

PEOPLE

OPPORTUNITY

NATURE

BELONGING

Statewide Health Assessment

Module 1 | Opportunity



Healthy Minnesota
Partnership



ST. CATHERINE
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health.state.mn.us

- Education
- Income
- Healthcare system
- Policy profile

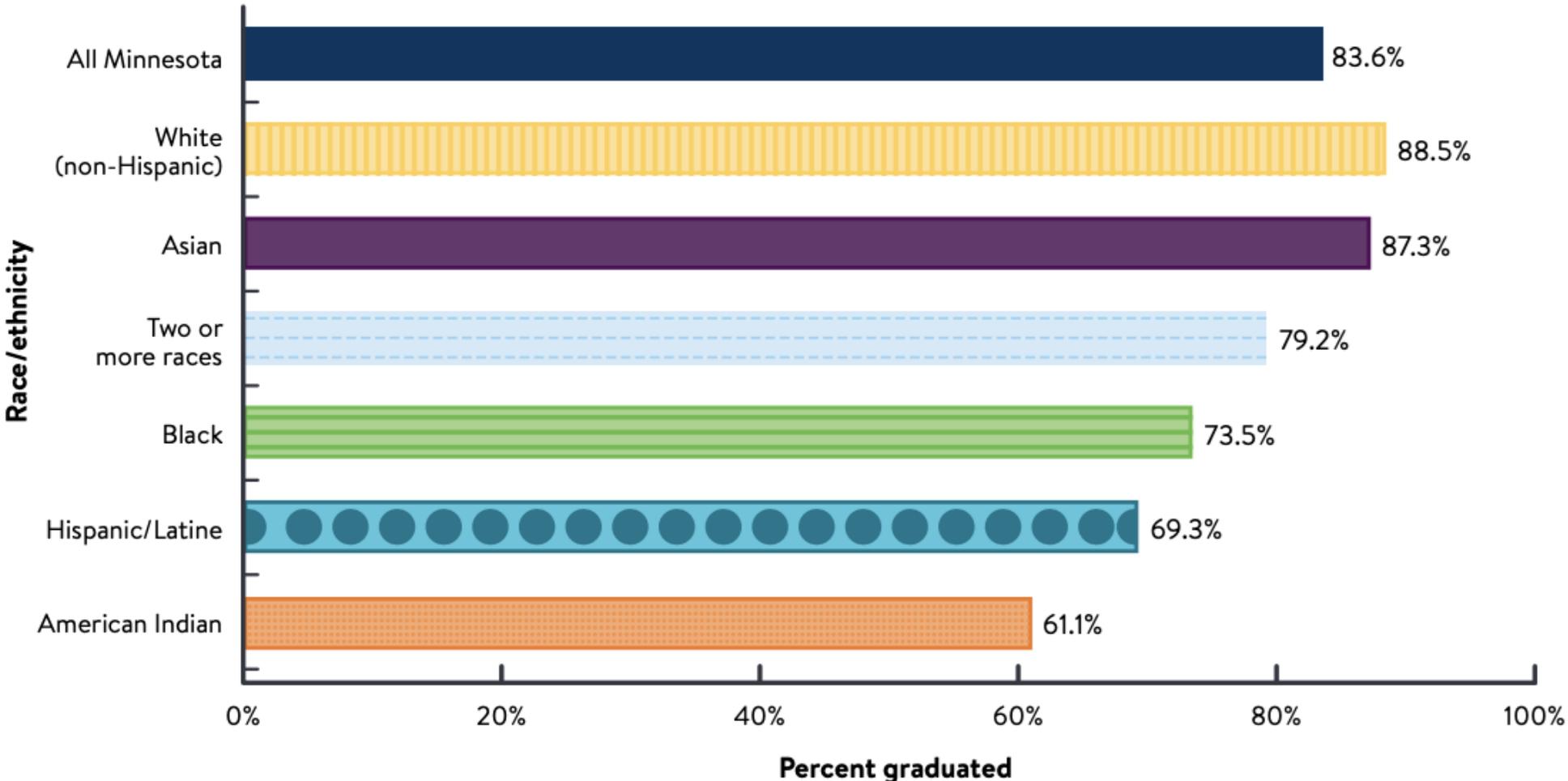
- Education predicts health throughout your life
- Although MN has high graduation rates inequities exist
- Education is more than just what happens in the classroom it provides students with social interactions and guidance to post-graduation plans
 - In 2022, 50% of fifth graders and 72% of 11th graders said their school or community offered a variety of programs for people their age to participate in outside of the regular school day.
 - Fewer students in special education and fewer students identifying as BIPOC and American Indian said their schools offered these enrichment opportunities compared to students identifying as white. (Minnesota Department of Education, 2022)

IN 2022...

Minnesota's on-time graduation rate was

83%

Rate of high school graduation in four years



(Minnesota Department of education, 2023)

- On average, if we earn more money, our overall health is better.
- Communities of color are more likely to experience low-income levels
 - The average income gap in Minnesota between Black and white people is the second highest in the nation. (Chomilo, 2022)
 - More than three out of four people living in rural areas have household incomes below the statewide median income. An estimated 122,000 people are living in concentrated poverty areas in rural Minnesota. (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022)
 - Asian people in Minnesota earn 94 cents for every dollar earned by white people in Minnesota. By comparison, Black people earn 71 cents, Latine people earn 70 cents, and Indigenous people earn 68 cents. (Chomilo, 2022)

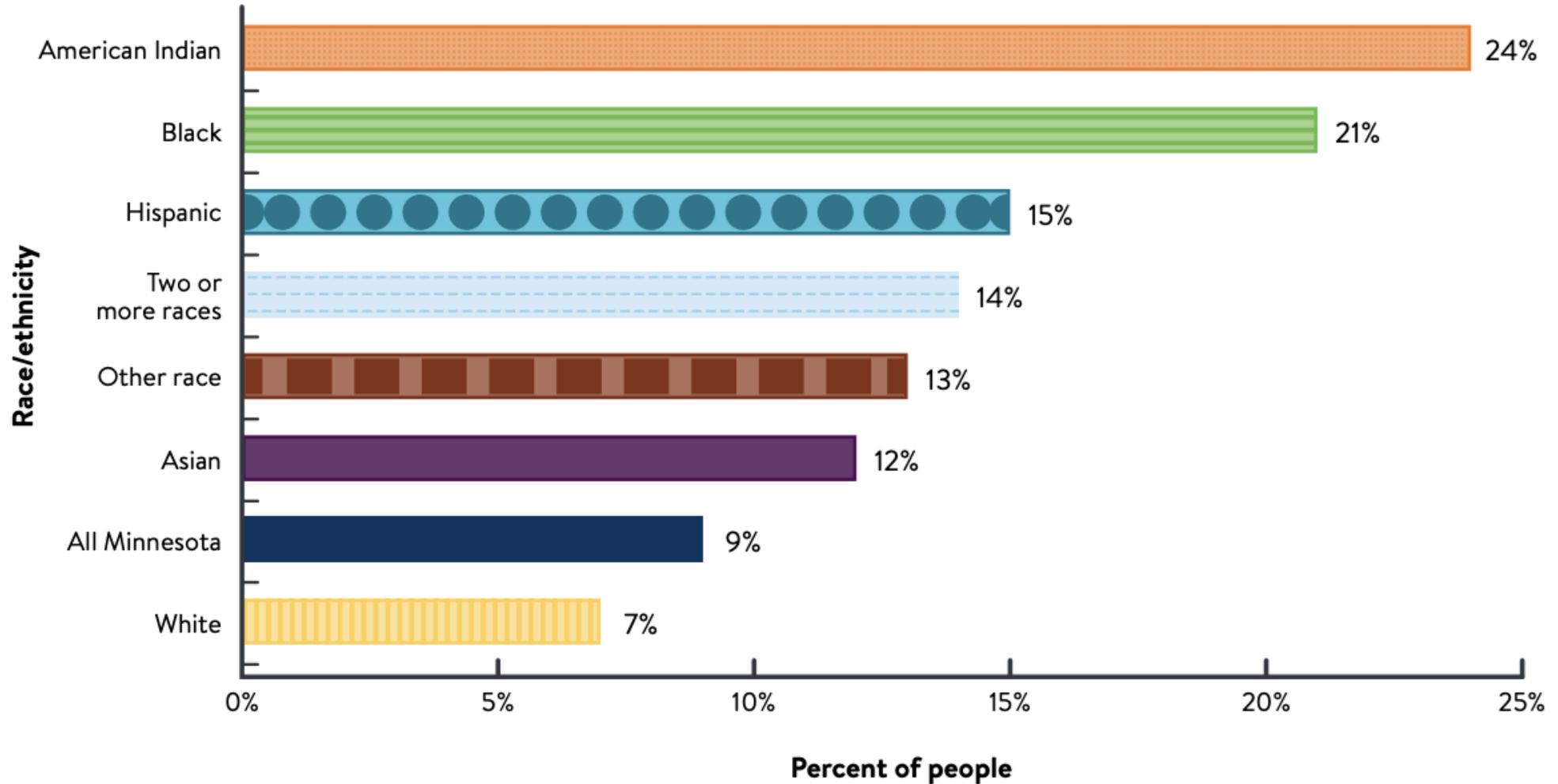
IN 2022...

9.6%

of all people in Minnesota were below the federal poverty level.



Proportion of people in MN living below poverty level



- Adults living in deep poverty are at significantly higher risk for negative health outcomes
 - Adults in deep poverty have higher rates of every chronic condition measured in a study on deep poverty and health in Minnesota, including a death rate two times higher than adults who are less poor.
 - Adults in deep poverty experience 40% more preventable emergency department visits and 23% more preventable hospitalizations than those who are less poor.
 - The rate of death for children living in deep poverty is twice as high as other children, and the rate of PTSD for children in deep poverty is also higher. (Minnesota Department of Health, 2020)

Health care System

- It is important that our healthcare system supports all people in Minnesota
- Barriers to health care exist which contribute to health inequities
- Quality of healthcare and responsiveness to care are essential to positive health outcomes

IN 2021...

18% of LGBTQ+ people surveyed had a provider refuse to treat them in the past year because they were LGBTQ+.

As many as **23%** reported there was a time in the past when they needed to see a doctor but did not go because they thought they would be disrespected or mistreated as an LGBTQ+ person.²¹³

19% of LGBTQ+ people surveyed had been verbally harassed in the past year by staff or other patients in a health care setting.

17% had a provider who was physically rough or abusive with them in the past year.²¹⁴

24% of LGBTQ+ people surveyed reported having to teach their provider in the past year about LGBTQ+ people so they could receive appropriate care.

19% had a provider ask intrusive or unnecessary questions in the past year about their LGBTQ+ identity unrelated to the purpose of the appointment.²¹⁵

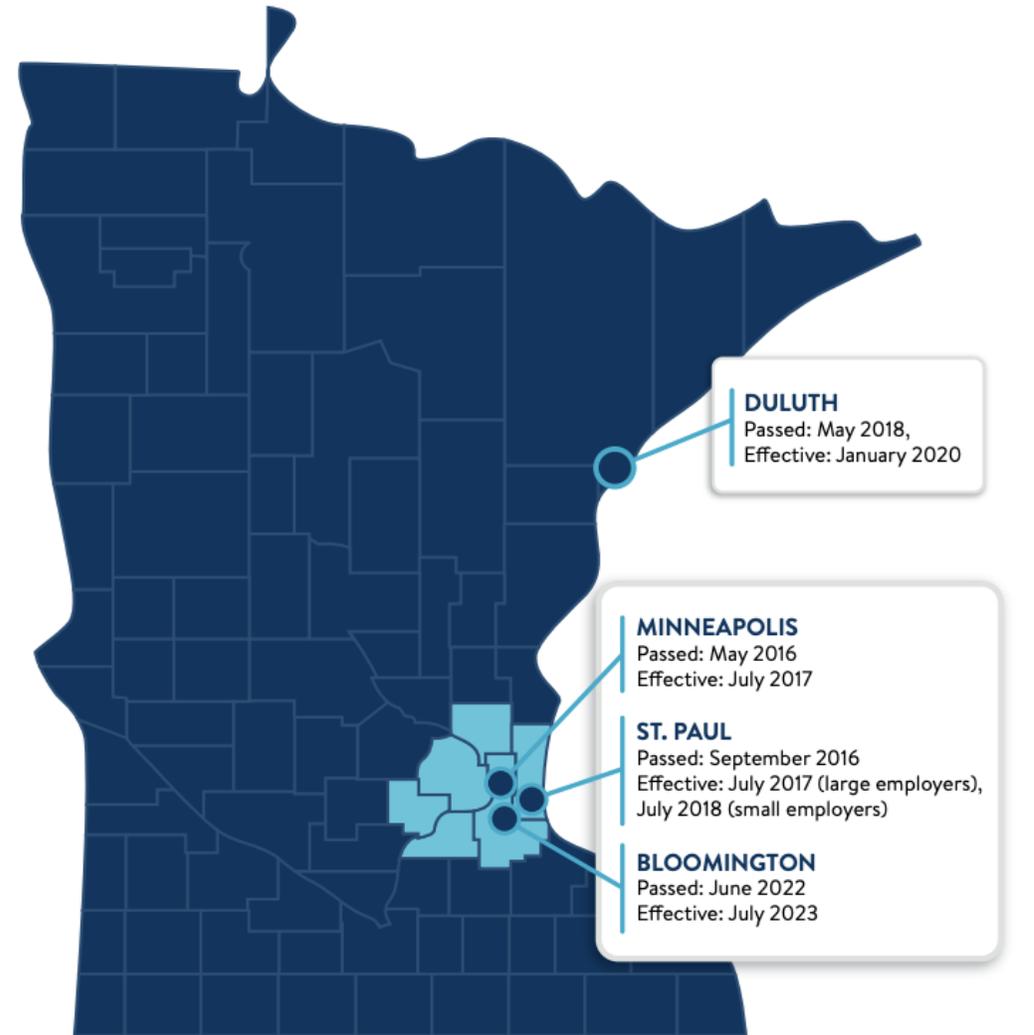
Specialty Care

- In 2023, 42% of dental facilities in health professional shortage areas were rural health clinics. (U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration, 2023)
- In 2022, 80% of Minnesota counties qualified as mental health professional shortage areas.
- In 2020, just above half of Minnesotan adults who needed their blood glucose (sugar) checked had done so in the prior three years. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021)
- In 2019 in Minnesota, 82.4% of pregnant people received prenatal care within their first trimester of pregnancy (Minnesota Department of Health, 2021)



Policy Profile

- Paid family and medical leave: this is a policy that gives you paid time off for serious medical issues of you or a family member, a new child, and more
- Having access to this leave is essential for everyone
- Inequities in access and use of this leave
- MN's call to action for this policy



- Education, income, and the healthcare system have significant impacts on health in MN
- Having policies such as the paid family and medical leave improve health in MN

- **Q:** After reading and learning about education's impact on health how do you think the pandemic impacted your learning?

- **Q:** Paid family and medical leave can make significant impacts on health how have you or someone you know experienced this policy?



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