

PEOPLE

OPPORTUNITY

NATURE

BELONGING

Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment

Module 1 | People

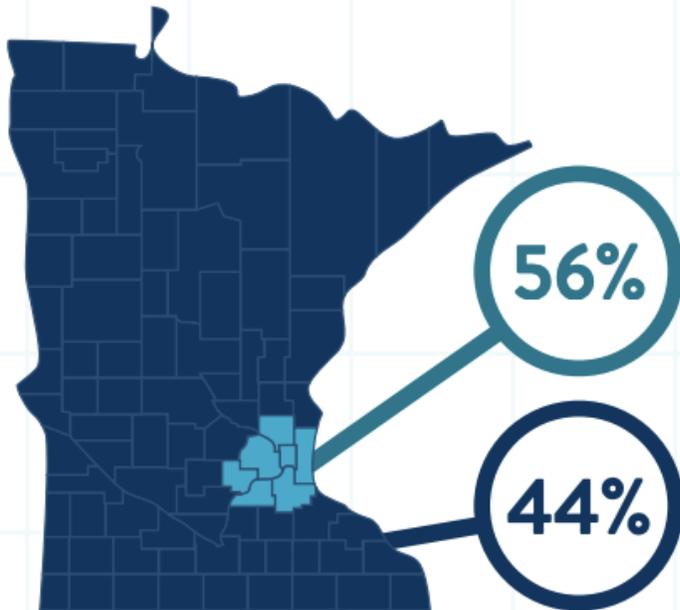


health.state.mn.us

- Children & Adolescents
- Aging
- Immigration & Historical Trauma
- LGBTQ+
- People experiencing incarceration & homelessness
- Intersectionality

IN 2022...

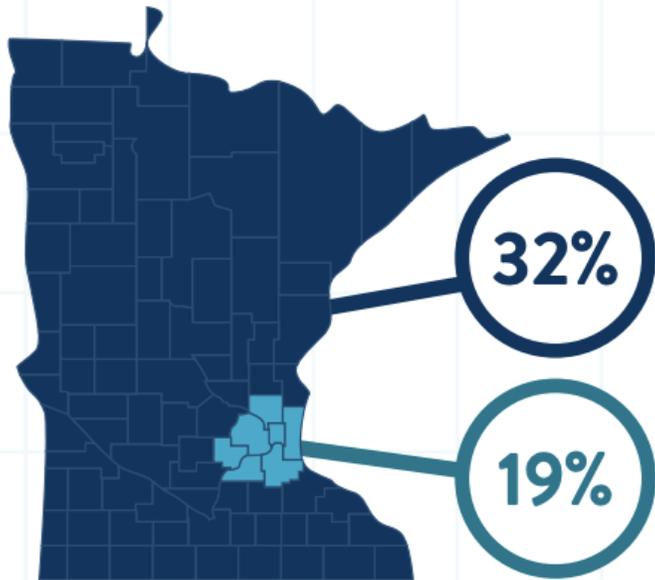
Nearly **23% (1.3 MILLION)** of the state's population was under 18 years old.



- 17.5% of children and youth living in Minnesota reported having a special health care need (226,402) (National Survey of Children's Health, 2020-2021)
- 11% of children in Minnesota lived in poverty. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)
- COVID-19's impact on K-12 education was more than experiencing illness.

IN 2033...

32% of residents of Greater Minnesota counties are projected to be older than 65 years, compared to **19%** for urban counties.⁵³



- 17% of the state's population is 65 and older.
- As people age new opportunities and challenges are presented towards their health
- Disabilities and chronic conditions increase with age
- Taking action to prevent social isolation and increase positive aging is essential
- COVID-19 risks for aging adults



Immigration & Historical Trauma

- In total, 111,109 primary refugees arrived in Minnesota between 1979 and 2020. (Minnesota Department of Health, 2022)
- About 9% of the Minnesota population is foreign born. (U.S. Census, 2022)
- Challenges associated with immigration contribute to health inequities in MN
- The role and impact of historical trauma over generations



LGBTQ+

- In 2022, 8% of Minnesota students responding to a statewide survey identified as bisexual, 3% as gay or lesbian, and 1-2% as transgender. (Minnesota Department of Education, 2022)
- In 2021, 77% of more than 1,300 LGBTQ+ people surveyed had experienced some type of anti-LGBTQ+ behavior from others in the past year and 35% had been physically attacked or threatened at some point in their lifetime because they were LGBTQ+. (Rainbow Health, 2022)
- Nationally, three-fourths of LGBT people surveyed (74%) say worry and stress from the pandemic has negatively impacted their mental health compared to 49% of those who are not LGBT

People experiencing incarceration

PEOPLE

- Homelessness has significant risks to health and organizations are searching to understand systemic causes
- American Indians, Black, or African American people are at increased risk of experiencing homelessness
 - In 2019, American Indians are 30 times more likely to experience homelessness than their white non-Hispanic counterparts (Minnesota Interagency Council on Homelessness, 2023)
 - In 2019, Black or African American people were 12 times more likely to experience homelessness than their white non-Hispanic counterpart (Minnesota Interagency Council on Homelessness, 2023)

IN 2022...

7,917

people reported experiencing homelessness during a January point-in-time count^{t.103}

People experiencing homelessness

- There are two million people in the nation's prisons and jails, a 500% increase from 40 years ago.
- Black or African American, American Indian, and Latino/Latine populations are vastly overrepresented in Minnesota's prison and jail populations
- Incarceration not only impacts those who are incarcerated, but their families and their community.
 - In 2021, youth from communities of color were twice as likely to have experienced having a parent who was incarcerated. (Minnesota Department of Education, 2019)

**As of
January 2023...**

Slightly more than

8,000

adults were
in prison in
Minnesota.¹¹³



Intersectionality



- Marginalized communities (age, race, ethnicity, sexuality, income, disability etc.) in Minnesota are impacted by systems and structures disproportionately
- When a person experiences more than one marginalized identity inequities increase
 - Women of color experience higher mortality rate for breast cancer than white women
- The LGBTQ+ population generally belong to multiple marginalized groups and tend to face higher risks of health outcomes
 - 57% of BIPOC respondents reported that at least once in the 12 months they worried their food would run out compared to white respondents (47%) (Rainbow Health. 2021)
- Limitations in data due to race and ethnicity limitations

Conclusion

- Who we are and where we belong impact our health
- Different groups of people have vastly different experiences due to discrimination, structural racism, and intersectionality.

Q: How does your identities and the groups you belong to impact your health?





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