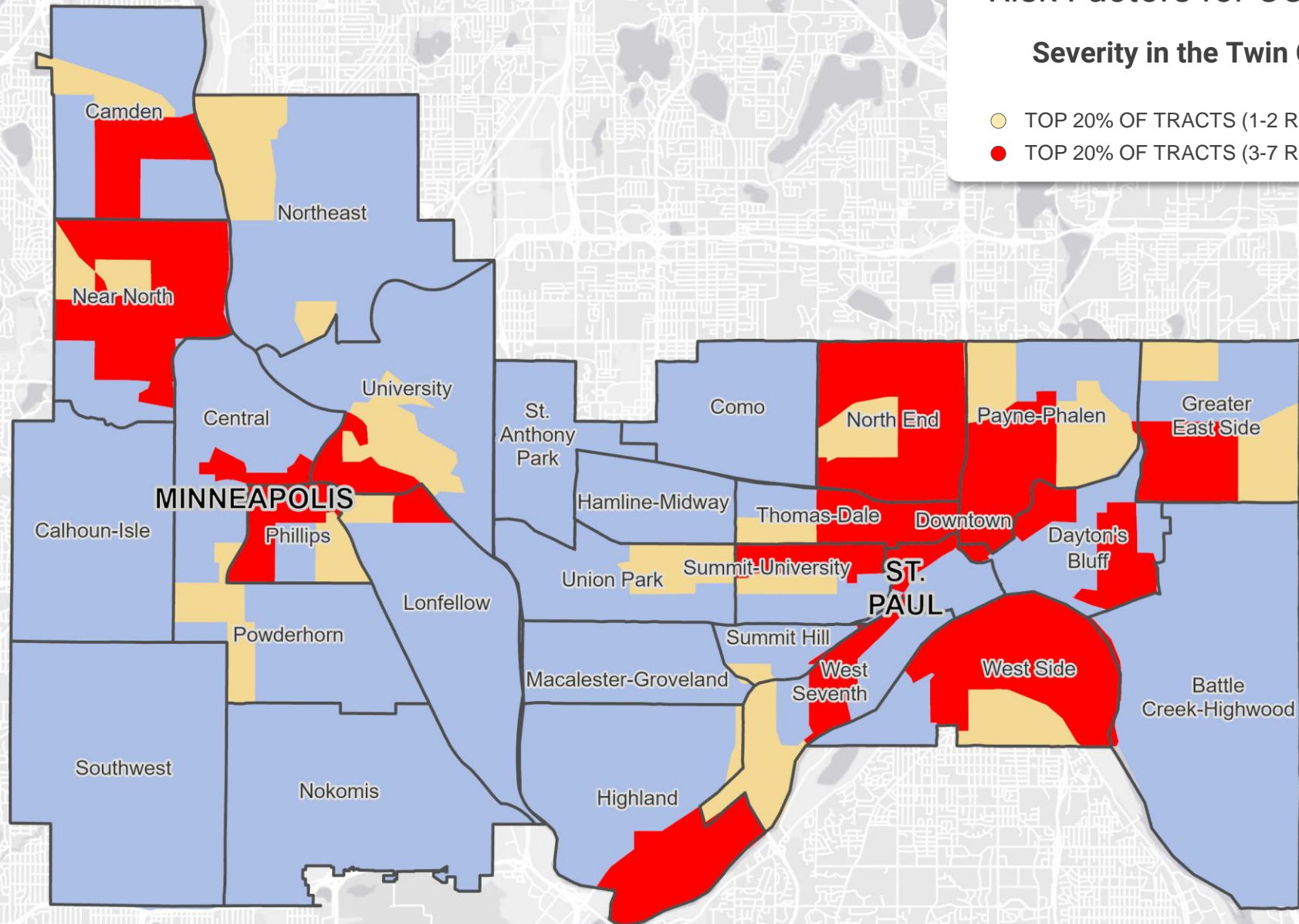
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)

Risk Factors for COVID-19

Severity in the Twin Cities

- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)

- # Risk Factors for COVID-19
- ## Severity in the Twin Cities
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
 - TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)



Risk Factors for COVID-19

Severity in the Twin Cities

- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)
- ▨ POVERTY RATE 18% OR MORE

Risk Factors for COVID-19

Severity in the Twin Cities

- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)
- ▨ POVERTY RATE 18% OR MORE

- # Risk Factors for COVID-19
- ## Severity in the Twin Cities
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
 - TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)
 - ▨ POVERTY RATE 18% OR MORE

A map of Minneapolis, Minnesota, illustrating the geographic distribution of three major ethnic groups. The city is divided into small, irregular geographic units, likely census tracts or blocks. Each unit is colored to represent an ethnic group: solid red for White, solid blue for Black, and yellow with diagonal lines for Hispanic. The word "MINNEAPOLIS" is printed in bold, black, uppercase letters across the center of the map. The map shows a high concentration of Black residents in the central and southern parts of the city, a significant presence of White residents in the northern and western areas, and a more dispersed distribution of Hispanic residents, particularly in the central and eastern parts. The map also shows the city's proximity to water bodies, including Lake Superior and Lake Michigan.

Risk Factors for COVID-19

Severity in the Twin Cities

- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)
- ▨ PERCENT 60 AND OLDER 15% OR MORE

Risk Factors for COVID-19

Severity in the Twin Cities

- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)
- ▨ PERCENT 60 AND OLDER 15% OR MORE

- # Risk Factors for COVID-19
- ## Severity in the Twin Cities
- TOP 20% OF TRACTS (1-2 RISK FACTORS)
 - TOP 20% OF TRACTS (3-7 RISK FACTORS)
 - ▨ PERCENT 60 AND OLDER 15% OR MORE

A map of Minneapolis, Minnesota, illustrating the geographic distribution of three major racial and ethnic groups in the year 2000. The city is divided into numerous small geographic units, likely census tracts. The map uses three distinct colors and patterns to represent different groups: solid blue for White residents, solid red for Black residents, and yellow with diagonal hatching for Hispanic residents. The word "MINNEAPOLIS" is printed in large, bold, black capital letters across the center of the map. The map shows a high concentration of Black residents in the central urban core, particularly in the area around the downtown business district. White residents are distributed throughout the city, with a notable concentration in the northern and eastern parts. Hispanic residents are primarily located in the central and southern parts of the city, often in areas adjacent to the central urban core. The map also shows the city's proximity to water bodies, including Lake Superior to the north and Lake Michigan to the east.

| RISK FACTOR | DESCRIPTION | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among adults aged ≥18 years | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes obstructed airflow from the lungs. | Prevalence data from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau (denominator) |
| Current asthma prevalence among adults aged ≥18 years | Asthma is a condition in which your airways narrow and swell and produce extra mucus. This can make breathing difficult and trigger coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). |
| Diabetes | Diabetes is a disease that occurs when your blood glucose, also called blood sugar, is too high. Over time, having too much glucose in your blood can cause health problems. Diabetes is a risk factor for the progression and prognosis of COVID-19 ¹ . | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). |
| Coronary heart disease among adults aged ≥18 years | Coronary heart disease is a type of heart disease that develops when the arteries of the heart cannot deliver enough oxygen-rich blood to the heart. | Prevalence data from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau (denominator). |
| Population 60 and older | 8 out of 10 COVID-19 deaths reported in the U.S. have been in older adults. Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at higher risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness. | U.S. Census Bureau |
| Poverty status | Poverty is an important issue for economic stability, a key social determinant of health. The risk for chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity is higher among the poor. | U.S. Census Bureau |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guo, W, Li, M, Dong, Y, et al. Diabetes is a risk factor for the progression and prognosis of COVID-19. Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2020;e3319. https://doi.org/10.1002/dmrr.3319 Weissman JS, Stern R, Fielding SL, Epstein AM. Delayed access to health care: risk factors, reasons, and consequences. Ann Intern Med 1991;114:325–31. CDC. Health insurance coverage and receipt of preventive health services—United States, 1993. MMWR 1995;44:219–25. | | |

| RISK FACTOR | DESCRIPTION | DATA SOURCE |
|---|--|---|
| Stroke | Stroke survivors and those with heart disease, including high blood pressure and congenital heart defects, may face an increased risk for complications if they become infected with the COVID-19 virus ⁴ . | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). |
| Kidney disease | Dialysis patients are more prone to infection and severe illness because of weakened immune systems; treatments and procedures to manage kidney failure; and coexisting conditions such as diabetes. | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). |
| Obesity | Severe obesity increases the risk of a serious breathing problem called acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), which is a major complication of COVID-19. People living with severe obesity can have multiple serious chronic diseases and underlying health conditions that can increase the risk of severe illness from COVID-19. | Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). |
| 4. Sanchez, E. Coronavirus precautions for patients and others facing higher risks. COVID-19 Resources. American Heart Association. April 2020 https://www.heart.org/en/coronavirus/coronavirus-covid-19-resources/coronavirus-precautions-for-patients-and-others-facing-higher-risks | | |